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THE TIMES

Tomorrow

Paying the penalty
David Miller examines why the skill has gone from our soccer fields

Gulf scream
How the Americans are tightening their hold over the oil states

Artistic touch
Susy Menkes on winter fashions that capture the spirit of Dutch art

Race against time
Roger Scruton calls for a radical rethink on multi-ethnic education

Portfolio

Four people share last Saturday's £40,000 weekly prize in *The Times Portfolio* competition. They are: Mr John Renshaw of Ealing, London, Mr James Boyle of Shirley, Solihull, Mr Anthony Miller of Harrow, Middlesex and Mr Geoffrey Duffell of Kidderminster, Worcs. The 2,000 daily prize was won by Mrs Jenny Fryer, of Kings Lynn, Norfolk.
Today's list, page 16; rules and how to play, back page Information Service.

Police raid nets £2m in heroin

Drugs squad officers in London yesterday made their largest seizure of heroin in the capital. Scotland Yard said that 6 kilos of pure heroin, worth about £2m in the street value had been recovered in a raid in the Paddington area. Two men were being questioned by police.

A company director and a woman, were charged with attempted drug smuggling yesterday after £4m of cannabis was seized on a yacht in Portugal. Trevor Arthur Rowe, aged 40, and Ingrid Campbell, aged 27, both of Pendeford, Wolverhampton, are expected to appear in court today. Seven other people including five Britons, were arrested in Portugal last night.

Opec expected to cut output

Opec oil ministers meeting in Geneva plan to cut production heavily to defend prices, with Saudi Arabia bearing the brunt. The move, would almost certainly restore depressed North Sea prices **Page 17**

'Tricks' alleged

Allegations have been made to the Office of Telecommunications that British Telecom is using "dirty tricks" to prevent fair competition by private firms over supplying telecommunications equipment **Page 2**

Chad talks fail

Talks in Brazzaville on ending the Chad civil war collapsed over the insistence by Mr Hissène Habré's regime that it be recognized by the participants as the legal Government. **Page 4**

Van Dyck find

Christie's have discovered an "unknown" Van Dyck portrait, the second found in a short period. It is of Anne Carr, Countess of Bedford **Page 2**

Hateley winner

Mark Hateley, the England footballer, scored the winning goal as AC Milan beat Inter Milan 2-1 before a crowd of 80,000 in the San Siro stadium **David Miller, page 24**

Marathon men

The New York marathon was won by Orlando Pizzolato an Italian, in 2 hr 14 min 53 sec. with David Murphy, of Britain, second. Grete Waitz, of Norway, won the women's race **Page 25**

Kinnock condemns miners' contacts with Libyan unions

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Mr Neil Kinnock yesterday united in condemnation of contacts between the National Union of Mineworkers and Colonel Gaddafi, and the possibility that Libyan cash might be donated to the strikers' cause.

Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' president, said in a defiant interview on BBC radio [page 2] that there was a clear distinction to be made between Libyan trades unionists and the Libyan Government.

"As far as we are concerned", he said, "we would welcome financial assistance from anywhere".

But Mr Kinnock appeared to have no doubts that the contact had been made between the union and Colonel Gaddafi.

Support for that view came from Libyan television film, shown on British television last night, of the NUM representative exchanging warm embraces and handshakes with the Libyan leader, followed by friendly discussion.

Without even consulting the NUM leadership, Mr Kinnock issued a statement: "By any measure of political, civil, trade union or human rights, the Gaddafi regime is vile.

"Any offers from them would be an insult to everything the British labour movement stands for. If such offers are ever made, then of course they must and will be rejected."

Authoritative Whitehall sources said that the Prime Minister's initial reaction to *The Sunday Times* report, which gave a detailed account of how meetings were held in Paris and Tripoli, had been one of sheer disbelief.

She had thought, at first, that it could not be true, that Mr Scargill and his senior colleagues could not possibly have been so foolish. As initial confirmation came in, her attitude had then changed to amazement, topped by contempt and anger.

Mrs Thatcher felt contempt and anger for any group that could forge links with a regime which had been responsible for the killing of Police Constable Yvonne Fletcher and for the arrest, without charge or trial, of innocent British nationals.

Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, said that Mr Scargill had admitted that he had sought money from the Russians and the Hungarians as well as the Libyans. "I would just note: you must always judge a man by his friends."

He dismissed Mr Scargill's attempt to draw a line between the Gaddafi regime and Libyan trade unionists.

He pointed to *The Sunday Times* statement that the initial Paris contact between Mr Scargill and his union's chief executive, Mr Roger Windsor, had not been made by a trades unionist but by Mr Salem Ibrahim, described as "the trusted confidant of the Libyan leader who negotiates and arranges the financial payments to the disparate groups and causes which Gaddafi supports".

Mr Windsor arrived in Tripoli a week ago and the official Libyan news agency reported that in a meeting with Colonel Gaddafi he had spoken of 80,000 oppressed strikers, 30,000 injured and 8,000 imprisoned in British jails.

The agency report said: "The envoy added that he left miners' families a target of hunger and hardship, reaching the extent of their inability to feed their children or bury their dead."

Mr Scargill said yesterday: "I've no idea what happened between Mr Windsor and the leader of Libya ... I can't know of all the details of what was said from one person to another."

The extent of the embarrassment caused by the affair was measured by Mr Kinnock's statement, and the knowledge that intense political capital will be made out of the matter.

The Labour leader's intervention was in marked contrast to that of a number of Labour backbenchers, who said that the Government traded and dealt with any number of repugnant regimes, and they did not object to the hard-pressed NUM receiving aid from any quarter.

Mr Kinnock's eagerness to leap into the Libyan controversy, without the courtesy of a prior call to Mr Scargill, will be seen at Westminster as part of an exercise to distance the Labour Party from Mr Scargill and what is becoming a personal strike.

Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, said that the "Libya connexion" had exposed the miners' strike as political.

Gaddafi's 'murdering thugs'

Moderates angered by talks

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Left-wing miners' leaders face a sharp protest from top-level moderates over the "Libyan connexion" at a critical meeting of the National Union of Mineworkers' executive on Thursday.

The move is being initiated by Mr Ted McKay, secretary of the North Wales pitmen, who last night described Colonel Gaddafi's regime as "murdering thugs," and expressed "absolute horror" at contacts with the Libyans admitted by Mr Arthur Scargill, NUM president.

"I have been involved in the human rights movement for years, and I am sure that many more in my union feel the same way as I do. But I do hope they speak up. It is dreadful that this union should approach a terrorist country for help."

The TUC general secretary Mr Norman Willis, last night condemned the Libyan meeting.

The Gaddafi affair has obscured, temporarily at least, renewed efforts to find a peace formula in the mining strike, which today enters its thirty fourth week. NUM national officials and the National Coal Board are to meet on Wednesday to discuss rival proposals for a draft settlement, but neither side is optimistic about a swift resolution.

Mr Peter Heathfield, union general secretary, yesterday defended the acceptance of an invitation to visit Tripoli for talks with Libyan trade unions, which included a meeting between Mr Roger Windsor, chief executive officer of the NUM and Colonel Gaddafi.

"The NUM's international relationships cross the trade union international divide. We have had excellent relationships with them all, and in the middle of a dispute we are obviously exploring or having discussions, with all friends, both left and right. We shall be looking for money internationally."

Mr Heathfield was also critical of comments made yesterday by Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour Party leader. "It is a pity he doesn't consult people before making that kind of statement."

Privately, the NUM left and centre-right coalition that has dominated the mineworkers' executive since the start of the pit strike believes that Mr MacKay's protest will fall largely on deaf ears, although the disclosure of the "Libyan connexion" is likely to damage the miners' cause.

Mr Sid Vincent, secretary of the traditionally moderate Lancashire miners, said: "If somebody sent me £100,000 for the lads on strike in Lancashire, I couldn't care less where it came from long as it was used to ease hardship. We have people starving in this coalfield."

That comment brought and angry response by Mr MacKay, who said: "Sid Vincent asks 'Is

Continued on back page, col 1

NUM official refuses to comment on trip

By Michael Horsnell

Mr Windsor photographed recently by Duncan Baxter.

The two men at the centre of the National Union of Mineworker's secret links with Libya refused to comment on the affair yesterday.

Mr Roger Windsor, chief executive of the NUM, who met Colonel Gaddafi in Tripoli last Monday when he spoke about government and police oppression against the striking miners, stayed out of sight all indoors at his home in Sheffield.

Mr Mumtaz Abbasi, the Pakistani who arranged Mr Windsor's trip, claimed at his home in Doncaster that he knew nothing about the meeting.

Mr Windsor's visit to Libya was arranged after a meeting with Libyan leaders in Paris attended by both him and Mr Arthur Scargill. Britain broke off diplomatic relations in April after the murder of Woman Police Constable Yvonne Fletcher outside the Peoples Bureau in London.

The Paris meeting was on October 8 when NUM officials spent the day at the headquarters of the CGT, the French Communist union, apparently to organize food parcels from French sympathizers.

According to a report in *The Sunday Times*, Mr Scargill, who flew from Manchester under the name of Smith, met Mr Abbasi, European representative of Al-Zulfikar, a Libyan-backed terrorist group dedicated to the overthrow of General Zia's regime in Pakistan, and Salem Ibrahim, who is described by French intelligence as Colonel Gaddafi's "paymaster".

On October 19 Mr Abbasi, who owns a grocery shop in Doncaster, flew to Frankfurt on October 19 and waited there for Mr Windsor who joined him on the trip to Tripoli.

According to a report by Jana, the official Libyan news agency, Mr Windsor than met Colonel Gaddafi to whom he spoke of the miners' hardship.

Travellers may still get cheap US flights

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

Passengers from Britain may be able to take cheap flights to the United States from Thursday, even though the Government has declared the cut-price winter fares of big airlines illegal. But airlines allowing them to do so face prosecution and may even have their route licence withdrawn.

Squads of specially-recruited inspectors from the Civil Aviation Authority will be on duty at Heathrow and Gatwick to check passengers' tickets at the terminal. But they will take no action against passengers holding the tickets that have now been declared invalid.

"We are not seeking to wage war against the individual traveller," the Department of Transport said yesterday. "It is between us and the airlines."

Just how far the British Government is prepared to punish airlines, such as British Airways, British Caledonian, Pan American, and TWA, who have sold more than 100,000 cheap tickets in good faith, is not yet clear. But there seems little hope that the US will give the guarantees the British Government wants as a price of making the cheap fares legal again.

Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, and a fervent advocate of competiton and cheap fares, is clearly exasperated at having to ban £40 cuts in trans Atlantic fares. But he says the Anglo-US "Bermuda 2" aviation agreement has become "almost unworkable" and a tough stance by Britain is needed to get a revision.

But there is little sign, however, that the guarantees Britain wants will be forthcoming, especially in the short term during the run-up to a presidential election.

US experts say that while it may be possible to prevent criminal action against airlines by the Department of Justice there is nothing they can do about civil actions such as that brought by Laker interests which could cost BA and B-Cal up to £1,000m.

Bermuda 2 is an "executive agreement" and does not override the US civil courts. Only a formal treaty would provide the kind of exemption Britain wants, experts say and that could not be put together quickly, if at all.

But with Mr Ridley clearly embarked on a confrontation course, something has to give, and his department is clear that it must be the US. "The problem is of their making and it is for them to find a solution" a spokesman said.



Howe in surprise visit to Beirut

From Robert Fisk Bikfaya, Lebanon

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, flew into the Lebanese mountain town of Bikfaya on board an RAF helicopter yesterday morning for talks with President Gemayel and Mr Rashid Karami, the Prime Minister. He carried no new initiatives with him and appeared intent only on defining the Lebanese Government's terms for an Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon.

Officially, he was hoping to obtain a "feel" for the situation in what is now a partioned country, although how such knowledge could be obtained in a two-hour visit to the old Gemayel ancestral home amid the olive groves and sleepy churches of Bikfaya was difficult to understand.

Sir Geoffrey, who travelled on to Israel via Cyprus for a two-day offical visit immediately after leaving Lebanon, clearly hoped to be able to face the Israeli leaders with first hand knowledge. On Tuesday, his Israeli hosts are expected to take him to northern Galilee and present him with a decidedly different view of Lebanon from their northern border.

He did say yesterday that Britain would consider participating in an expanded United Nations military force in southern Lebanon in the event of an Israeli withdrawal, although Sir Geoffrey added a discreet rider to the effect that there was more than one way to participate in such an effort. Britain, he said, had called for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon "and I will tell the Israelis just that".

● **JERUSALEM:** Added diplomatic significance has been given to the first visit to Israel by Sir Geoffrey Howe as a result of his unannounced stop for talks with Lebanese leaders (Christopher Walker writes).

But last night a senior British official firmly denied that Sir Geoffrey had brought any message to Jerusalem from the Lebanese Government. "He is not acting in a broking role or preparing a new initiative", the official said.

Hours before Sir Geoffrey began a private dinner here last night with Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Foreign Minister, the Cabinet decided unanimously to press ahead with its plans to secure the necessary arrangements for a withdrawal. Mr Shimon Peres, the Prime Minister, has given an estimated time limit of between six and nine months.

Photograph, page 6

Tebbit says BBC right to show film

As Mrs Margaret Thatcher spent one and a half hours yesterday visiting Mr and Mrs Norman Tebbit in hospital, Mr Tebbit said that the BBC was right to televise his rescue from the bombed Brighton hotel. Mrs Thatcher and her husband, Denis, took with them to Stoke Mandeville Hospital, in Buckinghamshire, flowers, chocolates and a bottle of "Prime Minister's Special Reserve" malt whisky. [Mr Tebbit, in a letter to *The Times* (page 13), says the BBC was justified because the bombing was an event of public and political importance.]

Ethiopian official snubs Britain as planes wait

The crews of two RAF Hercules aircraft on standby yesterday while talks continued in London to gain clearance from Ethiopia for an airlift of supplies to the famine-striken country.

As British Airways and the RAF completed plans for a joint airlift, the Ethiopian Commissioner for Coordinating Famine Relief delivered a snub to the British Government.

Mr Dawit Wolde Giorgis claimed that the airlift would serve the interests of politicians for publicity more than it would help Ethiopia's starving people. Speaking on BBC Radio 4's World at One yesterday, unnecessary emphasis on various aspects of aid, when lorries, drilling machinery and spare parts were urgently required.

Mr Giorgis flew to London on Saturday for an overnight stopover. He met Mr Timothy Raison, the Minister for Overseas Development, before flying to New York yesterday to appeal to the United Nations for aid.

British Airways is going ahead with its plans to fly a Lockheed Tristar to Addis Ababa on Wednesday. Up to 30 tonnes of grain, other foodstuffs, blankets and medical supplies will be loaded on to the aircraft. Two more flights are proposed later in the week.

Money is pouring into British charities, with £5m pledged in a week. Save the Children Fund said that in 24 hours it had committed £500,000 to food

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Reagan sits comfortably on his lead

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

President Reagan looks ever more unassailable as the race enters the home stretch. The Mondale-Ferraro team, gloomy but dogged, has narrowed his hopes to a few key areas.

Mr Walter Mondale will confront the President in his home state of California this week, backed by a $3m (£2.4m) local television campaign.

To win the election, the Democrats must capture at least one of the large Sun Belt states. California, the biggest prize, seems to be slipping through their fingers, according to the latest poll. Everywhere they turn, the news seems to be bad.

Despite the go-for-broke pace set by Mr Mondale, compared with Mr Reagan's calm confidence, the poll continues to point to one vital factor: voters are uneasy about Mr Mondale's ability to handle the economy of a foreign crisis.

Plodding through his unchanging fact-free speeches of optimism and hope, Mr Reagan told young people in Washington (he campaigns close to home as much as possible): "I just have to say your generation really sparkles. I've seen enthusiasm and patriotism in your eyes that convince me that you get high on America."

Mr Mondale was encouraged yesterday when he received the endorsement of *The New York Times*. A leading article said Mr Reagan had done a good job in some ways. The country was better off. But he should not be reelected because he had paid for the recovery and his popularity with the pain of millions of people thrown out of work and hundreds of billions of dollars the Government must borrow in the next four years.

Electoral system, page 5
Leading article, page 13

Poland alert for kidnap protests

From Roger Boyes Warsaw

Polish authorities are bracing themselves for angry protests today after the announcement that a police captain, heading a group of frustrated officers, has confessed to killing Father Jerzy Popieluszko, the outspoken priest kidnapped 10 days ago.

The Warsaw provincial defence committee met on Saturday to discuss how to handle street protests and how to reduce the possibility of clashes between the population and police.

Large numbers of police moved into place across the Vistula River from St Stanislaw Kostka, the church of Father Popieluszko, lest congregations of well wishers began demonstrations.

Leaflets circulating in the church said the Warsaw steelworks – whose workers were among the most faithful of Father Popieluszko's parishioners – was appealing to all the city's factories to stage strikes from today.

But Solidarity seems to be wary of organizing major protests. The union analysis is that hardline Marxists are trying to topple General Wojciech Jaruzelski by showing that he is incapable of keeping order.

After Mass at St Brigida's church in Gdansk yesterday, the congregation called for a march to a momnument commemorating workers shot in 1970. But Mr Lech Walesa pressed them to disperse quietly. In an interview he said: "We should be careful not to be an instrument in their game. If they want to reshuffle chairs, let them do it without us."

General Jaruzelskis' Government has been shaken by the kidnapping of the 37-old priest, who has gained a national following with his "Masses for the homeland" during which he highlighted the abuse of human and trade union rights and the failures of communism. Thousands of sympathizers, including leading figures in the outlawed Solidarity movement, attended another such mass last night, one of few to be held without the priest.

A sign of panic in the Government came on Saturday night when General Czeslaw Kiszczak, the Interior Minister, chose to broadcast to the nation to explain the circumstances of the kidnap. Such appeals for calm usually are made only in moments of intense crisis.

The minister said the three arrested kidnappers were police officers in his own ministry, and their leader, Captain Grzegorz Piotrowski, had confessed to murdering the priest.

No body had yet been found, despite a thorough search of the area where the captain said the body had been left.

The captain's two accomplices say the priest was

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Profits expected, page 4

British Telecom accused of dirty tricks against private firms

By Nicholas Timmins

Allegations that British Telecom is using "dirty tricks" to prevent fair competition by private companies in the supply of telecommunications equipment have been put to the Office of Telecommunications (Oftel), the new watchdog for the industry.

A dossier of 46 cases drawn up by the Telecommunications Manufacturers Association includes allegations that BT has abused privileged commercial information; created difficulties for companies which buy from private suppliers in connecting them and in 15 cases sold equipment at below cost to beat competitors.

Details of some of the allegations will be revealed in tonight's *Panorama* on BBC 1, on which Professor Bryan Carsberg, director-general of Oftel, says they provide "a lot of grounds for concern".

Ensuring BT competes fairly under new guidelines being drawn up for when it is privatized next month for £3.5bn, was vital, he said.

The Government maintains that privatization will increase competition, but on *Panorama* companies allege that BT has used its size and power to prevent fair competition.

Mr George Smith, marketing director of Mitel, which makes switchboard equipment, says one of its distributors sold a system which it also makes for British Telecom to a hospital. Although BT bid for and lost the order, it offered the hospital the identical system for £30,000 less.

Afterwards it asked Mitel how much the system would cost.

Mr John Simmonds, company secretary of the Celcon building supplies group, said his company perferred a Plessey system.

BT, he said, told the company that the Plessey system would not do the job when clearly it would and that the company's internal wiring could only be used if BT maintained it.

"At the same time they made it very clear they didn't really want to maintain the Plessey equipment", saying the company should carry spares and spend £10,000 on test equipment. "In other words, they were trying to obstruct our negotiatiions with Plessey".

Mr Warren-Taylor, managing director of Air Call, said that in 1979 his company had 50 per cent of the paging market. Now BT has 80 per cent, he said, because it spent four years approving new technology Air Call wanted to use while marketing its own.

Ronan Point review sought

By Charles Knevitt, Architecture Correspondent

The only independent expert to give evidence at the Ronan Point public inquiry in 1968 has called for a national survey of all post-war industrialized house-building systems and the reopening of the inquiry with much wider terms of reference.

Mr George Fairweather, an architect, now aged 78, told the inquiry that Ronan Point was a "blind risk", its method of construction was "unsafe and unsound" and that it was a hazard to public safety.

He told *The Times* that the recent decision by Newham Council, in east London, to evacuate eight blocks of flats of similar construction to Ronan Point had vindicated his evidence.

Mr Fairweather was the principal expert witness in a celebrated House of Lords case in 1965, when East Ham Council and Newham successfully sued Bernard Sunley (Builders) over liability for bad workmanship.

Mr Fairweather has always been critical of the scope of the 1968 inquiry, chaired by Mr Hugh (now Lord Justice) Griffiths, QC, which he said should have concerned itself with public safety, not just the immediate circumstances of the disaster.

Ronan Point partially collapsed, killing five people, after a gas explosion on the eighteenth floor of the 22-storey tower block. More than £100m was subsequently spent on strengthening 567 blocks of similar construction, containing 38,700 flats, throughout Britain.

Mr Fairweather wants the Institution of Structural Engineers to draw up a model specification of design against which all system-built blocks would be checked. The Association of Metropolitan Authorities estimated recently that up to one million flats were build by this method since the Second World War.

Mr Nigel Spearing, Labour MP for Newham South, whose constituency includes Ronan Point, said yesterday: "An unsatisfactory outcome of the 1968 inquiry was the failure of government to investigate the safety of tower blocks using panel systems.

Inquiry into islands' cash crisis

By Ronald Faux

The financial plight of the Western Isles Islands Council, which claims it can no longer afford to provide obligatory public services, is to be investigated.

The financing working group of the Convention of Scottish Local Authorities (COSLA) is to decide whether to press the Secretary of State for Scotland to give the council more funds because of it has some of the highest public service costs in Scotland and the lowest rating base.

The Convenor, Mr Alexander Matheson, said the council inherited a legacy of deprivation when it was formed in 1975.

The council controls a string of remote islands stretching about the distance from Cardiff to London.

● Scotland is about to lose up to £100m in development grant aid, the MP for Dunfermline East, Mr Gordon Brown, said yesterday.

In the ccommons he is to accuse the Government of having torn up the regional aid map for Scotland.

Ministers fight to protect budgets

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Treasury demands for cuts worth £2,500m in next year's Whitehall spending bids are being blocked by some Cabinet ministers, who are refusing to accept the pleas and persuasion of Lord Whitelaw, who has been asked to mediate.

Lord Whitelaw, leader of the Lords and chairman of the so-called "Star Chamber", a Cabinet committee asked to settle interdepartmental spending disputes, is known to be pessimistic that a solution can be found.

Colleagues on the committee have gone even further, suggesting that this year's round of negotiations has been particularly bruising and that the "squeals" have been abnormally loud this year, if only because the annual cutting exercise moves closer to the bone each year.

The disputes that remain are thought to centre on Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence; Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services; and Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy.

It is expected that Mrs Margaret Thatcher will be forced to intervene, with the backing of the full Cabinet, to resolve the conflict.

The Treasury is pressing for cuts to meet its 1985-86 spending target of £131,600m, but Mr Heseltine is thought to have put in a spending bid of at least £500m more than planned.

Mr Fowler is struggling with a budget exploded by the demands of unemployment benefits and an insatiable National Health Service. One report has suggested that he is £1,000m over target.

He is thought to have beaten off Treasury demands for cuts in housing benefit and for a switch away from annual to two-yearly uprating of benefits, but the annual round of increases in prescriptions and other health service charges could be heavier than usual.

Mr Heseltine, already under pressure over the cost of Trident, which increases with every slump in the sterling-dollar exchange rate, is now facing questions on more immediate defence commitments on conventional force levels.



Herr Rommel, left, and Lord Montgomery, right, with the Mayor of Blackpool, Councillor Cyril Lowe.

Rommel meets Montgomery

The son of Field Marshal Rommel, Germany's most respected war-time general, yesterday met Field Marshal Montgomery's son.

Herr Manfred Rommel, a West German politician and Lord Montgomery of Alamein were in Blackpool for the annual El Alamein reunion.

Before the two men took the salute at the march past of the eighth Army veterans, Herr Rommel spoke of the shame of the Third Reich: "The last war was begun on the German side and the Third Reich is shameful for Germans. I am moved that I have been accepted with such kindness and warmth."

Lord Montgomery, who inherited his father's title, said: "It is a tragedy my father and Rommel never met. Now history has rectified that and their sons have met.

Tree cloning may boost supplies of quinine

A Briston research team has succeeded in cloning "super trees" which could help enhance the world supply of the anti-malarial drug quinine.

The drug is found naturally only in the bark of the cinchona tree, a native of the Andes. But the trees, which can take up to 16 years to mature, vary greatly in quality and are susceptible to disease.

After seven year's research work at Bristol Polytechnic, however, researchers have been able to clone what they term "superior" trees from healthy mother specimens. They have developed a process of micro-propagation of clonal material. Dr Chris Hunter principle lecturer in plant physiology, said: "We have developed a process where we can take trees of known quality from any plantation and produce 'babies' from then to be returned to the plantations".

Quarry workers to keep jobs

The 25 workers at Honister slate quarry in the Lake District who had been told they would be laid off at the weekend, have now learnt that they are to go on a three-day week instead.

The Buttermere and Westmorland Green Slate Co. said, yesterday; "The worst fears of the company have not been realized, and it has been possible to keep on the 25 workers at Honister slate quarry".

Mr Bernard Moore, the managing director, expects the three-day week to be temporary and emphasized that there were adequate slate stocks to meet all orders.

Microlight crash fear

The former wife of Sir Hugh Fraser is believed to have died in a Microlight crash in the North of Scotland. Miss Aileen Ross, aged 36, from Drymen, Stirlingshire, a former show-jumping champion, was a passenger on an aircraft which disappeared on Saturday afternoon.

The pilot was a Post Office engineer, Mr Alastair Milne, aged 27, of Frederick Street, Dundee. The light blue machine had two hours of fuel when it took off from Kippen.

Trawlers clash off Ireland

A French naval vessel was yesterday reported to be on patrol off the south coast of Ireland after clashes between two French and two British-registered Spanish trawlers.

They tried to ram each other and cut each other's nets, just a week after the Irish Navy was involved in a five hour chase across the Irish sea after a Spanish trawler.

No hoax charge

M. Michel Baton-Laborde, the French security official at the centre of the bomb hoax during President Mitterrand's state visit to Britain last week, will not be charged, Scotland Yard said yesterday.

Shopkeeper denies Gaddafi link

Mr Numtaz Abbasi has denied organizing a link between the miners' union and Colonel Gaddafi's regime in Libya.

Mr Abbasi, a Doncaster shopkeeper in exile from Pakistan, has been named in *The Sunday Times* as being crucial to the NUM's Libyan link, but he yesterday denied knowledge of the affair or whether cash had been ordered for the miners' cause by the Libyans.

But he *did* say he knew that Mr Roger Windsor, the NUM's chief executive, had been holding secret talks with the Libyan government. "I was told over the phone by a friend that Mr Windsor or a man resembling him had been pictured in the Libyan newspapers and he also appeared on television with Colonel Gaddafi holding talks.

Mr Abbasi: No knowledge of cash'.

Scargill and the Libyan factor

Angry clash over aid claim

Mr Arthur Scargill said yesterday that he would welcome financial assistance from Libyan trade unionists. But in an angry clash with a BBC interviewer he said that there was no evidence to suggest that such aid would be paid for by the Libyan Government.

Mr Scargill's interview, on the BBC radio *World this Weekend* programme, began with an attack on Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour Leader, who had earlier issued a statement saying that any offers of assistance from the Gaddafi regime would have to be rejected.

The NUM president said:

"Mr Kinnock would have been better advised contacting me first to find out the facts. It is not true that we made any approach to Libya. In fact, quite the opposite. What happened was that when we visited Paris to arrange for a food convoy from the French working class to the British miners who are on strike, we met several delegations who were there, including one from Hungary, one from Libya and one from the Soviet Union.

"An invitation was received for the general secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers to go to Prague to speak to an international miners' conference and one to go to Libya, to our chief executive officer. At their expense – there was no expense to the NUM – and simply to state the case of the miners' union to trade unionists in Libya."

Mr Gordon Clough, the interviewer, asked: "And what response did you get from the Libyan trades unionists?"

Scargill: "We have no response whatsoever so far. We haven't had one single penny. I stress to you that we did not make an approach to the Libyan Government, and nor did we go over for that purpose.

"All of the national officials of the NUM knew of the visit; there was nothing secretive about it whatsoever. Indeed, when we were asked if Mr Windsor could go over and explain the position of the British miners to the trade unionists in Libya, we said: "Yes, of course, we've already contacted trade unionists all over the world and we have received invitations and responded positively to those in at least 50 countries".

Mr Clough then pointed out that Mr Windsor had also talked with Colonel Gaddafi, and asked: "What happened in the conversation between Mr Windsor and Colonel Gaddafi, which earlier on this morning you were saying you weren't even sure had happened?"

Scargill: "Well, I've no idea what happened between Mr Windsor and the leader of Libya. All I can say is that if a representative of the National Union of Mineworkers visits any country anywhere in the world it is not unusual for the leader of that country to request, for example, an interview or a meeting."

Clough: "Mr Scargill, as president of the NUM, you are telling me that you don't know what passed between your chief executive and the Libyan head of state?"

Scargill: "What I am telling you is that I can't know all the details of what was said from one person to another. All I know is that Mr Windsor certainly did not ask to meet the leader of Libya and simply said the same things to him so far as I am aware, as he said to the trade unionists in Libya; and that was the current situation of the mining dispute in Britain.

"He did not discuss anything other than that, and that was the reason he went there."

Clough: "Would you be happy, Mr Scargill, as a socialist, as a trade union leader in Britain, to accept money from Libya – Libyan trade unions are not entirely separated from the Government – from the state which was responsible for the murder of policewoman Fletcher and for the murder of Libyan dissidents abroad? Are you entirely happy that your public image has not been damaged by this contact with the Libyan regime?"

Scargill: "Let me make one thing absolutely clear. Let's distinguish between trade unionists in one country and government policy. You wouldn't, for example, associate Arthur Scargill's views with Margaret Thatcher's. As far as we are concerned we would welcome assistance from trade unionists anywhere, while miners, their families and their children are suffering terrible hardship as a result of this Government's policy in trying to close our pits and destroy our communities."

Clough: "And you genuinely think that any cheque that you get from the Libyan trade unionists is not financed by the Libyan Government?"

Scargill: "And what gives you the right to say anything other?"

Clough: "I think we'd better leave it there."

Scargill: "Why? You're not only interviewing me, you're making assertions that you can't back up by any facts whatsoever and I think that's really deplorable on the part of a BBC interviewer."

Clough: "I could refer you, Mr Scargill, to the human rights handbook which says that trade unions in Libya are under constant pressure from the Government to merge the national socialism with the Islamic state."

Scargill: "Well, what you're saying is, of course, that trade unions are under pressure. That obviously suggests that what I am saying to you is correct and that what you have been suggesting to me is not."

Clough: "Mr Scargill, thank you very much indeed."

Pit leaders 'bring back soup kitchen poverty'

The Prime Minister has accused Mr Arthur Scargill and other National Union of Mineworkers' leaders of bringing soup kitchen poverty back to Britain.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher says in an interview in today's *Birmingham Post* that the NUM leadership was isolated and it had reduced its own membership to circumstances which would never have been expected.

Mrs Thathcher says: "They have brought back the soup kitchen to Britain, to a very proud industry, proud of its high earnings

Uneconomic pits, page 17

Tripoli's view of the strike

The official Libyan news agancy, Jana, issued the following report last Friday under the headline "Leader receives NUM envoy".

Tripoli, Safar 1, Oct 26: Yesterday evening, the leader of the revolution received an envoy representing the British National Union of Mine Workers and inquired about the state of British miners who have been on strike for over eight months now.

The leader expressed sympathy with the striking workers who suffer from abuse and exploitation at the hand of the exploiting ruling class in Britain. He also conveyed to the NUM envoy Jamahiriya's solidarity with the striking miners' struggle to gain the legitimate rights and their rights in production, according to the third universal theory dicta.

The NUM envoy explained the hardship of the British miners, whose strike now entered its eight month and continues because of the Thatcher Government's obstinacy, its rejection of the workers' demands and closure of 20 pits, which led to the dismissal of 20,000 miners.

The envoy also talked about the police daily repressive actions against the striking workers, explaining that the objective behind the strike, which is the longest in British history, is to reinstate miners to their jobs, in Yorkshire, Wales, Scotland and Nottinghamshire.

He said that the number of striking workers totals 80,000, who are daily facing multiple forms of oppression at the hands of the Thatcher Conservative Government. The number of casualties has so far reached 5, in addition to 30,000 other injuries and 8,000 imprisoned in British jails. The police action has also affected the NUM leadership, including the NUM President, Arthur Scargill, who was beaten by British police.

The envoy added that he left miners' families a target of hunger and hardship, reaching the extent of their inability to feed their children or bury their dead.

Times calendar

A full colour calendar featuring photographs of Britain is available from newsagents or can be sent directly with a good wishes message. Send for a leaflet to Times Books Ltd, 16 Golden Square, London WIR 4BN.

The Times overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 29; Belgium B frs 60; Canada $2.75; Canaries Pes 170; Cyprus 700 mils; Denmark Dkr 8.50; Finland Mkk 8.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.60; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.40; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Luxembourg Lf 38; Madeira Esc 125; Morocco Dir 8.00; Norway Kr 8.50; Pakistan Rps 18; Portugal Esc 125; Singapore $5.50; Spain Pes 170; Sweden Skr 8.50; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Tunisia Din 0.700; USA $1.75; Yugoslavia Din 150

Boy aged 12 wins top chess rating

By Harry Golombek
Chess Correspondent

Michael Adams, the champion of Cornwall who, at the aged of 12, is the youngest ever British county champion, has accomplished a feat which stamps him out as a player of the utmost promise.

Playing in a nine-round FIDE-rating tounament, held with the aid of Lloyds Bank, which ended yesterday at the Chequers Chess Café in London, he obtained the fine score of 6½ out of 9.

His score of three points against four FIDE-rated opponents, in conjunction with previous excellent results in FIDE-rated events, gives him a rating of 2,407.

The youngest age at which players have hitherto attained such a score, 57 points above standard of an international master, is 14. That was achieved by Bobby Fischer, Henry Mecking and Nigel Short.

The rating qualifies Michael to participate in the 1985 Commonwealth championship.

Michael also distinguished himself earlier this year by drawing with Gary Kasparov in a simultaineous display that the world championship challenger gave by satellite against teams of talented young players in the United States and Britain.

Second 'unknown' Van Dyck found



By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

Christie's have discovered a beautiful portrait by Van Dyck whose existence was wholly unknown to scholars. The painting (left) depicts Ann Carr, Countess of Bedford (1617-1684) at the age of 22, holding a white rose in her hand and with the rather unlikely combination of a rock and her hand and with the rather unlikely combination of a rock and a red curtain behind her.

Mr Simon Dickinson, a Christie's director, came upon her while he was dong a routine valuation in an English private house. The picture had belonged to the family for some 60 years but had been considered a copy after Van Dyck. Mr Dickinson recognized its quality immediately and left with careful photographys in order to research its history.

Britain ahead in race for RAF trainer contract

By Rodney Cowton
Defence Correspondent

An aircraft to be produced jointly by British Aerospace and a Swiss company is emerging as favourite to win a £200m contract to provide the Royal Air Force with a new basic trainer.

The evaluation of bids, submitted at the beginning of this month, is still in progress, but the RAF appears to have a clear preference for the Swiss Pilatus PC-9, with which British Aerospace is associated.

The other contenders are the Brazilian Embraer Tucano, linked with Shorts of Belfast, and the British-designed Firecracker, which would be produced by a consortium of Hunting Associated Industries and Firecracker Aircraft.

It is generally thought that an Australian bid in conjunction with Westland, of Yeovil, still only a paper design, will no longer be a serious candidate after a Canberra decision to select an American helicopter in preference to the Westland Lynx for its frigates.

It is likely that ultimately the contract will have to be decided by the Cabinet, probably influenced by factors other than the intrinsic merits of the aircraft.

It is argued that the Anglo-Swiss project would have a better chance of winning export orders than would Firecracker or the Tucano.

Remand system crumbling under pressure, report says

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

The remand system is crumbling under pressure and 45.000 people are remanded in custody each year, the Prison Reform Trust says in a report today, which calls for urgent change.

The trust says that prisons and police cells are filled to bursting point. Yet nearly half of all remand prisoners are acquitted or given a non-custodial sentence.

The report, by Marlene Winfield, says there should be statutory compensation for wrongful imprisonment before trial.

Not all people are innocent victims of the law's mistakes, however. But many will suffer and be damaged.

The report calls for the creation of a pretrial agency on the American model to provide courts with verified information about defendants to eliminate guesswork from bail decisions, and a new independent courts' inspectorate to monitor efficiency and promote best practice.

It cites the case of a man it gives the pseudonym of Roberto Marchetti, who is married with a young son, and was in custody for more than 14 months before acquittal. During that time he lost the house he was about to buy, his business came close to bankruptcy and members of his family were evicted from their flat.

When they were interviewed for the report, they were living in temporary accommodation hoping to be rehoused by the council.

Mr Marchetti is one of five former remand prisoners whose stories are told in the report. Their lives have all been damaged by pretrial imprisonment and none was subsequently jailed. Their experiences "illustrates the heavy cost of inconsistency and delay", the report says.

The Home Secretary, Mr Leon Brittan, has announced that proposals are to be introduced for statutory time limits on the period from arrest to the beginning of a trial in criminal proceedings.

Lacking Conviction, by Marlene Winfield.
(Prison Reform Trust, Nuffield Lodge, Regents Park, London NW1 4RS, £3.75, + 50p p&p).

Test case on recall of prisoners

A test case over the right of the Parole Board to recall prisoners on licence without giving them reasons or an oral hearing to put their side of the case opens in the Court of Appeal today (Frances Gibb, Our Legal Affairs Correspondent, writes).

The appeal has been brought by Mr Edward Gunnell, aged 53, over his recall to prison two years after he was released on licence. He had served 17 years of life sentences for four offences of rape and two of attempted rape.

The case raises the question of whether the board should be governed by the rules of natural justice as would a judicial appeal body.

Mr Gunnell, who is mentally handicapped was recalled to prison on the Home Secretary's direction, despite complying with conditions of his licence, because of "feelings of suspicion and unease" arising from two incidents.

When Mr Gunnell's case came before the High Court it was said that the licence was authorized because of the similarity between the incidents and the manner in which he had committed the original offences. He was later told this by an assistant governor.

But Mr Gunnell contends that under the rules of natural justice he should have have been given reasons in writing and that he had a right to see the reports before the Parole Board when it made its decision so he could answer them.

But the High Court rejected his case. Natural justice rules did not apply to the board, it said, as it was performing an administrative function and not a judicial one.



Mr George Unwin, landlord of the Bell Inn, Curry Mallet's single public house

'Dying' village gets say in its future

Britain's most famous absentee landlord, the Duchy of Cornwall, headed by the Prince of Wales, has commissioned a team of researchers to study the sprawling, sparsely-populated Somerset village of Curry Mallet, seven miles east of Taunton, to pinpoint the problems facing a remote rura community.

The duchy had proposed a scheme for new housing, and was surprised when the villagers petitioned the Prince to withhold the application and protect the village, whose population is 286, from further development.

So the duchy commissioned the Dartington Institute, in Totnes, Devon, a non-profit-making research body specializing in rural development, land use and community initiatives, to do a survey, and has accepted its fingings.

After careful questioning the researchers established that villagers did want new housing in Curry Mallet after all, including that intended in the original duchy proposal. They also wanted special housing for the old and cheaper homes for local people.

They were worried about the poor level of public services and about shopping and transport. They also called for improved employment opportunities for women and young people and complained about the lack of recreation and sports facilities. Some were worried about the loss of community spirit and the fact that the village was almost "dying" through the loss of young people.

The researchers decided that most of the villagers looked to new development as a means of encouraging a more balanced population. They found that many were unclear as to the role of the duchy, some seeing its influence as minimal, others as dominant and beyond challenge.

There has been little development since the duchy obtained the parish more than 500 years ago. It still owns most of the 1,500 acres of land, farmhouses and buildings and tied cottages.

In the years between the two world wars labour-intensive farms and associated crafts meant local jobs for most of the then 314 inhabitants.

But subsequently the village, which has one public house, one shop and two buses a week, has slipped into decline. There is only a handful of jobs left on the land and a disproportionately high number of elderly and retired people.

The report recommends that the duchy goes ahead with its original plans for housing and also considers releasing other land for cheap homes and accommodation for the elderly. It also suggests that the duchy makes houses available through mortgage and co-ownership schemes for the less well-off.

Mother wins work hours to suit baby

Rugby Borough Council has been ordered to allow a town hall clerk to work from today at times enabling her to care for her baby.

The Warwickshire council's refusal to allow a change in the work hours of Mrs Susan Wright, aged 35, of Dew Close, Dunchurch, Rugby, was sex discrimination, an industrial tribunal in Billingham ruled on Friday. It ordered the council to changes its policy so that from today she can start at a time that suits her and the care of her baby, aged 18 months.

The tribunal heard that before her baby's birth Mrs Wright worked from 8.45am to 5.15pm with a lunch break of an hour. But she had been temporarily allowed to work for three months starting at 8.30am and finishing at 4.30pm with half an hour for lunch, giving her the same number of hours worked.

The council's chief executive, Mr John Lowton, recommended that she should be allowed to continue with that schedule because it did not affect her department's work. But the council's staffing sub-committee refused to support the move because it set a precedent and went against the council's policy of refusing flexitime working to its 300 clerical staff.

The tribunal chairman, Mr John Haslam, said that the committee's words pointed to a concil serving its own convenience and not to any real need or requirement. Other employers might justify such a decision by showing there was an effect on business or staff. But in this case there was none.

The decision was discriminatory because a far greater proportion of women than men could be affected by it.

The tribunal's order was made by agreement between the parties without prejudice to the right of appeal.

Salty food 'endangers children'

By Thompson Prentice
Science Correspondent

Millions of children will become potential victims of heart disease, because of dangerous salt levels in their diet of snacks and fast foods, a blood pressure specialist said.

Parents believe that heart disease and blood pressure are middle-age conditions but the seeds are sown in childhood, Dr Graham MacGregor, director of the blood pressure unit at Charing Cross Hospital, London, said.

About 20 per cent of the population is estimated to suffer high from blood pressure.

Dr MacGregor's unit first showed that moderate reduction of salt intake lowered the blood pressure of many patients.

But, he said: "Many young children exist almost entirely on processed snacks and other foods very high in sodium and fat, for example potato chips, biscuits and burgers.

"If we got nutritionalists to devise the worst possible diet for the development of cardiovascular disease that is what we are giving our children today. The seeds of heart disease and high blood pressure start in early children."

The Salt Free Diet Book (Martin Dinitz, £3.50).

Biological link for food firms

● Latest developments in molecular biology and chemical engineering are to be used in the food and drinks industry (Our Science Editor writes). Processing work is to be done by a organization formed as joint venture company in genetic engineering by Celltech, backed by the British Technology Group, and the miltinational US corporation, Air Priducts.

Apcel is a fifty-fifty venture of the two parents. Announcing the project on (Thursday), Mr Gerard Fairtlough, chief executive of Celltech, said the intention was to extend genetic engineering discoveries used for medical purposes into industrial microbiology.

High street share-buying

Building societies would be a good place for the public to buy and sell shares, Mr Michael Montague, chairman of the National Consumer Council, said yesterday.

"It is important that buying and selling shares should be easy for the consumer", he said in a statement. "At the moment share trading is conducted mostly by faceless people at the end of telephones."

Consumer Council research had shown that building societies' customers valued what they see as the friendly service they get from societies. "It is important, too, that when consumers buy and sell shares they can trust the people they instruct," Mr Montague said.

The Consumer Council' response to the Government's Green Paper on Building Socities, to be made public soon, will say that societies should not be prevented from providing a wider range of financial services.

Sharing the workload

Secretaries who work for up to 20 different "bosses" become confused and their work suffers, The Industrial Society says today. It is to launch a campaign on November 27 to help managers get the best results from shared secretaries.

The campaign leader, Ms Corinne Devery, said: "Many organizations believe that they will be more cost effective if secretaries are shared. But poor management often means secretarics are so dissatisfied that financial savings are wasted.

"One company lost all of its secretaries after deciding to share them out. Managers who share a secretary must establish a clear idea of the workload. They must keep in touch with other bosses who are working with the same secretary.

"Secretaries themselves must use their initiative and plan their time to get the best results."

Co-op profit fall leads to reform call

By Derek Harris

The Cooperative Wholesale Society was under further pressure to take urgent action to reverse its fortunes after hearing of declining sales and falling profits during its half yearly meeting held at the weekend.

The society's half year pre-tax profits were down 15.4 per cent at £6.6m on a turnover of £958m. Last year the society made £16.6m profit on a turnover of £2,100m which was 8 per cent up on the previous year.

Mr Peter Paxton, the society's chairman, gave the meeting a warning about unprofitable retail societies. He said: "We cannot afford to permit large Co-ops to continue to make losses and thereby weaken the fabric of the co-operative movement as a whole."

He added that although the CWS must try to encourage strong regional retail groupings, the CWS had no plans to involve itself in further mergers with regional societies or with the Cooperative Retail Society (CRS), the movement's biggest retailer.

The society discussed the possibility of reducing the number of retail societies from the present 100 to about 25.

Attack by animal rights body

The director of an animal research laboratory was attacked with an iron bar at his home yesterday morning in one of four simultaneous raids in Hampshire by members of The Animal Liberation Front. Ten people were arrested.

The other targets, another laboratory with a similar name and a kennels, have no connexion with research involving animals. Thousands of pounds worth of damage was caused.

About 30 front members carried out simultaneous raids on two research laboratories in Wickham, smashing down doors and windows with sledge-hammers. Others broke into the home near by of Mr David Walker, research director of Wickham Laboratories. He was not seriously hurt.

Other members broke into kennels about a mile away and attacked three people. They were treated at Queen Alexandra Hospital, Cosham.

Mr Paddy Edwards, laboratory manager at Wickham, said that the gang, men and women, wore balaclava helmets. They attacked the laboratories, which carry out toxicity tests. It is not thought any animals were released.

BR building up new head of steam

By Michael Baily
Transport Editor

British Rail may be heading for a resurgence of steam after an encouraging boost in traffic on Scotland's West Highland line.

By putting a steam engine on the front of a train, traffic on the scenic route between Fort William and Mallaig rose by two fifths during the holiday season, making an invaluable contribution to the sustenance of the loss-making line.

Steam traction disappeared from main lines in 1968 and was banned for the next three years for safety and operational reasons despite pressure from enthusiasts who wanted to keep it going. In 1972, however, British Rail relented and allowed about six trains a year to operate, drawn by engines bought and maintained by private enthusiasts. Six years later Sir Peter Parker opted to bring back steam as a tourist attraction.

Since then, traffic has built up to about 150 trains a year, mainly on three routes: London to Carlisle by the scenic Settle-Carlisle line (now threatened with closure); London to the Welsh Marches (Chester to Newport via Hereford and Shrewsbury); and York to Scarborough.

Until this year the business seemed to have settled down at a steady level; but the Highlands experience is making British Rail ask if there are not unsuspected opportunities as the demand for leisure activities steadily expands.

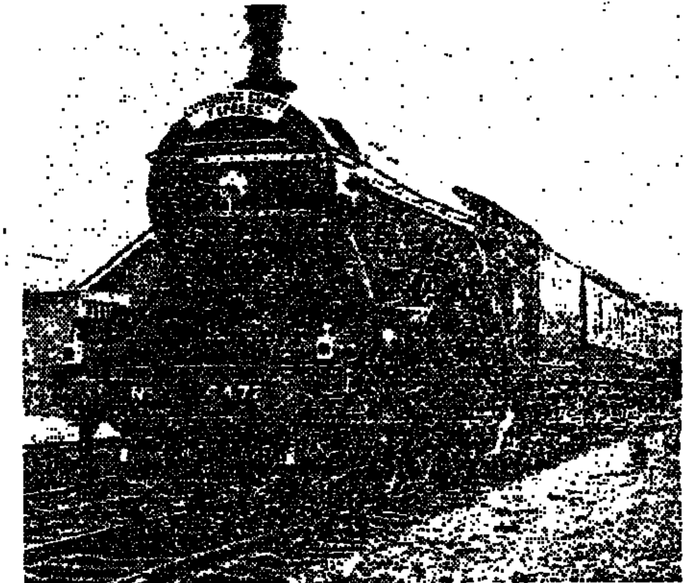
Tourists, notably from the United States, were visibly thrilled by the Highlands line, and especially by taking films of the magnificent steam locomotive – the famous London, Midland and Scottish Class 5 George Stephenson designed by Sir William Stanier – on special photographic runs en route.

There is no shortage of steam engines if British Rail decides to expand. Of about 20,000 made redundant in the 1960s many were bought by enthusiasts and about 30 are kept up to British Rail's exacting standards.

● British Rail denied yesterday that it planned to close rural railway lines in Wales, pledging radical cost-cutting measures to keep them open.

But that is unlikely to allay Welsh fears that up to 40 per cent of its lines may be under threat of closure and substitution by buses under the Government's tough new financial regime for bus and rail services.

BR proposals for the loss-making rural lines include cheap lightweight trains that cost less to maintain, singling of double-track lines; substitution of automatic for manned level crossings, and radio control for mechanical signalling.



A sight of yesteryear: The type of steam excursion which is proving a big fare attraction for British Rail.

The right to buy: 1

Winning policy becomes lever for social change

On the eve of the privatization of British Telecom, DAVID WALKER, Social Policy Correspondent, charts in a three-part series the progress of the largest single transfer of state assets to the private sector: the sale of council houses.

Almost unnoticed in the excitement caused by the miners' strike, the Labour Party annual conference recently accepted the right of tenants to buy their own homes.

Labour's policy is hedged with qualifications, but its essence is unmistakable. The owner-occupation impulse seems unstoppable. With the right to buy provisions of the 1980 Housing Act, sweetened further in the 1984 Housing and Building Control Act, Mrs Margaret Thatcher's government found not just a winning policy, but a lever for changing the social landscape.

Sales to date in England, excluding sales under previous arrangements for tenant purchase, total 404,000 council dwellings and some 4,000 new town properties. At a rough average of net capital receipts to councils of £10,000 a dwelling, this represents an addition of more than £4bn to council income.

The paper value of this property to tenants, who have bought at discounts of between 30 and 50 per cent, could be £10bn easily as much as British Telecom is likely to raise.

The table shows sales to date, for council and new town property measured against the stock of dwellings at December 31, 1983.

These sales have pushed council tenures down to about 28 per cent of all English households: owner occupiers now represent at least 63 per cent and the proportion continues to grow.

The peak in annual sales has passed. But sales are likely to continue at a steady level. Mr Alan Murie of Bristol University's School of Advanced Urban Studies said: "There is a family life-cycle effect; as people grow up and leave home, the pool of potential owner occupiers gets new recruits." But he adds that the key to sales is what happens to council rents: the higher they rise, the more incentive there is to buy.

For the Treasury, council house sales have become a vital element in calculations. In the current financial year councils are deemed to be receiving £1.4bn from them, which allows central government to cut the amount it permits council to borrow to build new houses. Even if, by 1986, the rate of sales has fallen to predicted levels the Treasury should be able to count on at least £500m flowing in annually.

Tomorrow: the human impact of right to buy

Council house sales

Sales to date	Housing stock (Dec 1983)	Sales as % stock
England 410,000	4,786,000	8.5
Scotland 51,000	1,015,000	5.0
Wales 34,700	272,000	12.4

Councils 'forced to hire extra staff'

By Hugh Clayton, Local Government Correspondent

The Government has force councils to appoint more than 15,000 extra staff in the past five years, according to a research paper commissioned by local authorities for a key meeting with ministers tomorrow.

The paper was prepared from data supplied by Labour and Conservative councils by the Local Authorities Conditions of Service Advisory Board for the main autumn meeting at which councils bargain with ministers about finance.

Ministers claim that one reason why they need special powers against councils is the small size of the cut in the total local government workforce in the past five years compared with the deep cuts in the civil service.

But the research paper says that the size of the cuts made by councils has been masked by a parallel increase forced on them by the Government. It adds that the effect accelerated last year when most of the increase in council staffing complained of by ministers was the Government's own fault.

The research shows that councils have appointed an extra 600 staff in the past five years to handle house sales and more than 3,500 to administer the new system of housing benefits.

Irish potato quality not what it was

The quality of potatoes in the Irish Republic is not what it was, and after almost 300 samples from stores in Dublin and Carlow failed to meet grading standards, the Government is doing something about it.

A licensing system for growers is under review, with the prospect of fines of up to Ir£1,000 (£840) and the threat of revoking the licence if the farmer is in serious breach of regulations.

Many consumers have been buying potatoes imported from Britain and The Netherlands because the quality of home-grown produce is so poor.

Of 288 samples bought over a six-month period, almost half had more than the permitted level of diseased tubers. Mechanical damage affected one fifth and 95.8 per cent failed to meet existing regulations on substandard potatoes.

Gangrene was the main disease affecting acceptability, regulations on grading by size appeared to be ignored and 90 per cent did not state the name and address of the packer or information about variety and quantity.

Rural Scotland campaign starts

A campaign to protect rural Scotland against over-zealous farming was launched in Perth with the blessing of the Government, farmers and conservation bodies.

The Scottish Farming and Wildlife Trust Appeal is to appoint full-time farm conservation advisers in 14 areas throughout Scotland to advise farmers and landowners on projects that will protect hedgerows, woodland, encourage shelter belts and improve the landscape.

Penny benefit

A cheque for one penny in underpaid supplementary benefit has been sent to an unemployed man, Mr Andrew Wilson, of Moulton Chapel, Lincolnshire, by the Department of Health and Social Security.

Theatre walk-out

More than 20 people walked out of a gala reopening of the Gaiety Theatre in Dublin when Peter O'Toole read Swift satire which suggested that poor people should eat their children to help the economy.

Fish killed

Hundreds of freshwater fish, bream, pike and roach have died in the Gaywood river at King's Lynn Norfolk after sea water flooded in when a sluice jammed at high tide.



Starring role: Miss Heather Couper, who on Wednesday became President of the British Astronomical Association, formed 94 years ago. In the tradition of the organization, Miss Couper was nominated for the two-year job by the outgoing holder, Mr Patrick Moore.

The association is the leading organization for amateur and professional astronomers to meet together. Miss Couper studied astro-physics at Leicester University, did research at Oxford and supervised the Planetarium at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

She will be president when the most intensive observations are made of Halley's Comet at the end of next year and the beginning of 1986, when it returns on its 74-year-cycle (Photograph by Peter Addis).

Medical research to be cut again

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Spending on medical research will be cut by more than £2m next year. That follows reductions this year by the Medical Research Council, including the ending of work by groups specializing in brain research and diseases affecting children.

The cut is explained in a letter to universities from Sir James Gowans, secretary of the Medical Research Council. He says it has to be made even though "the seriousness of the circumstances" have been presented in separate meetings to Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, and the Prime Minister.

From this month the money available for research projects over three-year periods will be cut by £1.7m. Support for five-year programmes will be reduced by £500,000 from the end of the year.

Another effect is that the number of students who could expect grant support automatically will fall from 710 to 570.

In enforcing cuts, the Government has rejected proposals from its own Advisory Board from the Research Councils, recommending that additional funding of more than £3m a year for the next three years, in particular on brain research and nervous diseases, food and nutritional sciences, and diagnostic imaging. Council spending this year totals £110m.

The Science and Engineering Research Council, with a budget of £250m, is required to contribute £7m to the cost of reorganisation of the Agricultural and Food Research Council (£46m budget) and the Natural Environment Research Council £62m budget).

The money saved from medical research will also be used for that reorganisation.

The difficulties of research councils has been compounded because they were not allowed to accumulate a contingency fund in easier years.

World airlines expected to make a profit for first time in five years

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

World airlines expect to move into overall profit this year for the first time since the slump began in 1979, the International Air Transport Association (IATA) disclosed in Montreal yesterday. That profit should increase over the next two years, IATA say in their latest annual report; but the financial outlook is finely balanced and could easily be upset by some slight adverse trend.

Global profit for IATAs 134 member airlines in 1984 is predicted at $1,200m on a turnover of $41,500m for 1984 compared with a loss of $300m last year, and peak losses of $1,900m in 1980 and 1981 when the slump was at its worst.

Next year profits will rise to $1,500m and in 1986 to $1,700m, IATA predict. But although "we may now be catching a long-awaited glimpse of the proverbial silver lining in the clouds hovering on the horizon", says Mr Knut Hammarskjold, IATA's director general, profit margins are expected to remain wafer-thin, and continued vigilance and determination to cut costs and improve yields are as vital as ever."

For the first six months of this year passenger traffic rose eight per cent and freight 16 per cent; and with costs and capacity well under control, load fastors are expected to reach record levels with a three per cent rise in the first half over last year.

Traffic growth in 1983 was smaller at an average three per cent, with wide variations from one part of the world to another.

The biggest growth area was the Middle East, with a 17 per cent gain in traffic to and from the Far East, and 12 per cent to and from Europe. Across the Pacific traffic grew nine per cent, and across the Atlantic seven per cent.

But growth on these routes was balanced by shrinkage on other routes, with traffic loss between Europe and South Africa, Europe and Australia, and North America and South America.

The report has strong words against violence towards airlines and their passengers both by States and by hijackers. IATA will support a new international convention prohibiting the use of arms force against civil airliners, the report says. And on hijacking Mr Hammarakjold declares: "It is vital that all governments recognise that it is in their own interests to create a climate in which there is no safe harbour without severe legal consequences ever available to the hijacker anywhere in the world."

Chad peace meeting collapses

Brazzaville (AFP) – Talks on ending the civil war in Chad collapsed here at the weekend over insistence by the Ndjamena regime of Mr Hisséne Habré that it be recognized by the participants as the country's legal government.

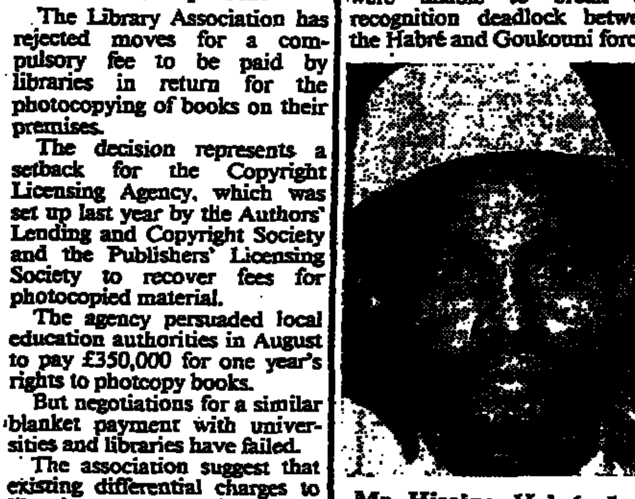
The head of one of the Chad political-military factions taking part in the week of discussions, Mr Tourgoudi Ouchar of the Action and Coordination Committee, said in a Congolese television interview that the Habré delegation had come to the conference only "to get themselves anointed" and had not been interested in "the real problems".

Mr Antoine Ndinga Oba, the Congolese Foreign Minister, adjourned the talks indefinitely on Saturday after several days of deadlock over the recognition issue. He said there would be other meetings after a "temporary separation", but the path to peace in the "complex" Chad tragedy was necessarily long and required patient effort.

The failure of the talks became likely on Friday when the Habré delegation and their main rivals, the Libyan-backed forces of ex-President Goukouni Oveddei, accused each other of preparing to resume the civil was once the mutual Libyan-French troop withdrawal, now under way, was completed.

Mr Gouara Lassoum, the Chad Foreign Minister, said Libyan troops had been on the alert in northern Chad for two days and that the Goukouni forces hoped to be in Njamena by December. His view was echoed on Saturday by the commander-in-chief of Mr Habré's army. But Mr Adoum-Yacoub Kougou, a foreign policy aide to Mr Goukouni, denied this and said Ndjamena was "preparing aggression".

The smaller faction leaders, such as Mr Tourgoudi Ouchar, were unable to break the recognition deadlock between the Habré and Goukouni forces.



Mr Hissène Habré: Insisted on recognition

Top Filipino officers say Ver is innocent

From Keith Dalton, Manila

Almost the entire High Command of the Philippines armed forces yesterday proclaimed the innocence of the Chief of Staff, General Fabian Ver, in the murder of Benigno Aquino.

The 68 top military officers took a full-page advertisement in Manila's largest pro-government newspaper, to declare their "unwavering loyalty and support" for General Ver, who went on indefinite leave last Wednesday when he was named as a conspirator in the August 21, 1983, assassination.

"We are morally convinced that he is innocent of the dastardly crime attributed to him," the officers said in a 200-word manifesto signed by 61 generals and seven flag officers. General Ver's deputy, Lieutenant-General Fidel Ramos, did not sign the statement.

General Ver, two other generals, 22 military personnel and one civilian were last week named in the majority report of the 10-month commission of inquiry as "indictable for the premeditated murder of Mr Aquino".

President Marcos told army reservists at the weekend that there was no indication that he would be toppled "by either bullet or ballot".

Mr Marcos referred to President Reagan's comments last week that the choice in the Philippines was between support for the Marcos administration or a communist takeover. The statement was condemned by Filipino opposition groups despite the quick State Department clarification that Mr Reagan did not mean to imply that the choice was that narrow.

"The answer to that should have been: there is no indication that the Marcos administration can be overthrown by either the bullet or the ballot," Mr Marcos said.

India visit by informal Princess

From Michael Hamlyn Delhi

Princess Anne arrived at Delhi airport yesterday to begin a tour of India in what will plainly be maximum informality.

There was no official Indian welcome at the airport, merely a group from Britain's High Commission and the British Council.

The Princess was hatless and wore a sleeveless lilac hipster dress.

The Andover of the Queen's Flight had brought her from Dhaka in Bangladesh, where her visits to projects run by the Save the Children Fund, of which she is president, were marked by an equal lack of formality.

The Princess's 12-day tour of India will take her through some of the world's most dreadful slums in Calcutta, where she will meet Mother Teresa, and to some of the most beautiful areas in the world, Jaisalmer Fort in Rajasthan, and the Mussoorie hill station in the Himalayan foothills.

The only formal events come today, when she lays a wreath at the memorial to Mahatma Gandhi at the spot where he was cremated by the banks of the Yamuna River, and where she calls upon Mr R Vankataraman, the Vice-President. She will also call on Mrs Gandhi on Wednesday and dine with her at the Prime Minister's residence.

Prado gets more room for display

From Harry Debelius Madrid

The Prado museum in Madrid will soon triple its space and regain control of its own affairs from the Government.

The Minister of Culture, Señor Javier Solana, said at a news conference that January 1, when the new measures are to go into effect, "will be a historic day for the Prado museum and for the culture of our country".

The museum will gain much needed additional space by taking over two historic buildings nearby. One is the Hall of the Kingdoms, the present Army museum, which is almost all that remains of the seventeenth-century Retiro Palace complex.

The other is an eighteenth-century building, the Villahermosa Palace, recently used by a bank. The museum will regain control of its own affairs through the establishment of a Prado Foundation, which will remove it from the direct control of the Ministry of Culture and simplify bureaucratic and administrative matters.

As the Villahermosa Palace was restored only a few years ago, the museum can start using much of the additional space as soon as the new measures take effect.

A Culture Ministry spokesman said many of the works, now stored for lack of display space, will soon be on show to the public

Photocopy fee idea rejected

By David Hewson Arts Correspondent

The Library Association has rejected moves for a compulsory fee to be paid by libraries in return for the photocopying of books on their premises.

The decision represents a setback for the Copyright Licensing Agency, which was set up last year by the Authors' Lending and Copyright Society and the Publishers' Licensing Society to recover fees for photocopied material.

The agency persuaded local education authorities in August to pay £350,000 for one year's rights to photcopy books.

But negotiations for a similar blanket payment with universities and libraries have failed.

The association suggest that existing differential charges to libraries should continue.

A paper produced by the association says that the additional mark up charged to libraries by learned journals ranges from 10 per cent to 500 per cent, with 100 per cent near the norm. It says that whatever the arguments put forward for differential charging, it would seem quite wrong to charge institutions twice as much as individuals as well as making an additional charge for copying by institutions.

Observer sales report cleared

A report in *The Observer* which said agents of British Safety Council Sales Ltd had used the official-sounding name to persuade companies to buy goods was not inaccurate, untrue or distorted, the Press Council said yesterday.

The council said it found no subterfuge, did not accept that the reporter, Miss Angela Boon, from Northpix press agency of Liverpool, passed herself off as doing a market survey. The complaint has been made by Mr James Tye, director general of the British Safety Council.

Side of the law

A firm of solicitors in Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, is to take advantage of the new rules allowing advertising by sponsoring a Wisbech Town football match, probably in the Football Association Vase competition.

Politics and dollar hit bridge Olympiad

From a Bridge Correspondent, Seattle

Fifty-five countries are competing in the seventh World Bridge Team Olympiad which opened here yesterday; and that in itself is something of an achievement.

Some time ago it became clear that more than a third of the member countries would not be permitted to compete if South Africa was in the field. The South African Bridge Federation saved the day by announcing that they would not submit an entry.

Next, the withdrawal of Russia and its satellites from the Los Angeles Olympics virtually assured the non-participation of the Eastern block countries with the exception of Poland, one of the strongest European bridge playing countries. Then the strength of the US dollar led to the withdrawal of a number of countries.

In the open series 54 countries are divided into two pools of 27 teams who will meet each other over the next eight days, playing three matches each of three hours duration for nine successive days' at the end of which the leading four countries in each pool will qualify for the quarter-final stage.

Great Britain will be represented by L. Rose and R. Sheehan (London) W. Coyle and B. Shenkin (Scotland) and R. Smolski and K. Stanley (Notts and Warwickshire) with R. Armstrong of the North-West as non-playing captain.

In Pool "A" Britain will meet five of the quarter-finalists from the last Olympiad – France (the defending champions) the Netherlands, Denmark, Brazil and Taiwan (officially listed as "Chinese Taipei", while Canada, New Zealand, Israel and Poland are also expected to mount a strong challenge.

The USA, in Pool "B" are favourites both for the open and ladies titles. In the ladies event they are the defending champions but Britain, represented by Sally Sowter and Sandra Landy, Nicola Smith and Pat Davies, Gill Scott-Jones and Sarah Scarborough, are the reigning world champions and it will be a considerable surprise if both teams do not survive to the semi-final stages.

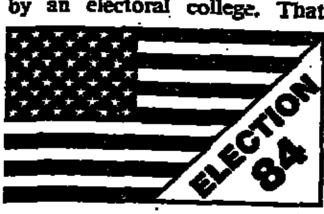
The electoral system: Part 1

America's cumbersome compromise

In the first of three articles on the electoral system of the United States, Nicholas Ashford, chief Washington Correspondent, examines the mechanics of electing a president.

Although the world will know some time during the early hours of November 7 (possibly even earlier if there is a landslide) who the next President of the United States will be, he will not be chosen officially until January 7.

That is the day when a joint session of the two Houses of Congress will be held in Washington to count the votes allocated to the two candidates by an electoral college. That



body will have already met on December 17 (which happens to be the first Monday after the second Wednesday of December, as laid down in the Constitution) to cast its ballots.

For almost two centuries Americans have been electing their presidents under a cumbersome and complex system conceived by the Founding Fathers as a compromise between electing presidents by Congress or direct popular vote.

Although various attempts have made to abolish the electoral college, most recently in 1977, the system has survived the radical transformation of the United States from an agricultural seaboard nation to a superpower.

Under the electoral college system, each state is entitled to electoral votes equal in number to its Congressional delegation – in other words, the number of representatives from that state, plus two more for the state's two senators.

The state with the biggest number of votes in the electoral college is California, with 47. The smallest are Alaska, Delaware, the District of Columbia, North and South Dakota, Vermont and Wyoming, each of which have three.

Under a system which has developed over the years, the votes in each state are considered as separate mini-elections and the winner takes all the electoral college votes to which each state is entitled. Thus, if President Reagan wins a majority of the popular vote in, say, Texas, he will get all of that state's 29 electoral college votes.

The next President will be the candidate who wins a majority of the 538 votes cast by the electoral college, that is, at least 270 votes. In the unlikely event that neither candidate receives a majority, the task of choosing the President falls to the House of Representatives.

Because of the way the system works, it is possible for a candidate to be elected President without winning a majority of the popular vote. In fact, there have been no fewer than 15 "minority" presidents, the most recent being Kennedy in 1960 and Nixon in 1968. Three of them – John Quincy Adams (1824), Rutherford Hayes (1876) and Benjamin Harrison (1888) – actually trailed their opponents in the popular vote.

ELECTORAL COLLEGE VOTES

Alabama 9, Alaska 3, Arizona 7, Arkansas 6, California 47, Colorado 8, Connecticut 8, Delaware 3, District of Columbia 3, Florida 21, Georgia 12, Hawaii 4, Idaho 4, Illinois 24, Indiana 12, Iowa 8, Kansas 7, Kentucky 9, Louisiana 10, Maine 4, Maryland 10, Massachusetts 13, Michigan 20, Minnesota 10, Mississippi 7, Missouri 11, Montana 4, Nebraska 5, Nevada 4, New Hampshire 4, New Jersey 16, New Mexico 5, New York 36, North Carolina 13, North Dakota 3, Ohio 23, Oklahama 8, Oregon 7, Pennsylvania 25, Rhode Island 4, South Carolina 8, South Dakota 3, Tennessee 11, Texas 29, Utah 5, Vermont 3, Virginia 12, Washington 10, West Virginia 6, Wisconsin 11, Wyoming 3.

During election campaigns presidential candidates have traditionally concentrated their attention on the "big seven" states – California (47), New York (36), Texas (29), Pennsylvania (25), Illinois (24), Ohio (23) and Michigan (20) – which between them account for 204 of the total electoral college votes.

Another key area, particularly in this election, is the South, where 12 states (excluding Texas) account for a further 124 votes.

Voting patterns of the past two decades suggest that Mr Walter Mondale, the Democratic challenger, will not be able to break the present cycle of Republican presidential domination even if he manages significantly to close the gap between himself and Mr Reagan during the remaining days of the campaign.

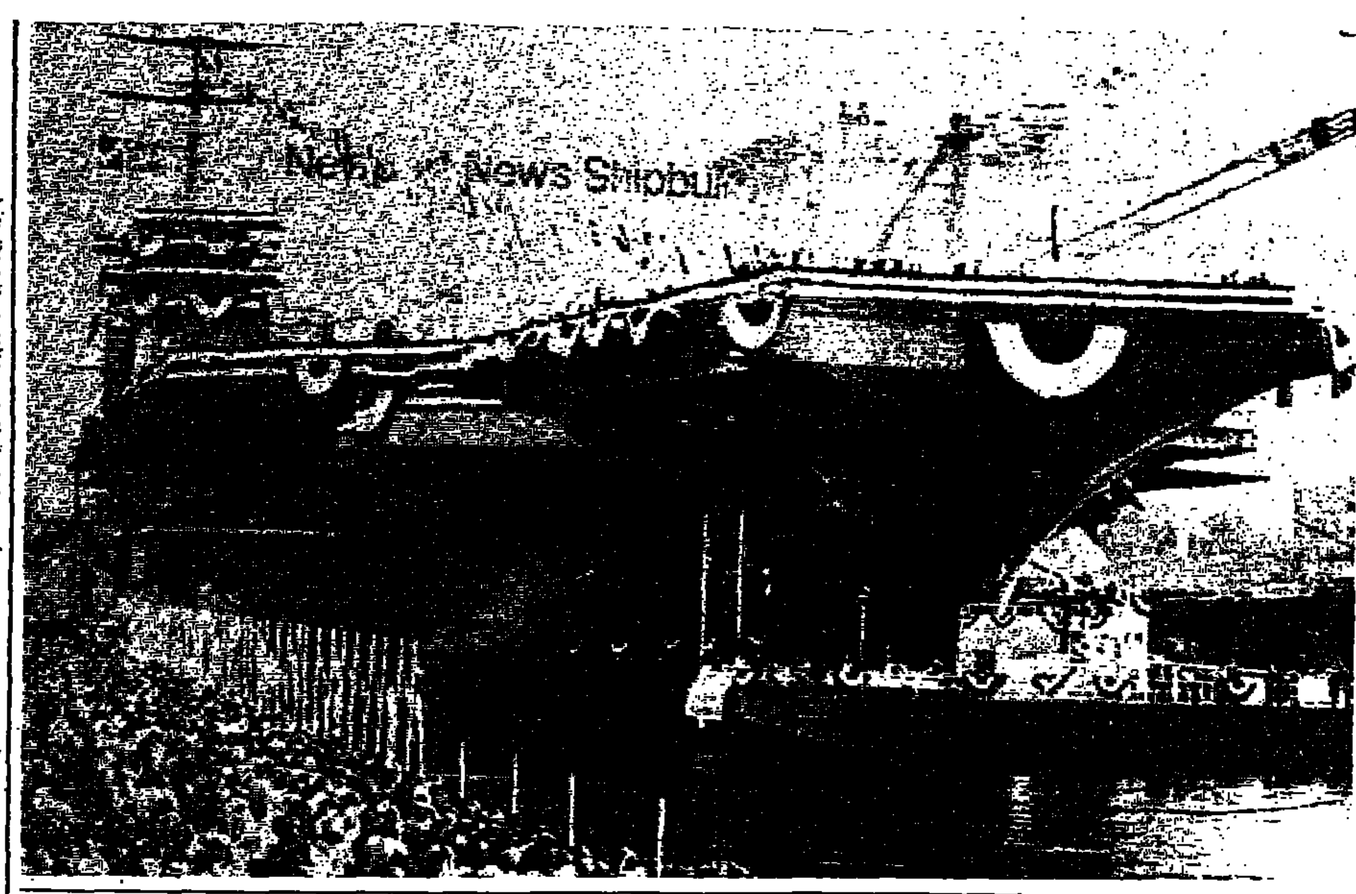
California, Illinois and Ohio have not voted for Democratic candidates since 1964, Michigan since 1968. Although Texas has been traditionally Democratic, polls show that it will be voting decisively Republican this November, like the rest of the Sun Belt.

Mr Mondale's best hope lies in New York and Pennsylvania. Any flickering hope the Democrats have of winning the election will evaporate if they do not carry Pennsylvania.

Mr Modale's only real chance of causing an upset is through a huge increase in voter turnout. Here again there are very few straws for the Democrats to grab at. Although it is widely expected that 1984 will reverse the steady decline in voter turnout which has been taking place since 1960 (86.5 million people voted in the 1980 presidential election, 53.2 per cent of the voting-age population, compared with 63.1 per cent in 1960), a dramatic increase is not anticipated.

The Democrats had hoped to compensate for the drift of many of their traditional supporters to the Republican Party by registering large numbers of new voters, particularly blacks. However, their registration drive has been matched by the Republicans.

Tomorrow: The other contests.



NUCLEAR POWER: To the cheers of thousands of spectators the US nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Theodore Roosevelt was dedicated at Newport News, on Saturday. Virginia built at a cost of $2.7 billion (£2.2 billion) the Theodore Roosevelt will join the American fleet in early 1986 as its fifth nuclear-powered aircraft carrier. It will carry a crew of 6,000 and nearly 100 fighter aircraft.

Europe seeks bigger Nato role

From John Earle
Rome

Seven European countries have taken a modest step towards reviving the dormant Western European Union as a counterweight to United States dominance in the Nato alliance.

A meeting here, at the end of last week of foreign and defence ministers of the seven member countries decided they will meet regularly twice a year in future, while a more lively role is planned for WEU's 89-member parliamentary assembly.

The union, consisting of Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Holland, Luxembourg and Belgium, was founded 30 years ago with the intention of ensuring that West German rearmament was kept in bounds. For years this has ceased to have meaning. Its new role is providing a European voice in Western defence and Portugal has applied to join and Spain is reported to be interested in doing so.

The ministers instructed the WEU permanent council to reorganize its arms control agency and standing armaments committee, to be better able to study matters such as arms control, problems of disarmament, and security, and joint European production and purchase of arms

Letters, page 13

Two-nation Mafia crackdown

Colombos toppled by FBI 'sting'

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

The gangbusters are stamping hard on the manicured fingers of the Mafia.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is keeping its promise to hammer the top Cosa Nostra families who control organized crime in America. One after another, Mafia godfathers and their lieutenants have been arrested.

The latest round of arrests and indictments, the charging of the entire 11-man leadership of the Colombo family, is a devastating blow for the Mafia and a coup for the FBI.

The Colombo family ranks third in the hierachy of five Cosa Nostra families in New York. The others are Gambino, Genovese, Bonanno and Lucchese, all taking their names from former leaders.

The Colombo men, arrested after a three-year investigation called "star quest", were charged with running drug, gambling and protection.

Said to control union branches in the construction, transport and restaurant businesses, they are charged with extorting money from building companies and restaurants by threatening violence.

An FBI officer said: "The finely-manicured hands of the Colombo family were at every construction site in New York. You can't pour concrete in this city without paying off the Colombo family."

Among those indicted are Mr Carmine Persico, known as The Snake, who took the leadership of the Colombo gang after Joseph Colombo died six years ago.

The FBI collected some of its evidence against the Colombo group from a "sting" operation in which an agent, posing as a dealer in stolen goods, entertained gangsters on board a yacht in New York.

Last year the FBI announced that it had infiltrated the families of the Cosa Nostra, which means "our business", and would devastate them with indictments.

Since then many important members of the families, and their henchmen, have been charged.

The FBI has been given new leads from Italy by the confessions of Tomasso Buscetta, the former Sicilian Mafia boss.

The FBI says the Mafia in the United States has about 2,000 formal members, and each of these has about ten associates. Spreading out from drug dealing and loan and protection rackets, the Mafia is moving increasingly into fraud to loot pension funds, into union racketeering, and into legitimate business.



Mr Carmine Persico: Gang boss known as The Snake

Buscetta gives evidence

From Our Correspondent, Rome

Signor Tommaso Buscetta, the former Mafia boss whose information made possible the biggest round-up for years of members of the Sicilian criminal organization, has appeared in court here for the first time – as a witness.

In 13 minutes of evidence of Friday he confirmed that Pietro Marchese, a Mafia member stabbed to death inside Palermo prison two years ago, had changed sides from one rival gang to another and his execution had been decided by the "Commission" composed of local heads of Mafia families.

Wearing a blue blazer and grey flannel trousers, "Don Masino" as he is known was brought under heavy guard from his place of detention, which is being kept secret for fear of reprisals. His confessions have resulted in warrants for the arrest of 366 people.

Mitterrand's state visit

France laments loss of British sense of humour

From Diana Geddes, Paris

President Mitterrand's four-day state visit to Britain will be remembered here for emphasizing the excessive touchiness and uneasy feelings of rivalry between France and Britain, rather than the underlying, more important, *entente cordiale* it was supposed to be celebrating.

The explosives incident in the French Ambassador's gardens is seen to have completely overshadowed the visit, which would have passed off otherwise without particular comment, apart perhaps from a few half-envious descriptions of the traditional pomp and pageantry of the British Court and Parliament. The French are still monarchists at heart.

Britain's version of events is generally accepted as more accurate than that of the French police. But there is, amazement and horror here at the virulence of much of the British press and certain MPs, considered out of all proportion to the importance of the actual event.

Was it not just a little prank by a policeman which unfortunately misfired, the French ask. For many, it is simply evidence that the much-vaunted British sense of humour does not apply when that humour is directed against them.

In a front-page leading article on Friday, *Le Monde* commented somewhat sadly: "The immediate reappearance of strong anti-French feelings (among the British) seems to have reduced to nothing the anticipated effect of this visit, whose sole purpose was to reconsecrate Franco-British relations".

The visit, however, seems to have ended on a happier note. French journalists were pleasantly surprised that, after all the unpleasant brouhaha, their British colleagues chose to mark M Mitterrand's sixty-eighth birthday by singing "Happy Birthday" to him at his closing press conference on Friday. Perhaps that sense of humour was there after all.

Kidnap exposes Warsaw's view of a good and bad church

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

Under the high-vaulted roof of Saint Stanislaw Kostka Church in Warsaw, the candles flickered yesterday for the frail, outspoken Father Jerzy Popieluszko, kidnapped and possibly murdered by a gang of frustrated police officers.

An event that would, under slightly different circumstances, have been the tragedy of a parish has become the crisis of a nation, exposing the frailty of the Jaruzelski Government's claim to have restored "normality" to Poland.

The kidnapping has moved and outraged Poles more powerfully than anything since the declaration of martial law almost three years ago.

The measure of a crisis, in Poland at least, is how far the Government has to go to explain itself to the people. When General Czeslaw Kiszczak, the Interior Minister, appeared on television – a medium favoured in crisis by such ill-starred leaders as Edward Gierek on Saturday night to explain the kidnapping, there was little doubt in Poland that the Government was in trouble.

A policeman, Captain Grzegorz Piotrowski, has confessed to killing the 37-year-old priest, while his two accomplices say they dumped him, still alive, outside Torun: conflicting testimony that has fuelled speculation in Solidarity circles that the priest is alive and has been, for no clear reason, smuggled out of the country.

Certainly, the body has not been found, although Captain Piotrowski took the searchers to the scene of the alleged murder. Is the captain covering up for others in the higher reaches of the security establishment by taking the murder charge on himself?


General Kiszczak: TV account only half believed

Aready, there are three clear consequences of the Popieluszko affair for the the Government. Firstly the leadership, which has been starting the wheels of an anti-clerical campaign, must think again about its approach to the Church. The Government seems to think the Catholic Church is divided into a good bit, epitomized by Cardinal Jozef Glemp, the Primate with which deals can be done, and a bad bit, in the form of "political adventurists" like Father Popieluszko, who are to be abhorred.

With the "good" Church, the Government negotiates a scheme to channel Western funds to private farmers. Against the "bad" church, all verbal attacks are acceptable. Communist Party journalists are briefed by the head of Propaganda to be more aggressive in their treatment of Catholicism.

Secondly, the Interior Ministry will have to purge its ranks. The kidnap is not the first murky event to be inspired from within that odd ministry, which has overall control of both the uniformed and the secret police a break-in at a church aid centre in Warsaw last year and countless unexplained and uninvestigated cases of harassment against Solidarity activists point to a group within the ministry that is unhappy with the slow, bureaucratic action against the union and its sympathizers.

Finally, the authorities will have to start again to try and build a bridge of trust between the Government and the people.

The amnesty of political prisoners in July went some way towards placatine a sceptical nation. Now the suspicion is back.

Father Popieluszko was loved not because he was a champion of Solidarity – there are many more of those – but because he said that speaking the truth was a moral imperative.

When General Kiszczak went on the much-despised television on Saturday and promised justice, he was only half believed. Most Poles believe there will be a cover-up.


Journey's end: Sir Geoffrey Howe being welcomed to Israel last night by Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Foreign Minister. Sir Geoffrey had made an unannounced visit to Beirut

Rocket attack on Arab bus

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

A rocket attack on a crowded Arab bus near one of Jerusalem's smartest areas yesterday has raised fears that members of a Jewish terrorist underground group are still at large, in spite of the round-up earlier this year.

One man was killed and at least eight injured in the attack, launched as the bus passed the Jewish district of Yemen Moshe on its way from east Jerusalem towards the occupied West Bank town of Bethlehem.

An anti-tank rocket launcher was found on a hillside overlooking the wrecked vehicle. Also discovered was a note written in poor Hebrew claiming that the attack had been mounted in revenge for last week's brutal murder near Bethlehem of two young Jewish hikers. Both had been shot with a stolen rifle and a resident of a Palestine refugee camp near the town later took police to the spot and confessed.

Last night Israel's new Police Minister, Mr Chaim Bar-Lev, was questioned about the daylight rocket attack. "It is clear that this was done by a group or individual who decided to take the law into his own hands", he said. "It is something no democratic society can accept."

Last week's Bethlehem murders, which were particularly grisly, were followed by an outcry among Jewish settlement leaders who demanded tougher government action to protect Jews in the occupied areas. Some of these demands were believed to have been repeated in yesterday's note claiming responsibility for the bus explosion.

About 20 suspected Jewish terrorists are facing trial in Jerusalem accused of a series of attacks against Arabs in the West Bank stretching back to the car bomb blasts which maimed two Palestinian mayors in 1980.

Three of the accused began a hunger strike yesterday in protest against the decision of Israel's equivalent of Britain's MI5 to refer to them as "security prisoners", the term usually reserved for suspected Arab terrorists.

Senior members of Israel's national unity Government were quick to condemn the bus attack.

Mr Shimon Peres, the Prime Minister, expressed revulsion at all forms of terrorism and pledged that the Government would take all the necessary steps to arrest the perpetrators.

Mr Yitzhak Rabin, the Defence Minister, described the incident as "a detestable attack on innocent citizens".

Iran blames Red Cross for jail riot

Tehran (Reuter) – Iran blamed delegates of the International Committee of the Red Cross for provoking a riot at a prison camp earlier this month during which five Iraqi prisoners of war were killed.

An Iranian Foreign Ministry official was quoted as saying the incident occurred on October 9 when delegates were visiting the camp and he said three of the Iraqis were killed by fellow prisoners. He accused the Red Cross of distorting the incident and using it for anti-Iranian propaganda.

Bandit gives up

Delhi (Reuter) – A bandit chief with a price on his head and eight members of his gang have surrendered to police, All-India Radio said. Ramesh Sikarwar and his gang are accused of more than 25 murders and 30 kidnappings.

Dissident freed

Vienna (Reuter) – Jaromir Savrda, aged 51, a prominent dissident writer, has been released from prison after serving a 25-month term on subversion charges, emigré sources said here. He had been suffering from arthritis and tuberculosis of the kidneys.

Bridges blown

Curico, Chile (APF) – Road and railway bridges were damaged in a pre-dawn explosion near this city, 124 miles south of Santiago. Police descovered tracts published by a leftist group.

No to Nato

Madrid – Most Spaniards object to their country's remaining in Nato and they oppose the continued use of military bases in Spain by the United States, according to a poll conducted by the pro-government daily *El Pais*.

Bodies found

Manila (AP) – Search teams retrieved two more bodies, those of a Malaysian and a Filipino, from the ruins of a resort hotel destroyed by a fire in northern Baguio City. It raised the death toll to 23.

Shell shock

Rennes (AP). – French farmers destroyed 300,000 imported eggs from Britain to protest at falling prices for domestically produced eggs in the Brittany region, farmers' union officials said. The eggs were discovered in 600 crates on a lorry.

'Coventry Four' accuse Britain

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

The "Coventry Four" the South Africans accused of smuggling arms from Britain, appeared at a press conference in Pretoria on Saturday and admitted they had operated as undercover agents for five years.

They also alleged that they had been subjected to harsh and degrading treatment by British customs and excise officials when they were arrested last March, and claimed it was doubtful they would have received a fair trial in Britain because of the influence of continuous, politically inspired propaganda on members of the jury.

The provocative staging of the press conference suggests that Pretoria, despite strong criticism at home and abroad of its decision last month not to return the four for trial in Britain, is still in a bellicose mood.

South Africa's decision not to return the four men – Mr Hendrik Botha, Mr Stephanus de Jager, Mr Jacobus la Grange and Mr William Metelerkamp – was taken in reprisal for Britain's refusal to evict the original six political dissidents who sought refuge in its consulate in Durban on September 13.

Mr Metelerkamp and Mr Botha said that they were arrested at the White House Hotel in London on March 29. Mr Metelerkamp said three men, who later identified themselves as customs and excise officials, entered his room, using a duplicate key. He was asked to strip. "It was humiliating and degrading as even my private parts were examined," he claimed.

He was then told to pack a suitcase, but was not allowed to wear either his belt or his shoes, despite freezing wet weather. His captors allegedly told him that no one could run far in London without shoes or a belt. Mr Botha was also arrested in his hotel room.

The four men appeared in court in Coventry on March 31. They said that they were then subjected to solitary confinement and intensive interrogation in Winsom Green prison until April 9, when they were released on bail.

Mubarak seeks EEC initiative

From Alice Brinton
Cairo

President Mubarak begins a visit to France and West Germany in Paris tomorrow where he is expected to request European support to reactivate the deadlocked Arab-Isreali peace talks.

Egyptian newspapers quoted their correspondents in Paris and Bonn as saying yesterday that President Mubarak will brief President Mitterrand and Chancellor Kohl on ways of reviving the stalled Middle East peace process. The official Middle East news agency said that President Mubarak's talks in Europe will be aimed at "developing the European position regarding the Arab cause."

According to informed Egyptian cources, President Mubarak may well seek to reactivate the Franco-Egyptian peace plan, formulated in 1982 during Israel's invasion of Lebanon. The sources said that this plan, with that of Fez and the Reagan peace plan, could form the basis for renewed negotiations on the quest for an overall Middle East peace once the US presidential elections are over.

Moscow fears new US peace drive

From Richard Owen, Moscow

The Soviet Union was gaining influence in the Arab world while the United States was losing face *Pravda* said at the weekend.

But diplomats said the Kremlin was worried that recent moves in the Arab world might encourage a reelected President Reagan to launch a new peace initiative in the Middle East, and that Moscow wanted to ensure it was not left out in the cold again.

Pravda said on Saturday that the recent series of high-level Arab visits to Moscow showed that the Soviet approach to the Middle East was gaining ground. "Soviet foreign policy is increasingly attractive to the Arabs because it meets their natural aspirations and is aimed at establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East", it said.

The Soviet proposal for an international conference attended by America, Russia, Israel, the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Arab states had support from almost all interested Arab countries. Israel and the United States, by contrast, spoke to the Arabs in the language of *Diktat* and had shown no interest in restoring normality to the Middle East.

Moscow has restored diplomatic relations with Egypt, made approaches to Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, and received a stream of leaders from the two Yemens, Iraq, and Syria. King Husain of Jordan had been expected in Moscow this month but a Soviet spokesman said there was still no firm date.

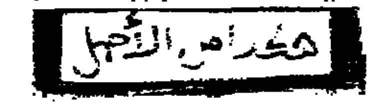
Guatemalan rebels fighting on

By Colin Harding

The four Guatemalan guerrilla organizations grouped in the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity (URNG) have launched a campaign in America and Europe to counter persistent reports that the Guatemalan Army has succeeded in crushing the armed opposition.

A URNG representative said in London that three of its four members had armed units in the field and had succeeded in repelling Army offensives in recent weeks in the departments of San Marcos, Suchitepéquez and El Patén.

Señor Rogelio Martinez, of the Rebel Armed Forces (FAR), said the guerrillas had learnt important lessons from the defeats inflicted by the military following the coup led by General Efrain Rios Montt in 1982. They were now concentrating on building up larger, more mobile forces and reestablishing contact with rural peasants in areas where it had been broken by the scorched earth and strategic hamlets policies pursued by the armed forces.



Chernenko's Asia worries prompt fresh offer to solve Sino-Soviet rift

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Mr Jambyn Batmunkh, the new leader of Mongolia, left here at the weekend after talks in which President Chernenko declared the Soviet Union's readiness to keep the door open to China.

At a Kremlin dinner for Mr Batmunkh, Mr Chernenko said that a normalization of Sino-Soviet relations would contribute to improving the situation on the continent of Asia. Moscow would "always keep open the door to constructive talks with China".

The remarks came as Mr Leonid Ilychov, the Kremlin's top negotiator with China and a Deputy Foreign Minister, held a further round of talks in Peking with Mr Wu Xueqian, the Chinese Foreign Minister. The latest round opened on October 18 and give every appearance of being as fruitless as previous efforts. But there is an improved atmosphere after Mr Wu's lengthy conversations with Mr Andrei Gromyko last month at the United Nations.

The presence of about 25,000 Soviet troops in Mongolia is one of three bones of contention between Moscow and Peking. The others are the occupation of Afghanistan and support for Vietnamese activities in Cambodia. The Vietnamese Foreign Minister, Mr Nguyen Co Thach, arrived in Moscow yesterday for talks, hard on the heels of Mr Batmunkh.

Playing down the bitter hostility between the Soviet Union and China for the past 15 years, Mr Chernenko said a Sino-Soviet rapprochement was desirable in view of a common effort by "the imperialist powers" to undermine communism in Asia. "Under such conditions, the socialist countries cannot but hold clearcut class positions."

Moscow is disturbed by Peking's relationship with the United States and has sharply criticized recent Chinese economic reforms as aimed at pleasing American capitalists.

Mr Batmunkh became Mongolian leader in August when Mr Yumzhagin Tsedenbal retired for health reasons. Mr Chernenko praised Mr Batmunkh as a man of rich experience, but did not mention Mr Tsedenbal, suggesting he stepped down because of disagreements with Moscow. Mr Batmunkh was seen off by Mr Cricory Romanov, the Politburo member and leadership contender, who played a prominent role in the talks.

● SUPREME SOVIET: Russia's Parliament, the Supreme Soviet, will convene on Tuesday, November 27, Tass announced. It will be preceded by a Central Committee plenum. Both meetings will give the leadership an occasion to signal Moscow's intentions after the US presidential election, as well as providing a forum for changes in the Kremlin.

A special Central Committee plenum on agriculture was called a week ago, contrary to expectations no personnel changes wer made. It is thought that new Politburo members may be appointed, and there could be a shake-up in some sections of the Central Committee secretariat.

The Supreme Soviet, which consists of 1,500 deputies and two parliamentary chambers, meets twice a year. It has largely ceremonial functions and formally considers resolutions put forward by the Politburo and Central Committee, which are passed into law by a unanimous show of hands.

The winter session discusses the budget for the next year and is addressed by Soviet finance and planning ministers. It can also provide a platform for Kremlin leaders, such as Mr Chernenko or Mr Gromyko, to enlarge on Central Committee decisions on domestic and foreign policy, including East-West relations.

Under Soviet law, Supreme Soviet sessions must be announced a month in advance, a convention which was observed – although only just – last winter, when there was behind-the-scenes manoeuvring connected with the decline of President Andropov.

Russians questioned TV man in Afghanistan

From Diana Geddes
Paris

Jacques Abouchar, the French television reporter sentenced to 18 years' imprisonment in Afghanistan after entering the country illegally last month, returned to a heroes' welcome in Paris on Saturday. He looked tired and thin but otherwise well after five weeks in captivity.

M Abouchar, who is 53, was pardoned by President Babrak Karmal of Afghanistan on Thursday, the eve of the sixtieth anniversary of the opening of diplomatic relations between France and the Soviet Union.

In a press conference after his arrival, M Abouchar confirmed he had been captured by Soviet, not Afghan, troops and that he had been questioned for 15 hours by Soviet officers before a further 20 hours of questioning by the Afghan authorities.

The Afghans had insisted that he should not reveal that he had been arrested by Soviet troops, he said.

In a message to President Chernenko on the occasion of the sixtieth anniversary of Franco-Soviet diplomatic relations, President Mitterrand emphasized the importance which France attached to a continuous and open dialogue

But M Claude Cheysson, the Foreign Minister, in a radio interview yesterday condemned the Soviet presence in Afghanistan,


Reunited: M Abouchar going shopping with his wife, Françoise, a few hours after his return home.

Nakasone survives late challenge

From David Watts, Tokyo

Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone survived unexpectedly bitter attacks on his personal style and policies to win a second term as Prime Minister of Japan last night.

The final weekend of bargaining over Mr Makasone as the consensus choice of leaders of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) was a series of bitter criticisms not only of Mr Nakasone, but his sponsor, Mr Kakuei Tanska, the former Prime Minister convicted in the S2m Lockheed bribery scandal.

Mr Nakasone was criticized particularly for his failure to reduce Mr Tanaka's influence in the party as he pledged at the start of his term. The weekend's bargaining put Mr Nakasone on notice that he must mend his ways in this second term.

So deep was the feeling against Mr Nakasone in some quarters and so byzantine are the calculations of Japanese politics that a secret challenge to him by a close aide of his mentor, Mr Tanaka, was disclosed over the weekend. If successful, it would have prevented his becoming Prime Minister.

It was a former Prime Minister, Mr Takeo Fukuda, one of his toughest critics, who finally broke the impasse, and proposed that Mr Nakasone become party president for a further two years, an office that carries with it that of Prime Minister. But Mr Fukuda called on the other potential contestants who stood aside to allow Mr Nakasone free passage to keep a close eye on him.

Much of the criticism stems from annoyance that Mr Tanaka, who sits as an independent since his conviction, is able to manipulate the party, even though he is no longer a member. There is also a good deal of jealousy and resentment at Mr Nakasone's uncharacteristically outspoken and individualistic style of leadership.

Baby given baboon heart

From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles

A two-week-old baby girl was in critical condition but holding her own at the weekend after doctors at Loma Linda University Medical Centre gave her the heart of a young baboon.

The recipient, identified as only "Baby Fae," who was born with the left side of her heart not fully formed, received the heart in a five-hour operation. Her undeveloped immune system is considered a factor in her favour.

A spokesman for the hospital said: "An infant has an immature immune system, and that means it is less likely to cause rejection of the heart. We have high expectations that she will live a long life with this heart."

This is the first time that a baboon has been used.

China treads warily over price reforms

From Mary Lee, Peking

Price reforms in China will be introduced one step at a time, a state economic commission official said here.

Mr Ge Zuwu, deputy director of the Comprehensive Bureau of the Economy, described it as a very complicated problem which is related directly to the livelihood of the people. "We shall try our best to ensure that there is no price explosion", he said.

Since the party plenum last week endorsed comprehensive reform of the nation's economic structure – extending, in effect, the five-year agricultural reforms to the urban sector – there has been widespread expectation of price rises resulting in panic buying of foodstuffs, woollen clothing and television and radio sets in stores and markets.

Mr Ge said a special committee established under the state council will be drafting a price reform programme to be introduced next year. Individuals and enterprises have been promised much greater responsibility in decisions affecting output and sales. Mr Ge emphasized however, that random price rises would not be permitted.

A number of manufactured goods for daily use will enjoy a "floating price" structure or within 20 per cent (higher or lower) of what the state pays.

The first to enjoy this new liberal pricing will be those essential household goods which have always been sold at unrealistically low prices.

Mr Ge said the state will be readjusting prices of mined and other raw materials. Production costs, and supply and demand for the manufactured items will also be factors used in calculation of prices.

Tamils accuse soldiers of killing youths

Colombo – A Tamil leader yesterday accused Sri Lankan soldiers of shooting dead two youths on a motorcycle and running over their bodies with a lorry at Araly, seven miles from the northern Tamil capital of Jaffna (Donovan Moldrich writes).

Mr Appapillai Amirthalingam, secretary-general of the Tamil United Liberation Front, said that after the attack yesterday morning the two bodies were taken to mortuary but later removed.

He alleged that after a similar incident last week, when three youths were shot by the Army at Araly, the bodies were later burnt before they could be identified.

Church bombed after priest's call to arms

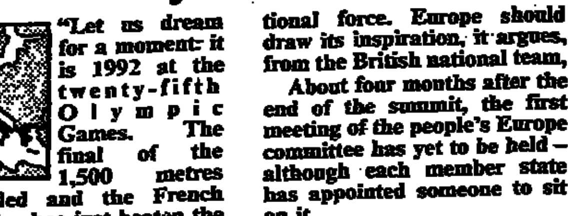
Buenos Aires – A bomb blasted the wooden doors off a Roman Catholic church here early on Saturday in an attack apparently linked to a controversial Mass celebrated there last week

The church gained national notoriety on Wednesday after a service for "victims of subversion" in which Father Julio Trivino called on the congregation, including numerous uniformed military officers, to "take up spiritual and, if necessary, material arms" to defend values threatened by "a corrupt and pornographic democracy".

Witnesses said Saturday's bomb was tossed from a passing car occupied by four men.

European notebook

An Olympic fantasy worthy of a medal

"Let us dream for a moment: it is 1992 at the twenty-fifth Olympic Games. The final of the 1,500 metres has ended and the French competitor has just beaten the Briton at the tape. The Frenchman is going to stand on the highest step of the podium. But the British spectators seem to be rejoicing."

What is happening is that a dream has been conjured for the French edition of the European Commission's magazine, *Euroforum*. It is a dream world in which an EEC Olympic team battles it out against teams from the athelectic superpowers.

The magazine points out that such a Euroteam would have headed the medals table at Los Angeles. The EEC, including Spain and Portugal, won 49 gold medals and the United States 83, 52 silver to America's 61, 88 bronze to 30 for the United States, giving a total medal haul of 189 to the EEC and 174 to the United States.

It is a brave attempt to give popular reality to that vision of a people's Europe which was drawn at the Fontainebleau summit by President Mitterrand as he waved a facsimile burgundy-coloured EEC passport.

The article claims that such a Euroteam could be smaller, better and cheaper to run than the present disjointed multinational force. Europe should draw its inspiration, it argues, from the British national team,

About four months after the end of the summit, the first meeting of the people's Europe committee has yet to be held – although each member state has appointed someone to sit on it.

When the committee does meet, it will have somehow to reconcile the Eurodreams with reality if it is to be worthy of the 18-page prospectus drawn up by the European commission. The Burgandy passport would be a reality but the idea has run into a lot of apathy, particularly when there is increasing concern about the movement of terrorists.

Britain, which maintains a healthy scepticism, is prepared to work hard for any progress towards ending border bureaucracy, which wastes about 7 per cent of the value of community trade. It would back anything, indeed, which generally made a common market work. But British people's Euro-enthusiasm has not reached the level of West Germany, where a special unit inside the Chancellery has been set up to coordinate work.

It stops a long way short of Burgandy passports, common European history books and learning a European anthem. There would probably be little Europatriotic cheering either for any Frenchman who pipped a Briton at the 1,500 metre mark.

Ian Murray

THE ARTS

Opera

Sure comic touch makes for beguiling feminine wiles

Le astuzie femminili/ The Kiss
Wexford Festival

After Massenet's *Le Jongleur de Notre Dame*, described on this page on Saturday, Wexford completed its traditional trio of operas with Cimarosa's *Le astuzie femminili* and Smetana's *The Kiss*. "A good, safe Festival repertoire", was the comment attributed to Wexford's artistic director, Elaine Padmore, in one of the Irish papers. But it is highly unlikely that she said it: even in Wexford it is difficult to get away with that sort of remark. There has never been anything "safe" about the choice of operas in this town, which consistently treads in areas where others are reluctant to dip even a toe.

Somewhat against the odds *Le astuzie femminili*, the second opera on show, has turned out the success of the Festival. Quite often the middle work is the runt of the litter. There are sound practical reasons for this: rehearsal conditions ususally dictate that the central opera must be chorusless and most Festival directors like to have their *succès fou* playing on the last night, which means that it has to be third on view. But *Astuzie (Feminine Wiles)* has well and truly broken the mould.

The key to Cimarosa is sharp production. Even *Il matrimonio segreto*, his only opera most of us are likely to encounter nowadays, can be tedious if it is not staged with style. Cimarosa writes melodies that are beguiling while they are on the wing but vanish at speed from the mind when they are over. His stage music is all too often as unsustaining as the proverbial Chinese meal and many of the numbers in *Astuzie* (1794) could be swapped between characters without too much upset.

Fortunately Wexford engaged one of our few young producers with a sense of fun and a sure comic touch to make something out of Cimarosa's confection. And confected *Astuzie* certainly is, from the basic ingredients of *opera buffa*: an elderly guardian, an elderly suitor, two young lovers, a maid/confidante and, just for a change, a governess. The two old men get the slightly shopsoiled goods and the lovers end in each other's arms. How else could it be resolved?

Andy Hinds has stirred this all into wild farce by updating the whole thing to the 1920s and the age of *The Boy Friend*. Just why is not quite clear, except that it allows his designer, John McMurray, to create hideously diverting sets in apple green and white, the colour of some venomous pudding created by a berserk chef, and Mr Hinds himself to make a series of sight gags at the expense of every Twenties figure from the Cubist painters to Rudolph Valentino. Even more important is Andy Hinds's ability to get his cast working without inhibition. They have a ball and so do the audience.

The leader of the revels is a pert Swedish soprano called Susanna Rigacci, who pips out her notes with sure musicianship as Bellina, the young heiress everyone is chasing. She rolls her eyes like a Theda Bara and has a fine sense of comedy – not a great deal of chance to display that in the Bellini repertoire in which she normally specializes. Raul Gimenez has a clear, well-focused tenor – another in the Luis Lima South American line – as Bellina's lover, who despite the Valentino parody behaves as something of a wimp. The two old men are in the exceedingly safe hands of Peter-Christophe Runge and Arturo Testa, as the suitor with a ripe Neapolitan accent. Nancy Hermiston is the maid who can also Charleston and Nuala Willis's Governess looks as though she is on the run from *Les Biches*.

György Fischer knows all about the eighteenth-century operatic repertoire and he made Cimarosa's score sound rather better than it probably is.

After the high spirits of *Astuzie*, which could have come from a top-class Footlights smoker, Toby Robertson's staging of Smetana's *The Kiss* inevitably looked a bit folksy and middle-aged. But in his defence it must be said that he had virtually nothing to work on: if Cimarosa's libretto is a confection then the one provided to Smetana by Eliška Krásnahorská is but a thread, a wisp of a thing that would scarecly sustain a short short story.

The titular kiss is refused by the heroine Vendulka to her betrothed, who in the best Czech tradition goes out and gets drunk. Reconciliation follows swiftly after an encounter with a band of smugglers – what were they smuggling in old Bohemia?

The Kiss is probably the best-known of the three Wexford operas this year and it turns up occasionally in student productions – Mark Elder and David Pountney combined to stage it in their Cambridge days – thanks to Smetana's lush score. The best moments are orchestral, when Smetana gives us his forest murmurs while the smugglers are plying their trade or when dawn breaks over the mountains. Albert Rosen showed his own Czech origins while conducting these, but otherwise was inclined to push the RTE orchestra a bit too hard.

Vendulka has the best of the arias, a caressing lullaby at the end of Act I as she puts the child of Lukaš (by a previous marriage) to sleep while he is off at the pub. This was affectingly sung by Marie Slorarch, who has plenty of feel for Central European style. Would that Eduardo Alvares had the same: he was an unrelentingly loud Lukaš and should have noted something of the acoustics of the Theatre Royal on his previous visit here. There were much more accomplished performances from John Ayldon and Roger Howell as Vendulka's relatives and a splendid cameo from Patricia Johnson as the aunt trading with the smugglers – and Miss Johnson, once a renowned Carmen, should know all about smuggling.

John Higgins

Cimarosa meets *The Boy Friend*: Arturo Testa (left) as the suitor from Naples and Susanna Rigacci and Raul Gimenez as the young lovers at Wexford

Don Giovanni
New Theatre, Cardiff

Hold on for a moment while I try to understand this latest production from Welsh National Opera. It is not going to be easy. However, as I see it, the cast have taken themselves off to Barry Island where they have struck unlucky with the tide. Indeed, the sea has retracted so far and for so long that they find themselves on a wide crazy-pavement of baked mud.

From the cracks in this they discover objects left behind by previous visitors (socks and shoes, a teapot, bits of underwear, a foot bowl: that sort of thing) and naturally it occurs to them to save the day by singing *Don Giovanni* to one another.

Lo and behold, there are even swords sticking into the mud at intervals: potent symbols surely of death and, oh yes, phallic into the bargain. It all looks rather promising.

Ruth Berghaus's production begins with a staging of this scene, but of course all one's favourite moments from the opera are there as well. You will remember that point in the second act sextet where the presumed Don Giovanni is discovered to be Leporello. There he is, lying under this piece of the crazy pavement into which the nun languidly drops black darts, and then he crawls away until the spaceman stops him with a foot. This is excellently achieved, though one must point out a mistake doubtless caused by a typing error in the copy of the story that was sent to Miss Berghaus. The lady is Elvira, not Evita.

A few adjustments to the costume will take care of this misreading. Otherwise I think I have no complaints. It is good to see Elvira arriving for once on a real conveyor belt in the first act, and here properly dressed as some fantastic mixture of ballroom dancer, shepherdess and cardinal. The episode of her lamenting her phantom dead baby in a snowstorm is also most touchingly done.

Unaccountably the cast seem not to have understood the production's infinite subtlety and discernment. This is a *Don Giovanni* sung without charm or wit: even Nicholas Folwell's Leporello is delivered for much of the time through clenched teeth, and William Shimell's Don Giovanni comports himself vocally and physically as a man of seething anger, his up-tempo serenade turned into a threat. Both performances are remarkable more for strength of utterance than beauty of tone or line, or sensitivity to others in ensembles.

The same goes for the rest of the cast. Laurence Dale as Don Ottavio cannot disfigure the attractiveness of his sound, nor can Elaine Woods as Donna Elvira conceal a voice of secure clarity, brightness and flexibility, but both of them join Anne Evans's stentorian Donna Anna in aiming for vehement self-projection.

There is quite a bit of that too from Sir Charles Mackerras's rough, punchy orchestra (though I like the liquid, gently sensuous accompaniment of the dry recitatives from a square piano). Clearly someone has misinterpreted Miss Berghaus's stupendous inventiveness as a mess of self-indulgence.

Paul Griffiths

Musical

Borrowed innocence

Chess
Barbican Hall

Flotillas of photographers surged down the aisle, while outside the door a journalist was dictating a live report in what sounded like Swedish. And there was one of those standing ovations that are absolutely *de rigueur* on musical first nights – whether as bad as *Peg* or *Y*, or as bizarre as a Tim Rice/Benny Andersson/Björn Ulvaeus (late of Abba) opera about an international chess match combining a bewildering range of borrowed musical styles in blissful innocence.

Strictly speaking, this was a concert preview coinciding with the album's release. An impenetrable programme synopsis in three languages suggests that, if this show is ever staged, there will be a lot of dialogue. An American and a Russian grand master (unnamed, but we could call them, say, Bobby and Boris) wage the Cold War in little over the chess table, with Bobby walking out, Boris harassed by his apparatchik second Molokov and the glamorous Florence, Bobby's second, joining the Russian in a series of tortured duets.

The opening Tyroleans' chorus, straight out of *White Horse Inn*, is clearly a joke but unfortunately the same cannot be said for Boris's patriotic anthem intended to bring the house down with the first-act curtain, or the sub-Albinoni *adagio*, very suitable for an after-dinner mint commercial, for which the ever-busy lighting technicians bathed Anders Eljas and the London Symphony Orchestra in violet.

There is also some sub-Lloyd Webber, a capable operatic quartet (Schumann with a dash of Bach) that I fancy turned up later as a silkily-played orchestral scherzo, and a good deal that Liberace might look at.

Several numbers might, with promotion, be hyped into singles but hardly any deserve it, apart from a heartfelt duet, "I Know Him So Well", in which Elaine Paige (Florence) and Karin Glenmark (Boris's wife) gave everything they had. One inbuilt flaw of the show is that the action is so negative: affairs that come to nothing, chess matches abandoned, Molokov threatening, Bobby snarling.

In fact Bobby is not much of a part, though Murray Head's gravelly petulance is dead right. The ever-professional Denis Quilley is a pungent Molokov and Tommy Körberg brought lots of passion to Boris's long, dull role. We must now see if all those who bought albums and T-shirts will make *Chess* enough of a cult show to roll it into the West End.

Anthony Masters

A Midsummer Night's Dream
Haymarket, Leicester

Quite a shock to come from the beauty and sensitivity of John Caird's great *Twelfth Night* for the RSC, which I saw the night before, to such a misbegotten mess as this. Its ingredients are sets and costumes in John Byrne's bizarrest vein, the People Show cast as mechanicals, and somewhere in the middle a non-production by Nancy Meckler.

Even before Don Warrington and Souad Faress saunter on with cocktails to plan Athenian wedding entertainments Emil Wolk and his merry men are ad-libbing noisily in the band corner that will later show their furious offstage post mortems as Bottom and Co. In addition to masking some indifferent speaking, their musical contribution makes some extended numbers from the lovers' verse, mangled to fit – thus intensifying the suggestion of Joe Papp at his most fidgety.

But, though their own comic dialogue can hamper them, they achieve typically brilliant feats of comic coordination: watch Bottom's script slipped from hand to hand before disappearing, and some verbal inspirations like Mark Long's Quince distributing the parts with instructions to con *them* (namely us, the audience) by tomorrow night.

Looking curiously like the March Hare with a toothy grin and a Hurray Henry hoot to match, Mr Wolk manages his asinine translation with vocal subtlety and apparently rubber knees.

Meanwhile Puck has gone round the earth in 40 minutes and a pair of goggles, Mr Warrington's lambent voice speaking (as Oberon in silver trousers) has created brief magic and the fairies have come and gone: a nice lot of children in white gowns apparently escaped from their dormitory for a corybantic rave-up. After the lovers' quarrel, directed with maximum effort and minimum effect, one starts to make plans. The set, a brightly painted box pierced by giant cocktail straws and a side-lit circular window wittily suggesting a crescent moon, could go straight to a theatre museum. Ideally, the costumes could be flogged for £200 each in the King's Road and the People Show would pursue their own devices on a separate evening.

First, however, they have to save this one with the finale. And, though almost losing its momentum under the weight of the gags, it climaxes memorably with Pyramus's death, attended by Moonshine with a ketchup bottle that obstinately refuses to produce a drop; after which Thisbe (Jeremy Swift) sets up such a tuneless wailing that the corpse edges away in digust.

Anthony Masters

Theatre

A masterpiece given its due

The Voysey Inheritance
Bristol Old Vic

Nearly 40 years after his death, Harley Granville Barker's plays are still seldom produced. Thanks to their heavy cast and scenic demands, he risks being remembered simply as a great Shakespearian critic and director who campaigned for a National Theatre, and an actor who created Shaw leads like Tanner in *Man and Superman*. But rare revivals like the Royal Court's *Voysey Inheritance* of 1966, the RSC's *Marrying of Ann Leete* and the National's magnificient *Madras House* – all written before he was 35 – suggest what was lost when Barker left the English stage because, as he put it, there was none to leave.

First staged in 1905, *The Voysey Inheritance* indicts the Edwardian haute bourgeoisie and hands them the bill. A wealthy, respected old solicitor reveals to his son and partner, Edward, that he has been speculating with clients' trust funds and the firm is six figures in the red. Edward's horror and shame are as nothing compared with his practical dilemma when the old man dies. At Bristol, Graham Pountney's initial hysteria hardens delightfully into half-comic priggishness as he drops the bombshell (you have been living off fraud and your legacies are frozen) into the family funeral lunch.

One of Barker's skills, typical of his wry sophistication, is that of flickering with satire and irony while tightening the ethical screw. Anthony Cornish's production held the audience in riveted silence only to release them in ripples of understanding laughter. As in *The Madras House*, Barker excels in family portraiture: dear, deaf old Mother (Peggy Ann Wood) placidly engrossed in *Notes and Queries*, the careworn and taken-for-granted spinster daughter (nice pathetic comedy from Susan Colverd) and pompous sons, here brilliantly cast against type. The booming Major, tiresomely overwritten, becomes tolerable and equally convincing in Andrew Hilton's sensitive hands while Malcolm Mudie gives his barrister brother some of the outrageous awesomeness of Bohun in *You Never Can Tell*.

While Edward debates whether to expose the deficit or labour to retrieve it, they react impotently with fury, cajolery and, in one last fatal instance, blackmail to defend their rights. And Barker explicitly questions those rights, adding that the confidence which makes the business world go round is often not that different from the Voyseys' confidence trick.

That barely scratches the surface of this superbly provocative play. Mr Cornish casts it proud, down to such awkward roles as Old Voysey, masterfully played by Peter Copley, and the sparkling, sane Holly Wilson as Edward's potentially smug fiancée. John Elvery, whose work is too seldom seen in London, contributes two typically evocative plush-and-panelling interiors that peel out significantly at their furthest edges. Bristol Old Vic has long been associated with distinguished productions of classic masterpieces; this is exactly that.

Anthony Masters

Parasite Structures
ICA

This Rational Theatre show combines sound and light, dance, gymnastic display and speech in theatricalizing the work of the sculptor Denis Masi, artist-in-residence at the Imperial War Museum, which is soon to be exhibited separately in the ICA's Upper Galleries. I take the handout's word fot it (reinforced by the picture of caged human and animal heads) that Mr Masi's chosen theme is power; but I would never have decoded that theme from the performance.

Set in a white box equipped with weight-lifting apparatus and a television monitor, it opens with a series of personal confessions from the company of six, who then change into gym kit for a series of exercises whose main effect is to leave them fagged out on the floor. A pair of side-screens flashing up enigmatic orders invite us to see them as human laboratory specimens, manipulated by some unseen authority.

Otherwise the spectacle offers nothing more sinister than a cheeful little group, with bags of pep, meeting for a weekly keep-fit class.

Of course, that may be the point. Perhaps the fact that they are unaware of being manipulated is intended to make your flesh creep. Perhaps the eagerness with which they reel off their confessions demonstrates supine complicity with their interrogator. But it strikes me as fatally indecisive to leave all such possibilities to the spectator's speculative reveries.

The stage picture has the heightened definition of a perfectly recalled dream. Andy Wilson's company show an impressive range of skills from formal dance to animal pantomime, and some passages, such as the appearance of a lone body-builder working away at his own tempo in the midst of the frantically drilling group, do make memorable statements in strictly visual terms.

Other visual items, such as projected photographic montages and the background figure of a seated technician, have no evident relevance to the company's routines. Nor, alas, do the words, which evoke suspicions of the Emperor's New Clothes.

Irving Wardle

Dance

Timothy Buckley
The Place

I met a man at The Place last week who found Timothy Buckley's programme full of joy, which makes me feel a real wet blanket. It is not that I disliked him and his group, the Troublemakers, just that there seemed little about them to like or dislike.

Like most American participants in the Dance Umbrella season, they come hyped with words like zest and energy, which seems to bear out Leonide Massine's theory about people remembering only the last four minutes of a ballet. And actually they never put out as much energy as their pianist, Gene Tyranny, whose forceful playing is amplified and superimposed on taped sounds of his own devising, including some incomprehensibly mumbled speech. Fidgety, rather, is the word for the dancing.

The movement consists mainly of marching or jigging around in country-dance patterns that constantly open and expand. There are many slips and falls, much balancing on the back of the shoulders. In the excerpts from *Barn Fever* (1983), they wield broomsticks at one point and put on woolly hats at another. The diversions in *How to Swing a Dog* (premièred last month in New York) include waving a rubber pig, bone, fish and snake – but not a dog; taking turns at wearing a sweater with skull and crossbones; putting on dark glasses or gnarled false hands.

If you came across people horsing about like this at a party, you would probably watch with mild interest before making an escape to the next room. But is it something to put your coat on and make a journey and pay admission money for? I remember Dr Johnson's words about the meal that was good enough, but "not a dinner to invite a man to".

John Percival

Concert

Bochmann Quartet/Canter
Wigmore Hall

Barry Guy's new work for solo oboist, *Circular*, shamelessly exists only for the purpose of glorifying the instrument and the performer. But, though it makes no pretence at bearing any profound messages, its bewildering technical difficulty has by itself created an arresting dramatic conflict between intention and realization of the sort often found in the music of Xenakis or Ferneyhough.

Few exponents could have negotiated it with the kind of panache, even relish, shown by Robin Canter in its world première on Friday. For one thing, even without the plethora of multiphonics and other special effects that Guy employs, its furious *moto perpetuo* style would have defeated many. Canter is also fortunate in his command of the so-called "circular" technique of breathing (the device that presumably inspired the work's name), so that he was able to play for long periods without appearing to pause for air. This was especially effective in those sections where Guy requires his soloist to produce "difference tones" by playing near-coincident pitches on two oboes simultaneously.

The sheer thrill of all this dominated a concert which otherwise included some British pre-war chamber music and Ravel's String Quartet besides. The Bochmann Quartet played the Ravel with a warm assurance where perhaps a slightly more astringent sound would have served the sometimes sinewy counterpoint better, and Britten's Phantasy Quartet of 1932 sounded equally cosy. This is in any event a mildish work that cleverly returns to whence it came (a gently oscillating minor third) but that meanwhile visits nowhere very exciting.

It was like an oasis however among the other three works. Bax's Oboe Quintet of 1922 was the most assured and, I suppose, the most interesting of them. But the two Interludes from Delius's *Fennimore and Gerda*, transcribed for oboe and string quartet a few years back by Eric Fenby, are really as dull as ditchwater, and Holst's admittedly early Three Fantasy Pieces for the same combination are scarcely better.

Stephen Pettitt

Television

Dancing difference

I never thought dancers were cissies, though envy nudges the elbow of the inept. Peter Schaufuss, Danish director of the London Festival Ballet, a dancer and a child of dancers, in *Proper Job* last night, first of his four BBC2 programmes under the title Dancer, is aware of misconceptions and unfurled the flag of masculinity at once.

People often thought male dancers, with whom he is concerned, "effeminate, different". They were different, he said – "Stronger, fitter than most athletes, training to compete against ourselves throughout our whole career. And we never win." He invited doubters to try to lift their girlfriends or wives above their heads without straining, "like a weight-lifter", but smiling. He demonstrated. One imagined an awareness of physical limitation among many male viewers.

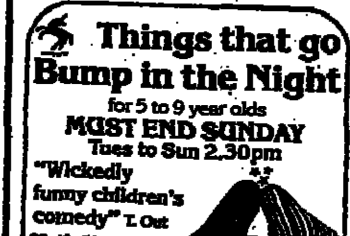
Mr Schaufuss then introduced a succession of dazzling male dancers – European, American and Russian – in performances of awesome strength and grace. Interspersed were glimpses of the inexorable training routines at schools in London, Paris and Copenhagen where budding male dancers contest their bodies.

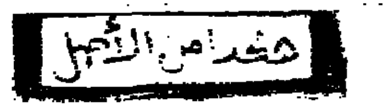
Then there was the formidable Maurice Béjart, choreographer of the physically impossible, to tell us that the most important element in dance was the man. Mr Béjart, whose piercing eyes deflect argument, said that dance had its origins in the warlike and celebratory activities of the male. No doubt we were all convinced. It is a proper job and watching it should be delightful as well as liberating.

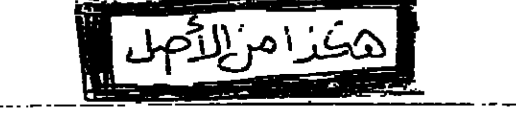
BBCs 2 other new series, Our House, which will investigate six different homes where successive generations have spent their lives, took us to Harrow and Mr and Mrs Bill Johnson. Mr Johnson has lived there all his 56 years. His father bought the three-bedroom semi-detached for £1,100. I understand it might now fetch around £60,000. These facts I elicited after the programme, which was not revelatory.

Mr Johnson, a teacher and now an administrator, and his wife Elsie have no intention of selling. They were happy but defensive, though I surmise they were prompted, about suburbia.

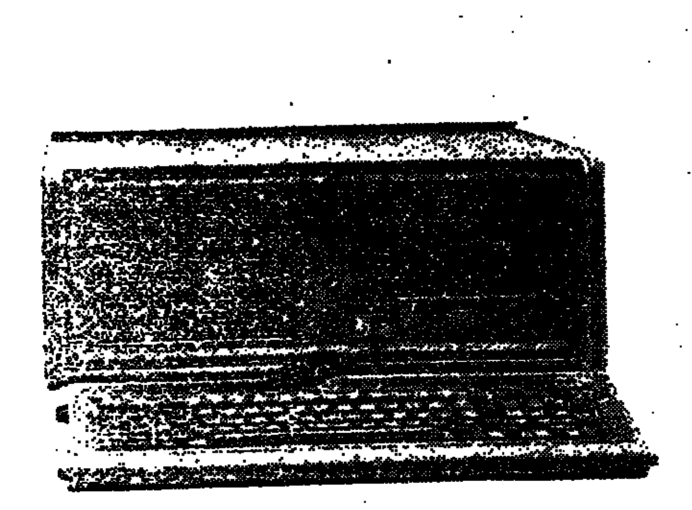
Dennis Hackett

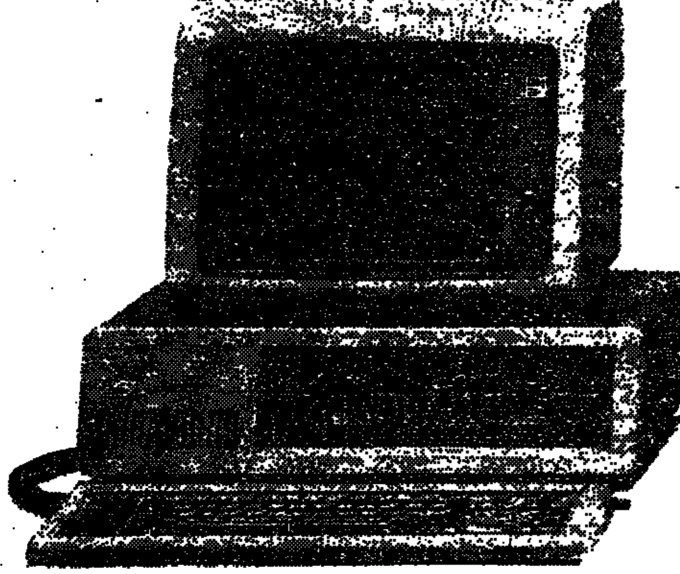


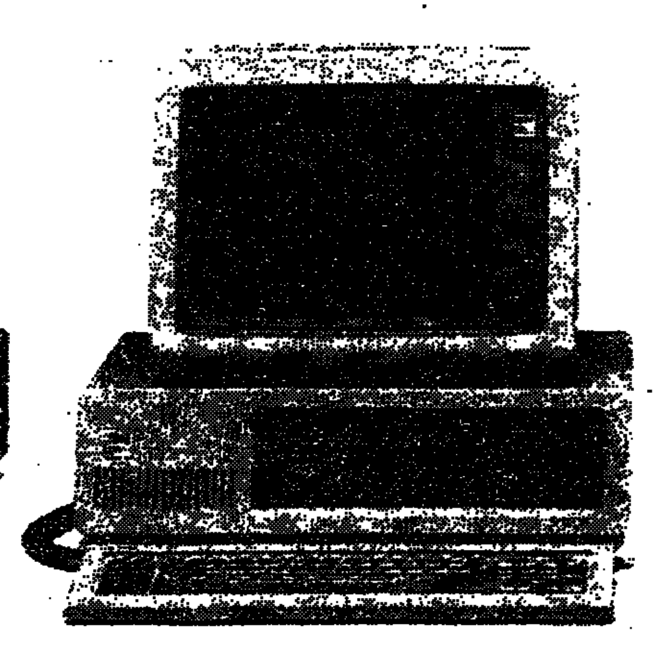



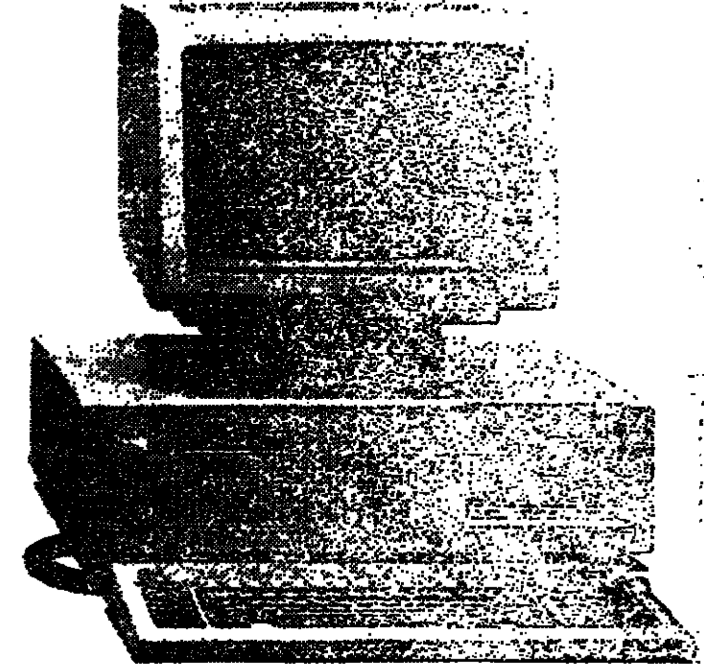


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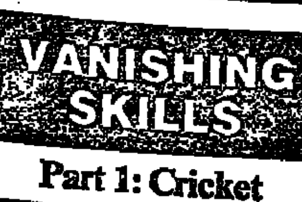
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SPECTRUM



This country's international record in rugby, football and cricket has been in decline for years. **David Miller,** chief sports writer, analyses the causes and finds some hope

Is the game up for us?

"If imaginative sport is demanded, with the exponents free to give full play to their natural gifts, the right atmosphere of inducements will be produced .... If the rewards of competition are the *main* desire, victories in rubbers and county championships, then cricket will respond to materialistic stimuli and incitement."

Those words were written by Neville Cardus in 1955 when reflecting upon what he regarded as the greatest of all England teams, in 1902, of MacLaren, Fry, Ranjitsinhji, Jackson, Tyldesley, Lilley, Hirst, Jessop, Braund, Lockwood and Rhodes. Since 1946, he claimed, decadence had set in: specialism, at that time swing bowling, was damaging to the balance of the game. "It is possible to watch batsmen all day and not see a cut or full-shouldered drive", he observed. What would that doyen of scribes have said 30 years later, when head-high bowling – thuggery, according to my colleague John Woodcock, the editor of *Wisden* – is predominant, the corruption of technique and style by the one-day game has become epidemic, and England lose 5-0 at home to he West Indies?

David Gower and his tour party leave tomorrow for India, without Ian Botham, hoping to expurgate recollections of the last two singularly unsuccessful winter tours, while at home Webster's Brewery is sponsoring the search for latter-day Truemans, Stathams and Tysons. The English public is somewhat aghast at the severity of the summer's defeat. Peter May, the chairman of the selectors who captained England 41 times over six years, acknowledges that people react emotionally to sporting results, and following the euphoria of unexpected success against Australia in 1981, "they are now at an all time low". One of the elder statesmen of the game considers the standard has never sunk so far. Yet to what extent are the players more the victims than the creators of contemporary circumstances?

Sport reflects the age in which we live. If life is selfish, violent and expedient, so will cricket tend to be. Could Spooner and Woolley have batted with such Edwardian grace in the maelstrom of today's commercial frenzy? Or Compton with such cavalier abandon? That exceptional football manager Miljanic of Yugoslavia has described contemporary England soccer as "industrial", and the same is true of too much cricket. These are desperate times when county players, reduced to automatons by the seven-day week, are praying for rain *before* the match has started rather than when 60 for five in the follow-on. If we cavil at the quality of some of the leading players, we should condemn the kind of game generated by our environment: impatient spectators wanting instant everything, impecunious counties confronted by too many alternative attractions and obliged to sell out to excusably voracious sponsors, an International Cricket Conference playing dial-a-Test around the calendar, an intensely intrusive press.

> ❛We haven't got great players... only a few of Test standard❜
>
> **Doug Insole**

Criticisms of Test standards concern roughly five factors: technique, selection/captaincy/management, competitive pressures allied to finance, alterations to the structure of the game, and discipline. What has been apparent when talkng to some of the most authorative and experienced of cricketers is the variation of opinion on *why* technique is inferior or whether a team manager is desirable.

It is widely acknowledged, for example, that two of the foremost batsmen, Gower, whose visual appeal has been compared to Woolley, and Gatting, are suspect in certain situations: the line of Gower's back foot leading him into problems and Gatting's front foot too frequently having him leg-before. Excellent though they are, the argument goes, they are not prepared to work sufficiently at improving technique. "Techniques are all too cock", says the garrulous Brian Close, former Yorkshire, Somerset and England captain and later selector. "Middle-order batsmen are not in charge of their own destiny. One-day cricket dictates to the players, but in county and Test cricket the players should dictate. Today's players have forgotten the adage that 'you have to go back to go forward, and to go forward to go back'.

"Because they're all going forward, the bowlers pitch short. If you keep going forward, you don't know where your off stump is. Players come into the game with talent, not technique. Who now forms their technique? There are few older players left who understand. Coaching is for the brain, not the physique."



David Gower: Talent, but what about technique?



> ❛Players come into the game with talent, not technique. Who now forms their technique? There are few older players left who understand. Coaching is for the brain, not the physique.❜
>
> **Brian Close**



> ❛The professional captain is imperceptibly reluctant to instruct another Test-calibre professional, yet they have to direct their bowlers, sometimes.❜
>
> **Mike Brearley**

The classical May regularly consulted Surrey's former Test opener and coach Andy Sandham. "The basics don't change", he says, "but contemporary players too infrequently ask". G. O. Allen, captain in 1936 and a fast bowler of peerless action who disapproved of Jardine's bodyline theory when a member of the 1933 tour, agrees that one-day cricket has created bad habits outside the off stump and encouraged too optimistic front-foot batsmen. "Back-foot players like Bradman, and Clive Lloyd today, don't get hit."

Doug Insole, vice-captain in South Africa in 1956, tour manager in 1978-79 and chairman of the cricket committee of the Test and County Cricket Board, diplomatically has a foot in both camps, for and against the players. "We haven't got *great* players who are capable of playing in any cricket", he says. "There are only three or four players of Test standard, and players today don't have the pleasure of staying there four or five hours and hitting only the bad balls. There is not the same pride in correctitude and classical style. A lot of the main scorers are those who club it, like Gooch and Botham. On the other hand, the rate of runs per hundred balls is higher (than 30 years ago), there are more centuries, and the overall standard in county cricket is higher: there are no pushovers."



Ian Botham and Bob Willis: Bowler directing the captain?

Peter Roebuck of Somerset, articulate and literate and with a first in Law from Cambridge, has assiduously tailored himself to the modern game. As a non-Test player yet eighteenth in the batting averages he has no vested interests. Relentless competitive pressure, he believes, is the mitigating factor for batsmen's limitations.

"Golfers can work at their game, but cricketers can't", he says. "You can't assume that technique lasts forever. McEnroe or Nicklaus regularly revert to practice: we play matches. this encourages batsmen to concentrate on being aggressive, or touch players, rather than mastering technique. People come into the game with the same background (as before), but are forced to try to score off good balls. Short bowling eliminates classical driving. It's 'edge-behind' cricket. We get out through frustration."

Starting with the Gillette Cup in the 1960s, the importing of foreign players has restricted the development of home players, though this has been reduced since 1981 to one player per county.

Yet could more be achieved with the material available by better selection, captaincy, or the appointment of a full-time team manager? Peter May reasons that the loss of 15 players under the three-year ban for South African involvement has been unavoidably inhibiting, but that the inclusion of Gooch and others would not have made a significant difference against the West Indies.

Ted Dexter, debonair stylist of 66 Tests and captain against five countries, thinks that Insole should call for an enquiry into the whole framework of Test team administration: he argues that West Indies, New Zealand, Pakistan and Sri Lanka have concentrated positively on improvement, while England, for so long more experienced than all but Australia, make do and mend.

He believes that selection, coaching, training, back-up finance, captaincy and personal character should be analysed; that an élite squad of 30 players, vetted for technical soundness, should be established, rather than a selection policy of hit and miss; and a team manager should be appointed to work with the captain and replace the selectors. Roebuck agrees. "A sense of unity in strategy and policy is needed. The selectors at present are unaccountable." Why should England select two spinners for the first Test against West Indies, and bat first? Gubby Allen considers appointing a team manager might work – "with the right sort of person. Ken Barrington, had he lived, could have given a lot of moderate batsmen considerable help."

May and Insole, broadly, question the usefulness of a team manager, believing that only the captain can be in touch with all the shifts in emphasis hour by hour; that county managers such as Ray Illingworth have had only limited success. Furthermore, May doubts how much you can try to coach an established batsmen who has scored thousands of runs. Yet the situation where England have no more than a quick pre-Test net on a Wednesday, and Botham can think it fun to whack balls through a couple of windows, is sympomatic of haphazard preparation.

Have England been inadequately led by Botham, Willis and Gower, following the departure of the extrovert Greig, under a cloud, and the retirement of the intuitive Brearley? Have not both bowlers and batsmen been insufficiently tactically disciplined? Roebuck wonders whether the old-style amateur captain is needed, unconfined by professional attitudes. "The professional captain is imperceptibly reluctant to instruct another test-calibre professional", he thinks. Brearley doubts the effectiveness of team managers, but thinks few captains have a natural aptitude for ideas, "yet they have to be in charge, to direct their bowlers, sometimes. Fairly basic things (against West Indies) haven't been observed, though no side selected could have beaten them. But your bowlers must not be allowed to begin to feel impotent."

> ❛A sense of unity in strategy and policy is what is needed❜
>
> **Peter Roebuck**

Brian Close is characteristically sharp. "There are no captains today. Money overrides the game. Top players are given the captain's job, but have to give all their efforts to their own game to keep in the money". Allen drily observes that the discipline of players on and off the field is not as good as it used to be, "which leads to lack of concentration". Yet in defence of the players, Insole says that he found a minimal difference in attitudes over 30 years between being player and tour manager – and that there is now less drinking. Roebuck points out that the huge improvement in fielding standards is not compatible with alleged lack of fitness, that staleness and mental fatigue are more relevant.

Where, then, does the definitive answer lie? Maybe there is none. England has no right to supremacy when others are improving, as in other sports. Are the players overpaid, uncaring and slip-shod, or simply over-burdened? Would technique return if the suggested four-day, 16-match county programme was introduced? Or if limited-over crowd-pleasers were abolished, together with bouncers? Cricket is no more a protected species than the music-hall, and it is probably too big and democratic to arrest, by simple measures, its own malaise of commercial expediency.

Yet it cannot be without hope of retaining Cardus's "poignancy of those hours on the summer field" when Roebuck can thus reflect upon a season: "We won a cup final at Lord's, but I look back with more affection upon our time during the World Cup when we were a weak (depleted) young team doing its best. If I learnt anything, it is that the pleasure of professional sport lies not in winning trophies but in playing in a team which is giving itself heart and soul to its work." Cardus would have approved, though perhaps not of that, to him, inappropriate final word.

TOMORROW
Why we're not scoring at soccer

Now let's hear it for Nafplion

moreover . . . Miles Kington

I would like to say thank you to a woman I met a month ago in the Pembridge Road branch of Kensington Library. As I was preparing to remove a pile of books on Greece she leant over and said: "If you're going to Greece, you don't need any of those. All you need to do is head for Nafplion and make it your base; it's a smashing town and there aren't many tourists there. It's full of bubbles."

Thus, through my anonymous informant, did I acquire the double knowledge that "bubble and squeak" is Cockney slang for Greek and that Nafplion is a fine centre for one's first visit to the Peloponnese. Not only is it within reach of Argos, Mycenae, Epidavros and all the other sites, but it is – unlike most places described as tourist centres – a fine town in its own right. It has one startling advantage over Athens and indeed over any other Greek town I saw: it looks as if it has a real history.

Athens, for instance, looks as if the builders left at about the time Christianity arrived, promising to get back as soon as possible and not making it for another 1,500 years, in the 1830s. There is virtually nothing between the last of the temples and the first of the Victorian mansions. Other towns which might have had more to show than Athens were destroyed in the War of Independence (the war which made Lord Byron the most loved Englishman in Greece and Lord Elgin the most hated) – only Nafplion, by some miracle, avoided being razed to the ground, and when Greece's first king was imported from Bavaria it was here that he set up his capital while Athens was being refurbished.

The Venetians alternated ownership of the place with the Turks for hundreds of years and to this very day the main square is dominated at one end by the old Venetian garrison building, now the museum, and at the other end by the old Turkish mosque, now a cinema.

The middle of the square is dominated by children learning to ride bicycles, because for once the Greeks have sat on their love of cars and made it pedestrian only. But the town is overshadowed by a huge hill on which sits a huge castle – really three castles in one perimeter wall – called the Palamidi.

This was built by the Venetians up to 1714 in one last great attempt to preserve their empire. Unfortunately the Turks marched in in 1715, the year after completion, leaving the poor people of Venice feeling like an art gallery that has had all its Rembrandts swiped the week after the burglar alarms were fitted. But the Palamidi, reached by 857 sandal-eroding steps, is still pretty inside, a dizzying complex of ramps and staircases as fiddly as an Escher drawing. One can imagine the in-fighting between the Venetian commander and the architect . . .

"Look here, dammit, the castle is full of sloping ramps. How the devil do you expect my men to run up and down without falling over, eh?"

"They're not *meant* for running up and down. They're interlocking inclined planes. I don't want you soldiers' nasty boots on my nice shiny ramps."

"Well, get some staircases put in or you don't get a Venetian penny, my man."

The result is as pretty a castle courtyard as I've ever seen, crammed with nooks and crannies and the odd fig tree. But the Palamidi, well preserved as it is, is not high on the list of Greek things to see.

In fact, I suspect this is because it *is* well preserved. There seems to be a paradoxical feeling in Greece that if a thing is in a good state of preservation it is not nearly so worth seeing as something which has almost entirely vanished. Greece boasts a wonderful series of medieval Frankish fortresses – there is a fine hill-top example frowning down on the town of Argos – which are simply not mentioned in guide books, except under duress, whereas the least classical remain, even if it looks like a marble spare part yard, is given endless lip service.

You will not, for example, find much mention of the little town of Myli. Yet this tiny port, ten miles round the bay from Nafplion, contains not only its own castle but the most picturesque site I saw anywhere in Greece. The tableau is based on the railway station. Imagine, if you can, a graceful station building surrounded by eucalyptus trees. Next to it is a taverna with vines growing over it. Across the lines are three of the most remarkable rusting steam engines, 2-8-2's built in Boston USA. Behind the station is the dome of an old mosque and the other side, 50 yards away, are several fish tavernas on the quay-side, looking out from under friendly plane trees over the blue water to the heights of Nafplion across the bay.

Magic, as they say. Yet I could not find a single Greek who could understand what I saw in the place.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 481)

ACROSS
1 Backless sofa (5)
4 Innocent girl (7)
8 Dutch flower (5)
9 Inconsistent (7)
10 Make easier (8)
11 Firm hold (4)
13 Beyond reach (11)
17 Weighty book (4)
18 Peoples' govt advocate (8)
21 Cookie (7)
22 Enrage (5)
23 Rapture
24 Eighth letter (5)

DOWN
1 Loathe (6)
2 Veil (5)
3 French emperor (8)
4 Incompetently (13)
5 Inter-account cheque (4)
6 Unaffected (7)
7 Bar (6)
12 Wide view (8)
14 Vengeance goddess (7)
15 Lasting (6)
16 Stiffen material (6)
19 Correct (5)
20 Bass brass (4)

Recommended dictionary is the New Collins Concise

MONDAY PAGE

A service falling into decay



Part 1: Teresa Skelly explains how a series of improvements in diet and health care have created a crisis in Britain's dental profession. Patients, she says, are suffering because training methods are outdated and the payments system encourages dentists to opt for treatment rather than prevention, costing the public millions



Last year 33 million teeth were filled, six million extracted, two million crowned and one and a half million sets of dentures fitted by general dental practitioners in Britain.

In all 35 million courses of treatment were carried out on the National Health Service. It cost around £680m – that's more than we spend on coronary disease or cancer and about the same as the amount spent in one year on Trident. But it is still only a fraction of the £15,501m total cost of the health service in 1983.

Dental treatment is cheaper in Britain than almost anywhere else in the West. Teeth are healthier now than at any time since the launch of the health service in 1948.

In the last decade alone the proportion of five-year-olds with some known decay has fallen from 71 to 43 per cent. Adults can now expect to keep at least some of their natural teeth until they are 60.

Upon a brief examination it would appear that there is very little wrong with the dental service today. It operates smoothly and efficiently. it provides necessary treatment on demand for the entire population of Britain and at a cost which isn't enough to warrant close scrutiny by the Treasury.

But a more detailed investigation reveals a crisis so great and so far reaching in its implications for the dental profession that it cannot afford to be ignored in 1984.

"Already we have far too many dentists chasing too little work and consequently some of them are carrying out unnecessary work in order to maintain their income from the NHS," said one academic in London.

To understand why you need to go back to the early years of the National Health Service. They were halcyon days for dentists. Dental disease was rampant and their earnings soared as they worked long hours to fulfill the promise of free dentistry for all made somewhat rashly by Aneurin Bevan in 1948. In the first year alone many dentists had earned £4,000 – twice the earnings of most GPs.

Faced with this colossal workload they began to become more efficient, employing better management techniques and more receptionists and surgery assistants. In the mid-fifties the arrival of the high speed drill revolutionized dentistry. Better forms of pain control arrived in the sixties. By the seventies they were completely geared up to treat the levels of disease they had discovered in 1948.

And there were more of them. Following early fears about too few dentists there had been a massive expansion of the dental schools in the sixties. But then in the mid-seventies something happened which was to be the root cause of the crisis now facing the dental profession.

Decay rates began to fall throughout western Europe. A national survey into children's teeth was hurriedly carried out in Britain. Against the background of several minor surveys its findings tended to confirm the fall in decay noticed in Europe and, by now, the United States.

Improvements were noticed in all ages. socio-economic groups and areas – although the most dramatic were in London and the South east.

Since this was also the area where there has traditionally been a higher concentration of dentists the profession was, and still is, eager to applaud its own clinical ability. It was hailed as a triumph for restorative dentistry – a philosophy which encourages doing fillings and replacing old fillings at the merest hint of decay

But that did little to explain why children who had never even had any dental treatment were also experiencing less decay.

There had to be another explanation. Epidemiologists may argue but two factors, quite unrelated to dentists' restorative skills, have emerged – one is fluoride and the other is changes in the amount and type of sugar we consume

Fluoride was first identified as a substance which curbed tooth decay – by helping the enamel of the tooth to remineralize – in the thirties. Research into why people in Colorado, USA, had less tooth decay revealed that it was due to the fluoride which occured naturally in the water supply from the Colorado springs. In 1945 it was added artificially to the water supply of Grand Rapids, Michigan. It also began to be added to toothpaste in the seventies.

Although successive governments have been reluctant to compel local authorities to add fluoride to the water supply it has proved to be a successful agent against tooth decay in those areas which have – including Newcastle, Leeds, Durham, Scunthorpe, Kilmarnock and the West Midlands.

In the West Midlands alone dental decay has been halved since fluoride was added to the water supply in 1964.

Sugar, too, has been linked with decay since at least the thirties. Indeed, scientists have discovered that in the days before sugar was a part of our normal diet there was little, if any, decay. It began to appear in the sixteenth century when sugar began to become available, but only to the affluent. An early victim was Queen Elizabeth I.

Apart from falling decay it has also been widely accepted that periodontal disease, a gradual shrinkage of the gums caused by a build up of bacterial plaque and suffered mainly by adults, is largely preventable. Combined with a gradual loss of the supporting bone which occurs naturally in adult life. the teeth become loose and eventually fall out.

So. dental disease has fallen dramatically since 1948. Yet. due to the expansion of the dental schools in the sixties. we have a record number of dentists – at the last count there were 23,800 on the register held by the General Dental Council.

Of those, up to 4,000 are thought to have retired or left the country. 500 are dentists working exclusively privately. 2,000 are salaried dentists in the Community Dental Service. 1,000 work in the Hospital Dental Service. about 600 are academics working in dental schools and about 400 work in the armed forces.

The rest – around 16,000. are the local dentists. who make up the General Dental Service of the NHS. It is for them that the fall in dental disease poses the greatest problems because, while prevention clearly pays in terms of dental health, it doesn't pay the dentist working in the NHS.

Indeed, the "Fee for Item" system under which they are paid seems to conspire against dentists practising prevention in the NHS.

Unlike doctors who, broadly speaking, earn the bulk of their income according to how many patients are registered with them, dentists are paid solely according to what they do. So for each filling, scaling and crown fitted, the dentist submits a claim for reimbursement to the Dental Estimates Board.

For each job a fee is set. For example, a small, single surface filling is worth £3.30, a large filling, £7.50.

These fees are fixed annually by the Dental Rates Study Group whose job it is to devise a scale of fees which will enable the average dentist with an average pattern of work to earn the target income recommended each year by the Doctors and Dentists Reviews Group.

It is now £46,533. Allowing for average practice expenses this should leave a target net income of £19,100, compared with estimated average incomes for doctors of £25,000. To achieve this the average dentist will have to earn about £25 an hour, five days a week, 52 weeks a year. To cover time spent on holidays, most dentists will try to push their hourly earnings higher, up to at least £35.

Since they earn nothing for talking to patients and teaching them how to prevent decay or gum disease they are compelled, financially, to stick to active treatment. "Not only that, it's what they've been trained to do", said one young practitioner in the East Midlands.

"Despite the fall in disease the curriculum for dental students is still heavily biased towards restrictive treatment. It might have been appropriate for 1948, but now the dental schools are turning out dentists who are poorly equipped to effectively treat the changing pattern of disease confronting them in 1984."

One leading critic of the restorative philosophy of dentistry, an academic in London, said: "Admittedly disease is on the decrease but it has nothing whatever to do with dentists. We have reached the stage where we must ask ourselves what we are achieving by constantly replacing fillings just in case there is decay.

"Research has shown that regular attenders of the dentist only keep their teeth, on average, for about five years longer than those who rarely go to the dentist. Women are far more diligent about going regularly to the dentist, but in 1978 it was revealed that they still lose their teeth, on average, by 53 whereas men keep theirs until 57."

Against this background of outdated training and a system of payment which encourages repeated fillings rather than prevention, it is fair to ask whether, both as patients and taxpayers, people are getting a fair deal out of the dental service in Britain.

According to several surveys carried out by Dr Richard Elderton in Dundee, the answer is a resounding "No".

He concluded that general practitioners were far more likely to go ahead with fillings than their colleagues in the salaried Community Dental Service. If this tendency to fill when in doubt could have been prevented it would, he argued, have saved 59 per cent of the £226m spent on fillings in the general dental service in 1980.

If you accept, as the critics of the dental service suggest, that prevention is better than repeated fillings and that the present system of payment not only actively discourages dentists from practising prevention but also encourages restorative over prescribing then the logical answer appears to be capitation. This system would pay dentists a flat-rate wage, regardless of what they do, and bring the profession in line with the system of payment for GPs.

After much debate and as a result of the 1981 DHSS report, *Towards Better Dental Health*, a capitation pilot study on children was launched this month.

Taking part are roughly 60 volunteer dentists in 20 practices in five areas of Britain – Redbridge and Waltham Forest, Gloucestershire, Manchester, Glasgow and South Glamorgan. They will be paid between £8.16 and £16.92 a year per child, depending on the ages up to 15.

If after a year the signs are encouraging, the scheme will be expanded for a two-year experiment to be assessed in 1987.

It has been cautiously welcomed by the British Dental Association. This is the body set up originally to negotiate dentists' fees with the DHSS.

Ironically it was the BDA who warned of hurried and shoddy work under the "Fee for Item" system when it was proposed by the Labour Government in 1948. Nowadays, it appears, the system is less opposed by the BDA.

There is also a reluctance to accept lower sugar consumption as a major reason for the fall in decay. Only now is a working group on sugar being set up by the BDA.

Allegations of abuse and widespread overprescribing have brought a strong reaction from the professional establishment. Dentists who speak out face the threat of censure for bringing the profession into disrepute – a possible breach of the rules of the Regional Dental Council.

In the wake of growing public disquiet all the BDA can do is pass the buck to the DHSS. In a letter written in June to Health Minister Kenneth Clarke it called for an immediate tightening up of the system for monitoring work done and claims submitted to the Dental Estimates Board, despite the fact that the Government is unlikely to increase the number of dental officers who carry out random checks on dentists.

Meanwhile the Labour Party is worried about the level of patients charges and also the unequal distribution of dentists in Britain. It can vary between an average of 3,000 patients to one dentist in the South, up to 8,000 in deprived areas like Tyneside.

Undoubtedly compulsory fluoridation of water supplies would help dental health, but it could do nothing to help the dental service and the dental profession out of today's crisis – brought about by years of self-protection on the part of the profession and an appalling apathy and lack of foresight and funding by successive governments.



Medieval dentistry: When it really *was* torture





Queen Elizabeth I: Early victim of sugar decay

'Women are far more diligent about going to the dentist. But they often lose their teeth before men'

DRILLINGS AND FILLINGS

Both children and adults are suffering less dental disease than 10 years ago.

In 1973, the average age when a child had one completely decayed tooth was only 10. By 1983 it was at least 15. In 1973, the average when children had at least one tooth filled was eight. A decade later it had risen to 10. By the age of 15 the average child in 1973 had had six fillings. It had fallen to four by 1983.

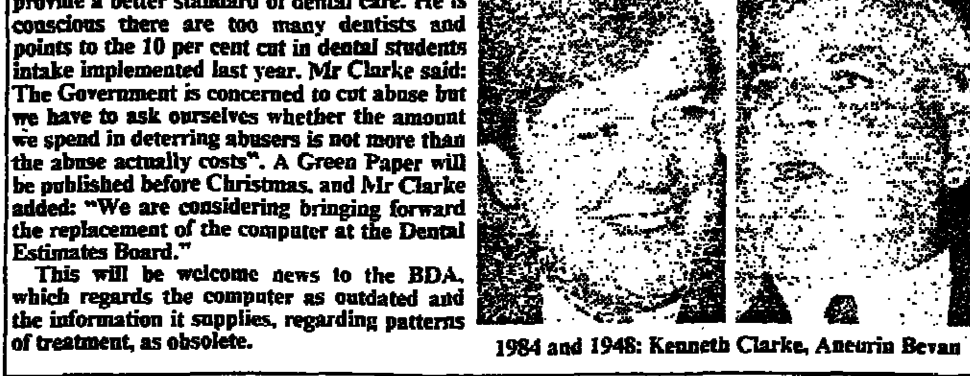
A national survey in 1978 showed that 29 per cent of adults had lost all their natural teeth, compared with 37 per cent in 1968. The biggest change was in the 35-44 age group where only 12 per cent had lost their teeth, compared with 22 per cent in 1968.

The average age at which people could be still expected to have some of their natural teeth had risen from 50 to 55.

A suitable case for treatment

Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister of Health, points to the capitation study as evidence that the Government is finding out whether it will provide a better standard of dental care. He is conscious there are too many dentists and points to the 10 per cent cut in dental students intake implemented last year. Mr Clarke said: The Government is concerned to cut abuse but we have to ask ourselves whether the amount we spend in deterring abusers is not more than the abuse actually costs". A Green Paper will be published before Christmas, and Mr Clarke added: "We are considering bringing forward the replacement of the computer at the Dental Estimates Board."

This will be welcome news to the BDA, which regards the computer as outdated and the information it supplies, regarding patterns of treatment, as obsolete.



1984 and 1948: Kenneth Clarke, Aneurin Bevan

On Wednesday

How unethical dentists cheat the taxman

PENNY PERRICK

These young fogies are charming rebels

Hitting my teenage stride in the early 1960s, the last place I wanted to go was Oxford. Did that city of dreaming spires have a Vidal Sassoon, a King's Road, a Saddle Room? No, it certainly did not; so I eschewed the Oxford entrance exam and sat the *Vogue* talent contest instead.

Oxford caught up with me a few years later when I married one of its stars, a publishing prodigy who, during his time at New College, had bought the student newspaper and licked it into profitable shape. By the time he began to take me back to the scene of his triumphs the Sixties had progressed a bit, and underneath the spires wandered equally dreamy children with smooth, spoon-shaped faces, oblivious of their educational advantage.

The man who, at the time, was steward of the Oxford Union, did not take to the current intake. "Things have changed, sir," he mourned softly to my husband, "since you and Mr Heseltine were here."

Mr Heseltine had been a favourite, for he had whitewashed the Union's cellars and organized dances in them.

After his departure, Oxford's flower-children used this choice bit of early-Tarzan interior design to drift around discussing the personal being political and similar devilish concepts while the Union's president, far from being an aspiring Tory politician, was a serene-looking gentleman called Tariq Ali.

In other words, Oxford students had begun to resemble people of their own age everywhere else instead of giving plausible imitations of their own fathers during *their* time at Oxford. And I, too late in the day, realized that there was more to an Oxford education than silly young men in brocade waistcoats getting drunk, and soppy young women getting locked out of their colleges and having to giggle their way over the wall.

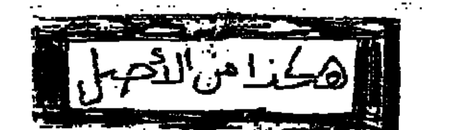
The steward who regretted the end of the Heseltine era has long been retired. It is probably just as well as there is much in today's Oxford that would make him miserable. He would, I think, be ill at ease at the recruitment stand for a society called Gay Soc. He would regret the sprouting of mixed-sex colleges and with them the declining need for rules to keep the sexes asunder.

Today's rules are very prosaic: students are not allowed to keep sandwich-toasters in their rooms since some college residents, instead of producing cheese butties, used the toasters to dry their underwear, causing fuses to be blown.

But with the flower-children's children, including mine, who are both at Oxford this year, the retired steward would feel at home. The current intake does not drift around the honey-coloured city with a vacant expression on its unlined face. It is sharp and eager with a hard-edged energy. Into the quads the students come and go, talking of merchant banking and becoming a politico. The Conservative societies are flourishing, touting the distant past in true Oxford fashion with "We love Winnie" badges.

Yet these young fogies are not the mixture as before. Their rebellion against laid-back parents is subtle: they refuse to follow them into Sixties-approved careers such as designing record sleeves or directing animated cartoons, and hint darkly that they may become chartered accountants. But they are full of charm and wit and sunshine manners, as befits a generation brought up by mothers and fathers who wore fringed jackets and long dresses and took guitar lessons.

The coachloads of middle-aged tourists, decamped from their coaches in front of Trinity, train their cameras on the students, disappointed to find them dressed in Benetton rather than Brideshead. But as they listen to the rattle of the leaves swept along The Turl, watch the sun turn the stone yellow, gold and pink, they just think, with wistful envy, that Oxford is wasted on the young.





THE TIMES DIARY

The case of Dr Patel

The career of the new director of the London School of Economics, Dr I. G. Patel, has not been without its travails. In 1976, when he was deputy administrator of the United Nations Development Programme in New York, his former Filipino domestic servant, Natividad Diza, joined her sister Perlita in filing a $6m suit against him and others who, they claimed, had "imported or employed persons below minimum wages and under conditions of involuntary servitude." The sisters said they were forced to work for up to 14 hours a day, seven days a week, and were forbidden to leave the premises except on business. A Manhattan judge dismissed the case "for failure to state a legally cognizable claim," although he did say he was "not unmoved by the sisters' plight." By then Dr Patel, who had throughout strenuously denied the charges, but had understandably claimed diplomatic immunity, had returned to India. Yesterday Dr Patel said: "We looked after her every need and she went back happy." An LSE spokesman said the selection committee had been aware of the case.

Red rag

Sir James Goldsmith, incensed by jibes that after three years his £50,000 prize for exposés of Soviet infiltration of the western media is still unawarded, tells me he is determined to find a worthy recipient next year. Journalists in search of easy loot should not call him: he will call them. The presentation will be made on October 8 – the anniversary of this month's settlement of *Der Spiegel's* libel action against him. Sir James's belief in the communist threat is as fierce as ever; indeed he has even slipped journalists the odd fiver to encourage red-bashing, but won't name names.

● **Robert Maxwell's paranoia continues apace: the Mirror Group is currently advertising for a barrister and a solicitor, emphasizing the importance of experience – in litigation.**

Balancing act

Daily Telegraph journalists fear they have lost all credibility for political independence following the disclosure at the weekend that Sir Geoffrey Howe's new PPS, Richard Ryder, MP, is to write leaders for the paper. They contend that he cannot comment impartially in the *Telegraph* while carrying out his duty to promote the Government. Ryder's first leader was due today but he failed to write it because he was unwell. He protested that he will not comment on foreign affairs, and will only be doing Sunday relief. "You mean there is a feeling that I could be biased?" he asked. "Well that is not for me to comment."

Cross purposes

Brian Crozier, founder of the Institute for the Study of Conflict, says he has chosen to write a novel about Soviet espionage because the "British law of libel is a very real obstacle in factual works." For the book, *The Andropov Deception*, he has adopted the pen name John Rossiter. It is not fictional enough to avoid other difficulties. The agent for a real-life John Rossiter, ex-policeman and crime novelist, has written to Crozier's publishers. "Andropov? I've never met the chap," he says.

BARRY FANTONI



'My dear, she's old enough to have candles left over from the last power cuts'

Blackbuster

Into the tinderbox of British-South African relations I toss the news that Sir Richard Attenborough is to produce and direct a *Gandhi*-scale epic on apartheid covering 20 years of recent South African history. The screenplay, probably by *Gandhi* scriptwriter John Briley, will be based on the autobiography of banned South African editor Donald Woods – now living in Britain – and his book on Steve Biko. Sir Richard tells me he hopes to meet government officials in South Africa in the spring but is pessimistic about getting permission to film there. Well he might be. During a two-week reconnoitre in South Africa in February he met Winnie Mandela, wife of the imprisoned African National Congress leader. A South African television reporter promptly claimed he had overheard Attenborough promise to make a pro-ANC propaganda film which would be released to coincide with national strikes. The report was hotly denied, but Attenborough has yet to receive a reply, let alone an apology, from the state-run South African Broadcasting Corporation.

PHS

Will coal stocks see us through the winter? Steve Thomas, Jim Skea and Chris Langdon make some predictions based on aerial photographs of supplies at key power stations

Why the lights could still go out

Since the miners' strike began in March there have been a series of dramatically conflicting predictions about when the lights would go out as power stations run out of coal.

Not surprisingly, the predictions usually support the interests of the side making them. Moss Evans, leader of the Transport and General Workers Union, claimed 10 days ago that there would be power cuts by November. Mrs Thatcher, on the other hand, said last month: "There are not going to be power cuts this side of Christmas, and I don't believe there are going to be power cuts the other side of Christmas".

Independent analysts who have tried to estimate the size of power station coal stocks have had to contend with a lack of hard information. Generally they have had to do their best with informed guesswork.

Last week an aerial survey company made a detailed assessment of coal stocks at ten of the country's largest power stations, six in the Trent valley in the Midlands, and four in south Yorkshire. These ten stations together comprise more than half the country's coal-fired capacity. The survey used standard but very sophisticated methods of calculating volume from aerial photographs as used by the company in its work for the Coal Board and the Central Electricity Generating Board.

The results show that the stocks at the Yorkshire power stations are very low. Eggborough had 471,000 tonnes and Ferrybridge 640,000 tonnes, enough to last each four weeks at full burn. The other two, Drax and Thorpe Marsh, had respectively, three and seven weeks full-output supply. These four stations have not received any new supplies since the strike began.

By contrast, the stations in the Trent valley have been receiving supplies from the nearby working mines and the Midlands opencast sites at a rate of at least 600,00 tonnes a week. The largest, Ratcliffe-on-Soar, has 1.3 million tonnes, enough to run for nine weeks flat out. Cottam and West Burton each has more than one million tonnes, enough to last at least eight weeks.

These figures were compared with secret CEGB figures for regional coal stocks in England and Wales. The two sets of figures tally almost exactly and suggest that stocks are low in all areas except the Midlands.

The figures as a whole seem to present a much less rosy picture than the Government's pronouncements; but is is also clear that coal supply problems will not arise until late winter.

The key factor is demand for electricity during the winter months. Usually it rises from 25GW at night to 37-40GW during the day. Coal-fired stations normally provide 81 per cent of electricity, nuclear power 14 per cent and oil-powered stations the rest.

This winter, if the strike continues, we estimate that oil and nuclear stations will provide 50 per cent of supply. The Midlands power stations will be able to provide a further 30 per cent. But if the CEGB is to cope, it will have to rely on the stations outside the Midlands to provide the last 20 per cent. The key question is, do these stations have enough coal stocks to provide it?

Computer simulations by the Science Policy Research Unit at Sussex University predict that, at average winter conditions, stocks at the power stations outside the Midlands will fall from 6.8 million tonnes at the beginning of October to 5.3 million tonnes by early December and 4 million tonnes in January. By early February there would be only 2.5 million tonnes, and by March levels would be dangerously low.

Stocks in the Midlands would still be high: 6.1 million tonnes, a net drop of only 1.3 million tonnes since October, but the Midland stations do not have the capacity to fill the gap left by the other areas. Overall, peak demand throughout the county could not be met.

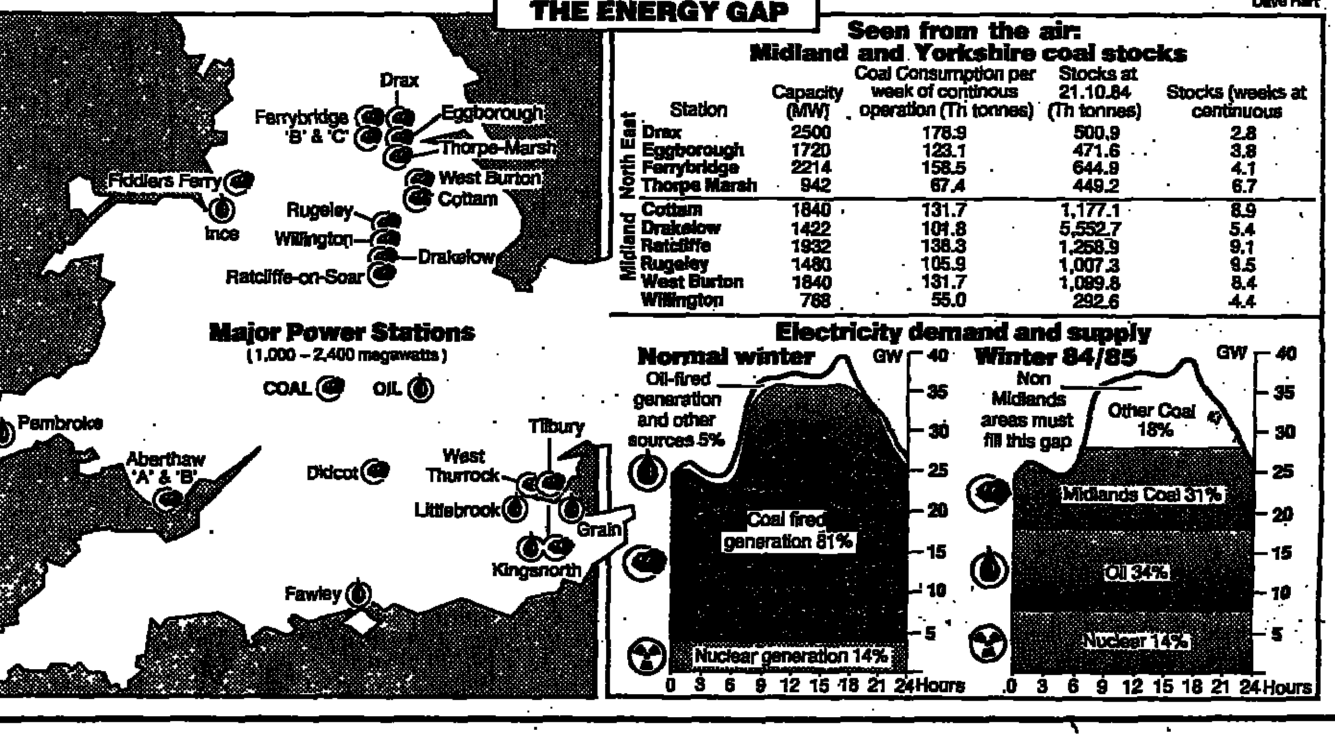
The achievement of the CEGB's engineers in delaying the point at which either power cuts must begin or the Government must take the major step of attempting to move coal stocks from strike-bound pits has been remarkable. Their success is undoubtedly due to more than simply running operational oil-fired stations to their maximum extent. Oil stations such as the Isle of Grain, Ince and Littlebrook have been taken out of mothballs to substitute oil for coal. Kingsnorth, a dual station which normally burns coal has probably been switched to oil. A small dual-fired coal/gas station, Hams Hall, may also have switched.

Oil firing has also been introduced into some stations officially designated coal-burning. At two "shifting stations" such as Didcot, which are turned on during the day to meet demand fluctuations, oil burners are normally used to start the station up. By running these oil burners continuously it would be possible to conserve coal stocks by between 10 per cent and 20 per cent. Also, some of the newer oil-fired stations may be capable of generating up to 10 per cent above their designed output, though for how long this could be done without incurring unacceptable stresses on the plant is not an easy question to answer. Regular supplies of up to 600 megawatts, the equivalent of the output of a large station, are being received from Scotland, which has over-capacity.

But despite the CEGB's ingenuity, it seems unlikely that it will be able to avert a shortage in late winter. If this is indeed the case, the CEGB and the Government have a number of options open to them. The Government could introduce voluntary "Save It" campaigns and, if these were not enough, could ration electricity for street lighting and domestic use. But these measures would cut demand by only 2 – 3 per cent. Measures such as the reintroduction of a three-day working week would be more effective, but even then consumption would be cut by only about 15 per cent.

It would be possible for the CEGB to bring in imported coal from its stocks in Rotterdam, which are reported to total more than 2.8 million tonnes. These stocks could be moved to the coal-fired stations on the Thames such as West Thurrock and Tilbury, which have adequate unloading facilities. Alternatively, coal stockpiled at the striking pits could be moved to the power stations. This would require whole fleets of lorries. It has been estimated that it would involve 50,000 lorry loads to move 1.25 million tonnes.

Steve Thomas and Jim Skea are research fellows at the Science Policy Research Unit at Sussex University. Chris Langdon is a researcher on London Weekend Television's Weekend World *programme, for which the research was conducted.*



Seen from the air: Midland and Yorkshire coal stocks

	Station	Capacity (MW)	Coal Consumption per week of continous operation (Th tonnes)	Stocks at 21.10.84 (Th tonnes)	Stocks (weeks at continuous
North East	Drax	2500	178.9	500.9	2.8
	Eggborough	1720	123.1	471.6	3.8
	Ferrybridge	2214	158.5	644.9	4.1
	Thorpe Marsh	942	67.4	449.2	6.7
Midland	Cottam	1840	131.7	1,177.1	8.9
	Drakelow	1422	101.8	5,552.7	5.4
	Ratcliffe	1932	138.3	1,258.9	9.1
	Rugeley	1480	105.9	1,007.3	9.5
	West Burton	1840	131.7	1,099.8	8.4
	Willington	768	55.0	292.6	4.4

Edward Mortimer

Follow my leader, American style

I went to Washington the week before last for a "leadership seminar" at Georgetown University. The idea was, apparently, to assemble a group of foreign "leaders" and instruct them in the arts of American leadership – how Americans lead each other, and how they try to lead the rest of us. Of course I am not a leader, only a leader-writer; but when offered an invitation like that it is foolish to quibble.

Americans do not believe in doing things by halves. Having once got us all in Washington for a week they made sure that every minute of it was filled, from "breakfast roundtable" to working dinner, with top-level "presentations" on almost every imaginable area of policy, foreign and domestic. As often as not the speaker was a senior member of the present administration, but we also heard distinguished members of the previous one, as well as independent economists, political commentators and even theologians.

What struck all of us foreigners, I think, was the extraordinary buoyancy and self-confidence of the current American mood. Having lived in America at the time of Reagan's election, and through his first seven months in office, I remembered his supporters as people given to a rather alarmist view of the way the world was going, and preoccupied to the point of obsession with the menace of Soviet power.

All of that has gone. After nearly four years in office, these people exude an impressive serenity. If they have not already solved all the world's problems, they really seem to believe they are well on the way.

Far from being obsessed with the Soviet menace, their attitude to the Russians is condescending, almost indulgent. US-Soviet relations, we were told, are not as bad as they may sound: witness not only the recent Gromyko visit but the agreement to upgrade the "hot line" and various other quiet diplomatic dealings. True, there is a lot of anti-American rhetoric in the Soviet media, but one should not take too much notice of that. The Soviet leadership is currently passing through a difficult transfer of power from one generation to the next (needless to say, the fact that Reagan and Chernenko are the same age is not much emphasized), but once this is resolved, if not sooner, it can be expected to return to arms control talks on more or less the previous basis. Why? because the creaking Soviet economy cannot face the strain of the next lap in the arms race, the "star wars" lap.

The American economy, by contrast, is booming. To the crucial question "Are you better off now than you were four years ago?" a majority of Americans can cheerfully answer yes, and does not appear unduly worried about the minority, comprising most of those who were worst off to start with, which would have to answer no.

Inflation is down to 4 per cent. Unemployment, which peaked at 10.6 per cent in 1982, is now 7.4 – comparing favourably with almost all European countries. The "misery index", invented by President Carter to express the combined effect of inflation and unemployment, now stands at 11 per cent compared to 20 when he left office. It is true that *real* interest rates – i.e. the cost of borrowing money over and above what is required simply to maintain its purchasing power – are two or three times as high as they have ever been in peacetime. But the psychological impact of this on Americans is small, partly because the actual figure a bank charges on a given sum of money is so much lower and partly because the rates are attracting an enormous inflow of foreign capital which fuels the boom. That in turn keeps pushing up the value of the dollar, making imports and foreign travel cheap and helping to hold domestic prices down.

It all seems very unfair. While the US government sternly admonishes Israel and various Latin American countries to get government spending under control in order to service their debts and stabilize their currencies, at home it practises the opposite of what it preaches, running a current account deficit on its transactions with the rest of the world of $80bn, with apparently excellent results. Former US treasury secretaries of both parties warn Reagan he must reduce government borrowing by taxing more or spending less, or preferably both. He solemnly swears to do neither, and the rest of us scramble to lend him more and more money.

"Expectations", a well-known economic pundit reminded us, "are very important in economics". The mood in US business circles is definitely "up-beat", and to a large extent this is self-fulfilling. The same gentleman saw no economic future for Europe except as "a museum". At this point at least one European in his audience was tempted to remind him that the mood was also rather "up-beat" in the summer of 1929. Similarly, when hearing about the inability of the Russians to bear the cost of the "star wars" race, I could not help remembering the recent thirty-fifth anniversary of the Soviet Union's graduation to nuclear power status – an event so many Western experts had predicted could not happen, or at any rate not for many years.

Nothing is certain in this life but two things strike me as probable. One is that the Soviet Union will make almost any economic sacrifice rather than accept a position of permanent military inferiority to the United States. The other is that a boom fuelled by massive government borrowing overseas to finance an enormous foreign trade deficit will sooner or later go bust. But I expect I have got it all wrong. Let's hope so, because it will be no fun being proved right on either count.

'A stunning first novel' was the accolade in yesterday's Observer to the American writer Jayne Anne Phillips. Bel Mooney, who visited her earlier this year, reports on the young and retiring creator of Machine Dreams

Main Street in the firing line

Jamaica Plain is a 25-minute taxi ride from the centre of Boston, but the taxi driver does not know the way. It is an immigrant area, mainly Hispanic, but the driver just says Jamaica Plain is not smart. And that is why Jayne Anne Phillips has lived here, in Victorian Bohemia, for the last two years – cut off from the Boston literary mafia who seek to fête her, larding her with invitations and adjectives in a flurry of attention.

Jayne Anne Phillips's first book, *Black Tickets*, (a collection of short fictions written in icy, hallucinatory prose) was published in 1979, to extravagant praise and has been translated into ten languages. Her first novel, *Machine Dreams*, took the American literary establishment by storm in June. Its reviews are the fabric of writers' dreams; the phrase, "a rare and important work of fiction" sums up the consensus.

She was born in 1952, but looks even younger than her 32 years. The age is relevant, because *Machine Dreams* ends with the death of Billy Hampson in Vietnam, and his family's grief.

Nadine Gordimer has praised "the intimate act of art by which this wonderful young writer has penetrated the definitive experience of her generation." Yet Phillips is too young to have experienced at first hand the great wave of anti-war protest which swept America at the end of the Sixties.

Machine Dreams is not "about" Vietnam. It is about history, and how patterns of insecurity and aggression, of war and personal suffering, are re-enacted inside each family.

She tells the story of one family: Mitch Hampson, a construction man who fought in Korea, his wife Jean, and their daughter Danner and son Billy. It is a series of shifting first-person chapters which move from 1942 to 1972, from postwar austerity in smalltown America, to the tragedy of Billy's plunge to earth in a foreign war, his "machine dream" of fighter planes over forever.



Jayne Anne Phillips: writing from real life

Phillips explains: "I think children inherit, not just gestures and features from their parents, but also their parents' unresolved histories."

The book is set in a small town in West Virginia, like Buckhannon, where the novelist grew up. She says that all the sensory details are taken from her own childhood, together with some of the broad strokes of family life. Her father worked in the construction business, her mother was a self-educated school administrator – closely paralleling the parents in the book.

Phillips learnt the art of waitressing early in life, just like her heroine Danner. As a schoolgirl she wrote poetry, escaping from family tension into its privacy. "I've always been glad I came from a family that wasn't literary or academic. There is a kind of genuine innocence in that sort of life – and I have a protectiveness towards it."

It is easy to see, then, the genesis of the novel's structure. Moving slowly, with a feeling of accident, it eases the characters into the reader's consciousness.

"I wanted the reader to gain a sense of the delicacy and preciousness of ordinary life. You know, all the rituals? So that the reader would have a sense of loss – of *what* is lost – when this one kid, out of all the hundreds of thousands killed or maimed over there – was subtracted from his family. Then if you multiply, you can start to see what effect it had on the country as a whole."

She says: "Fiction should show how events and people connect. And demand a reaction from the reader – a kind of intelligent taking-on of responsibility. I hope *Machine Dreams* does that."

She apologizes for being "kinda frazzled right now", but it is understandable. She sits amid packing cases. She is expecting a baby in December and will move, with the father, to a new life in the prosperous Boston suburb of Brookline – "we shall need the space" – turning her back on the obscurity of Jamaica Plain.

So we drive to the new house, and she seems relieved to instruct the painters, and ask my advice on the colour of the kitchen doors. A large sunny room with a gleaming wooden floor will be her study; a dolls house (made for her as a gift by her lover) stands alone in the middle, like an empty book waiting to be filled with people.

But no hurry. *Machine Dreams* took four years to write and, although she has ideas, she will wait.

Jayne Anne Phillips was a drifter, a traveller, someone who moved from worlds of motel and cheap kitchens, to writing schools and literary magazines and who never expected this happiness to happen.

So the brand new crib in what will be the baby's room, the new fence, the second coat on the dining room ceiling – all these changes preoccupy her now: the customary rituals of creating ordinariness.

**Black Tickets* is published by King Penguin Books, £2.95. *Machine Dreams* is published by Faber & Faber, £8.95.

Catch phrase

New words for old, by Philip Howard

While discussing parrot's eggs and associated topics in this column recently, I made the rash assertion that Legionnaire's Disease and AIDS had not yet inspired any pop catch-phrases in the English language. Now I am as sick as a parrot in a budgie's cage myself. I have been sent persuasive evidence from a number of sources in Glasgow, that fertile seedbed of slang, that Legionnaire's Disease at any rate has started to produce new usages. The bacterium is reported to have been found in the cooling water system of one of the city's best known breweries.

This is the sort of rumour that runs through the bars and saloons like, well, like the plague. We had better not mention the name of the brewery. But I am told, and do in part believe, that the latest jocularity in that great city is for a Glaswegian to saunter into his local tavern and, irrespective of what brand of heavy is on offer, to call for "a pint o' Legionnaire's."

This new phrase illustrates a number of characteristics of slang. It shows how fast the sort of sensational news that is presented in black headlines three inches deep in the pop tabloids affects the language. It illustrates the emollient propensity of slang to mock the distasteful, brighten the gloomy, and say the unsayable.

It exemplifies the sharpness of Glesga talk: "Awawn dunk yer doughnut". But the local point of the metaphorical use of Legionnaire's means, I think, that it will not spread as widely around the world as other Glasgow slang, such as the universal, "X Rules, OK?"

The tendency towards novelty in language is continual and irresistible. Some new words are so noisy, like a pint o' Legionnaire's, that we notice them at once. Other new words creep into our vocabularies by stealth, so that one day we sit up with a jerk when we find ourselves saying or writing them. A friend of mine who is the features editor of a famous old national magazine stumbled over the phrase "sight unseen" in a contributor's copy the other day, and tried to replace it with the simpler and shorter word "unseen". The contributor objected and the odious phrase stood.

"Sight unseen", when you stop to think about it, is an odd phrase, a kind of chimera with the head of a tautology, the tail of a contradiction, and the body of a goat. It has come into the language only recently, but it is recorded in all the latest dictionaries. I guess from the exemplary citations that they give, about buying a car sight unseen, that the phrase comes from the flash and prolific jargon of car sales. On the other hand it might just indicate, as Robert Burchfield of the *OED* argued devastatingly in the latest edition of *Encounter*, that lexicographers are the world's greatest plagiarists.

I think it is just an attempt to sound trendy: "unseen" does the same job more economically. I resolve never to use it myself, and to remove it from the copy of any contributor, be he or she as eminent even as the Queen Mother.

Philip Howard's The State of the Language: English Observed *is published by Hamish Hamilton today at £8.95.*

Anne Sofer

Back to your own chairs, everyone

Despite all the furore, most people do not realize *how* silly the Government is being over the GLC. The House of Lords may have knocked the biggest constitutional outrage out of the Paving Bill, but it left plenty of smaller nonsenses intact. One of these is the requirement that the letting of any of the thousands of flats the GLC still manages, and will continue to manage for the next two years, is subject to Department of the Environment approvel.

This is part of "removing a tier of government." In fact, looking back over that opening sentence, "mad" would be more accurate. Relations between national and local government have reached a level of psychotic distrust in which the only activity permissible is a sort of Mad Hatter's musical chairs. The main rule is, "Whatever your job is, do somebody else's". Thus while the Department of the Environment allocates flats in Bethnal Green, the GLC runs the Northern Ireland Office – or pretends to.

And there is the difference. Local government's forays into national and international policy-making may irritate or inspire but they have no more immediate effect than does the peace women's idealistic gesture of declaring the Greenham Common duck pond a nuclear-free zone. By contrast, when national government decides to wade into local government's territory, it does so wearing steel-capped wellies.

The GLC example is not a one-off anomaly. It is an extreme and highly visible symptom of a general malaise, a malaise of frustrated muddle at the heart of the Tories' local government policy.

It is all about the delivery of services. At the centre of Thatcherite thinking is the conviction that the ideal form of service delivery is by private treaty between customer and provider – hence the sale of council houses and the educational assisted places scheme.

But it has now been realized that this philosophy cannot be taken to its logical conclusion without a radical redistribution of wealth and power: every family cannot be potential home-owners without something like a negative income tax and a big house-building programme; a universal voucher system in education cannot be operated without both a large increase in public spending and a significant interference with the independent schools' admission policies.

Similar frustrations have accompanied the drive towards the "next best" form of service delivery – privatization. A few services have been shifted by compliant Conservative councils from directly employed labour to independent commercial undertakings, but the impact on overall costs and efficiency has hardly been earth-shattering. Society is not going to be transformed, or government got off our backs, by such relatively minor changes.

Hence the Government is forced back on a dependence on local government to provide basic services. To rub salt in the wound, Whitehall knows that local government has been more efficient at cutting expenditure over the last five years than it has itself. The Government, psychologically incapable of accepting with good grace that it is stuck with the existing relationship, is behaving like an erring spouse returning reluctantly from a dream romance; growling and sulking and treating its mate as the wholly guilty partner. The conventions of joint deliberation are abandoned and a programme of orchestrated criticism and public humiliation is embarked on.

If it were not for the state of total war that exists between the Government and Labour local authorities, the bad relations with Conservative councils would be getting more prominent headlines. As it is, almost every week there are stories of furious meetings of the Conservative-controlled Association of County Councils, and angry warnings about the forthcoming rate grant settlement. In large part this is caused by the Government's remorseless retraction of funds. But it is also because of the new practice of suddenly, and without consultation, changing the rules.

Pacing, with fidgety frustration, around the problem of public spending as if it were some sort of giant board game, ministers keep moving services from one place to another, pouncing suddenly as if a bold gambit, that just might prove a winner, has been made. Some counters (vocational education, London Transport) are moved from local to national management; others (housing benefit, community care) are moved from national to local.

Institutional marriage guidance is badly needed. Perhaps the latest new inquiry into local government finance which Patrick Jenkin has so unconvincingly announced may contain one or two experts great and good enough to utter some wise and healing words. Most people, by now, think that it's too late for them to have much effect.

The author is SDP member of the GLC/ILEA for St Pancras North.



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THE IRISH DIMENSION

We shall not be bombed off course was the instinctive response of ministers to the outrage at the Grand Hotel in Brighton. It is also the rational response after reflection.

The course of British policy towards Ireland was summarized for the Brighton conference by the new Secretary of State, Mr Douglas Hurd. It is rooted in the maintenance of the union with Northern Ireland in accordance with the emphatic determination of the majority there. It has three strands: to prosecute the campaign against insurrectionary violence; to continue to seek out common ground between the political parties in Northern Ireland; and to foster good relations with the Republic of Ireland. After an attempt on the lives of members of the Cabinet it is natural and right to throw into relief the first of those components, the suppression of terrorism. But not being bombed off course means keeping all three components in play.

The policy is criticized from the left for the absence of any positive reference to Irish unification. It is criticized from the right for conceding too much to terrorism. You cannot, it is asserted, placate the IRA. But nobody in authority supposes that you can. Placating the IRA has formed no part of government policy, at least since Mr Whitelaw's proconsulate more than ten years ago when they tried talking truces with the Provisionals. Assuaging the grievances and fears of the nationalist minority in the province is another matter, and that does form part of government policy.

That is in line with rule one of the manuals on counter-terrorism, which is about winning the hearts and minds of the population that spawns the terrorists. The terrorists themselves are implacable. But the communities that shelter them in this instance, are not, being variably less fanatical, motivated, discontented and fixed in hatred. In the classic metaphor, policy must seek to deprive the fish of the water in which they swim.

The nationalist community in Northern Ireland (not by any means coextensive with the Roman Catholic community) is the one substantial section of the island's population that is not seated comfortably in the rough and ready dispensation of partition. The grievances of northern nationalists, real or imagined, historically conditioned or presently experienced, are the elements into which the Provisional IRA was born and in which it has its being.

Prudence suggests those grievances must be attended to, those fears reduced. Otherwise the sting of republican violence in Northern Ireland, spilling outwards over the British Isles, will not be drawn, save by methods of military repression more extreme than any British government is likely to have support for over the full period of time the methods would have to be given to work.

To this analysis it is objected that what animates the Provisionals is not other people's grievances but their own hopes. Starve them of hope that they can get to their objective (expulsion of the British presence in Ireland and the imposition of revolutionary socialism throughout the island) and they will face the facts, ground arms, and bide their time, as other generations of IRA commanders have done since 1922. Any concession to the nationalists in Northern Ireland will be seen or twisted by the Provos and their apologists in Sinn Fein as a concession won by them and a measurable step towards victory. By accommodating any part of the demands of northern nationalist the Government furnishes the terrorists with hope, which is the sustenance of their campaign.

That is a conclusive argument against granting any concession which really is a preliminary to the abandonment of British responsibilities in Ulster, or making any move which carries a clear implication of that kind. But by no means everything the nationalists are looking for is of that description. And to advocate the refusal of even non-unificatory concessions to the northern nationalists on the ground that the IRA will choose to misrepresent them for the benefit of its own morale is to overlook the security implications of the Irish border.

The organization of the IRA, its supply lines and its recruiting grounds straddle the border. The cooperation of the authorities in the Republic is required if the IRA is to be squeezed out. That cooperation is to an important extent conditional on the Northern Ireland administration doing right (as Dublin sees it) by the nationalist community there. Thus the effectiveness of any counter-terrorist policy in its security aspect depends crucially on Anglo-Irish cooperation, which in turn depends on how Britain deals with the unsettled minority in the North.

The linkage is dubious. Is not the threat posed by the IRA to constitutional government in the Republic plain enough for Dublin to cooperate in its extermination without conditions? Yes, but it has to be recognized that there are practical political restraints on how far any Irish government can go in joining a British government in an offensive against the IRA without first, or at the same time, achieving conspicuous betterment of the status of the northern nationalists. Irish ministers are their self-proclaimed protectors and guarantors. If Dublin is to join forces with London and Belfast in smashing the terrorists' way of improving the political status of nationalists in Ulster, Dublin has to show that it has a better way that works.

Now it may be the case, and at one time it looked to be the case, that the full extent of the Republic's law enforcement will not be applied cooperatively against the IRA unless the British government somehow signifies an intention to commit its influence to the achievement of Irish unity. If so, one might as well stop looking for Dublin's participation in a joint drive against republican violence; for the price demanded, payable in broken faith and civil war in Ulster, would be too high. It would then be necessary to fall back on unilateral measures – very much a second best – to make the border more secure and points of entry from Ireland to Great Britain subject to closer control.

However, the glosses Dr Garrett Fitzgerald has been putting on the report of the New Ireland Forum point to a different conclusion. Their significance is that Dublin may be signalling that it is not now setting as a condition for harmonious relations and uninhibited collaboration in security a requirement that the British government espouse the cause of Irish unity, or offer its best endeavours to win consent for it, or establish a framework in Ulster capable of rapid conversion into Irish federalism, or perform some other crab-like motion in that direction; rather that Dublin acknowledges the reality and durability of the Ulster unionists' grand refusal, and is ready to settle tacitly in this generation for arrangements that give the northern nationalists practical assurances that (in words the Unionist party itself has extended to them) "the province is theirs also", and that they have a window to the south. If that is so, the ground has shifted.

It is to be hoped that the machinery of the Anglo-Irish intergovernmental council and unpublicized meetings between British and Irish ministers are being used to test the truth or otherwise of that impression, so that Mrs Thatcher when she meets Dr Fitzgerald as expected next month will be in a position to form a judgment for herself.

If that impression is correct – that Dublin (without burying the "national aspiration") is not looking for gestures or action bearing the hallmark of unification, but is looking for new ways by which the nationalists can be induced to play a full part in the public life of the province under British sovereignty for the time being and for as long as the majority holds to that allegiance; and if Mr John Hume's SDLP, which was of course a participant in the new Ireland Forum, is also of that mind; then the British Government should be generous in its examination of ways and means.

It should be ready to look again at possible provincial institutions, lines of cross-border consultation, and inter-government and inter-parliamentary forums, always provided they do not actually compromise or call in question Northern Ireland's status as a part of the United Kingdom.

It will be necessary to proceed gradually and to carry the confidence of both sides of the community in Northern Ireland. Ulster unionists are owed a political leadership that is capable of distinguishing between conciliatory moves which do and conciliatory moves which do not put the union at risk. Their political friends at Westminster have a special responsibility in that respect. And they are owed a leadership that has the frankness to tell them that the union is most – perhaps only – endangered by weariness on the part of the English, Scots and Welsh at the apparent inability of the members of the Irish component of the kingdom to take even small steps together to compose their inveterate sanguinary quarrel.

AMERICAN AND PROUD OF IT

Journalists on both sides of the Atlantic dutifully report the virtual certainty of "four more years" for Mr Reagan. But most of them do not conceal their own surprise that this should be so. Mr Reagan is not popular with the media – or not, at least, with the East Coast elite that makes up the bulk of the serious commentators on American politics. Such people are for the most part "liberals" in the American sense – that is, left of centre. The popularity of a conservative populist President makes the pundits uneasy: they see it as a paradox to be explained.

The irritation and bewilderment of the liberal elite are strengthened by its lively sense of intellectual and cultural superiority to Mr Reagan. He is not and does not pretend to be a sophisticated man. He often gets things wrong. His grasp even of such a crucial matter as nuclear weapons technology appears, to sophisticated people, to be extremely shaky. Mr Strobe Talbott, the diplomatic correspondent for *Time* magazine, educated at Hotchkiss, Yale and Oxford, has established this point in his book *Deadly Gambits*, the timing of which one might have thought devastating for the President's re-election campaign. Mr Mondale clearly hoped so, for he made a point of quoting the book in the Kansas City debate. And Mr Reagan, in answering him, made it clear that he still thinks a sea- or airborne nuclear missile is somehow inherently more controllable than a land-based one. He also sounded thoroughly vague about what he meant by his offer to "share" defensive missile technology with the Soviet Union if and when the US develops it.

Such points worry the intelligentsia. But they do not seem to worry unduly the majority of ordinary Americans. The latter are materially better off than they were four years ago. Mr Mondale warns them that that will not last because the federal deficit will have to be reduced either by increased taxation or by cuts in social security, or both. That is not a message that people enjoy listening to. It is much more comfortable to believe Mr Reagan when he says that things are going to go on getting better. Why should people believe that a policy which has produced lower inflation and more jobs with lower taxes is bad?

That is part of the story, but only part. The other thing that most Americans clearly like about Mr Reagan is his unashamed patriotism, his determination to win international respect through strength. His objective success in doing that is debatable: the verdict would be different in different parts of the world. But his proclaimed desire to do it, rather than to conciliate carping foreigners or to apologize for the use of American power, is clearly in tune with a profound American mood.

Mr Mondale's worst handicap is that he reminds people of an epoch of self-doubt and national humiliation, which most of them believe that Mr Reagan has put firmly behind them. One can argue, and Mr Mondale does, that the Lebanese débâcle was actually a worse and more unnecessary humiliation than anything that happened during the Carter presidency. But that is offset by the success in Grenada, and above all by the general aura of firmness, coupled with sincere benevolence towards whoever is prepared to meet him half way, which the President so brilliantly projects. What Mr Reagan stands for is what most Americans want to believe in: their own virtue and their own strength. It is what their allies should want to believe in too.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

TV showing of the Tebbit rescue

From the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry

Sir, Since there has been some comment, both in Parliament and the media, on the decision to televise my rescue from the rubble of the Grand Hotel, I think it may be helpful for me to make known my own (admittedly subjective) view.

I understand those who, with my interest and that of others who may be in similar circumstance in mind, have criticized the broadcast as an invasion of privacy. Had I been asked before the event a hypothetical question on the issue I, too, would have said it would be wrong to broadcast. I now believe that is wrong and the BBC was right.

My view has been shaped by knowledge of the reactions of many people who have written or sent messages to me. They and millions like them of widely differing political views and in many countries were shocked and dismayed, perhaps in some cases disillusioned, by the wanton violence and evil of those who use bombs to maim and kill, rather than democratic means, for political ends. Perhaps, too, the TV coverage will have reminded us of the quiet courage and skill of the emergency services on whom we all depend, but hopefully few of us have occasion to use.

I remain of the view that it would be wrong to transmit such pictures of the distress of victims of, say, a railway accident, but this was no accident; it was murder and attempted murder and it was an event of public and political importance.

Yours faithfully,
NORMAN TEBBIT,
Stoke Mandeville Hospital,
Mandeville Road,
Aylesbury,
Buckinghamshire.
October 28.

Competitive cars

From the Director of The Society of Motor Manufacturers & Traders Ltd

Sir, Your leader "Competitive cars" (October 16) was right to draw attention to the importance of the motor industry, right to focus upon the problems of production scale compared with other motor manufacturing nations and right, too, to note that the drive for competitiveness is not yet over.

The motor industry in Britain believes that there is indeed potential for further growth, with its associated scale economies, if the constraints upon the industry to which you referred – e.g., the discriminatory car tax – were removed, and if all concerned realize the importance of achieving competitiveness in costs.

You were wrong, however, to suggest that the manufacturers were able to frustrate a free market; and your advice that the industry should cease to resist full competition within Europe was not based on a sound analysis of the realities of that market.

In particular, the EEC's proposals to enforce harmonization of car prices in Europe would pose a serious threat to the industry's survival. There is no common market at present and never will be so long as countries have different fiscal policies, different rates of inflation, fluctuating exchange rates and different political regimes. In these circumstances it is misguided in the extreme to hand price control of any commodity to bureaucrats in Brussels.

At a time when attention is increasingly focused on unemployment, the health of an industrial sector which provides in total more than a million jobs, and its ability to secure those jobs and create others, is of the first importance.

The motor industry will, in the months to come, set out in detail the steps necessary to secure that health, one of which is a minimum of legislative interference – be it by Whitehall or Brussels.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY FRASER, Director,
The Society of Motor Manufacturers & Traders Ltd,
Forbes House,
Halkin Street, SW1.
October 18.

Trials in Yugoslavia

From Mr Anton Logoreci

Sir, Writing about her recent expulsion from Yugoslavia because of her contacts with critics of its communist regime (October 11), Nora Beloff says that Milovan Djilas "is treated as a political leper by Western diplomats who share his values but not his courage".

In fact, Western governments as well as diplomats have maintained more or less the same attitude to the many hundreds of young Albanians who have been sent to prison in Kosovo and Macedonia since the student riots of 1981. Trials are still being held more than three years after those events.

For instance, at the beginning of last July, seven Albanians in their early twenties and two minors were sentenced by a court in Prishtina to from two to ten years, Early this month, six Albanians aged from 17 to 27 were given prison sentences, by a court at Peć, ranging from eight months to seven years.

These and numerous other trials that have taken place since 1981 have never been referred to in public, let alone condemned, by any Western government. Such pusillanimous silence clearly does nothing for the wretched persecuted Albanians of Yugoslavia. But it also does nothing for the political stability, cohesion and, ultimately, the independence of Yugoslavia itself.

Yours sincerely,
ANTON LOGORECI,
18 Disraeli Gardens,
Fawe Park Road, SW15.
October 16.

Common aims for defence in Europe

From Sir Clive Rose

Sir, What are you trying to tell us in your leading article on "Europe's nuclear triangle" (October 24)? That the Federal Republic has lost faith in the American commitment and is likely to go either nuclear or neutralist? That Britain and France might ofer – or the Germans request – their nuclear forces as a credible alternative to the American guarantee? That France has no defence commitments in Europe other than the defence of French territory?

If true, the first proposition should make our flesh creep. But there is no hard evidence to support it. The "peace movement" in West Germany is strong and vocal: it is anti-nuclear, anti-American and anti-Nato. But it is not about to take over from Chancellor Kohl's government, which was elected last year on a platform based on precisely the opposite of these policies and has demonstrated by its actions its support for Nato and for the decision to deploy American missiles in Europe.

The national aspiration for reunification has always been recognised and respected by West Germany's allies, but the neutralist route – if it ever existed – was rejected by the West Germans in 1954. Its dangers are as evident to the majority of Germans today as they were then. As for a "nuclear" Germany, it would do more than rule out hopes reunification. Apart from being a direct breach of the German undertaking in the Brussels Treaty, it is difficult to think of any action by the West which the Russians would regard as a more flagrant *casus belli*. Is there any serious constituency in the Federal Republic for this course? I doubt it.

The second proposition really has no foundation. There is no informed support in any of the countries concerned for the idea that the two national nuclear forces, either separately or jointly (and that raises some big questions) could take the place of the Americans. Within what strategic concept or political framework (short of a federal Europe) would this idea be viable? What sort of assurance could the West Germans have that the minimum strategic forces under the independent control of the British and French governments would provide a credible deterrent to a Russian attack on the Federal Republic?

As to the third proposition, one need only refer to the obligations which France has assumed under the two multilateral defence treaties to which she is a party. Both the Brussels Treaty and the North Atlantic Treaty commit France to provide military assistance to any party which is the victim of an armed attack. France's absence from the Nato military structure since 1966 is a major disadvantage, which weakens the Alliance's defence posture. But it does not in any way affect France's treaty obligations, which no one doubts would be honoured to the full.

You are right to emphasize the importance of bilateral defence relations between France and her principal European allies. This can go some way to mitigate, though it cannot eliminate, the weakness referred to above. It is, of course, no substitute for the continuing multilateral planning and discussion of strategy which goes on in Nato. This is why you are also right to stress the limitations of moves towards a "European defence dimension". To the extent that these lead to a stronger European defence contribution to and voice in Nato they are to be welcomed. But any idea that such a "dimension" should develop in some way separately from or outside Nato would risk undermining the whole basis of Western defence.

A key issue for bilateral Anglo-French discussion must be to establish a common objective for defence co-operation in Western Europe, for example, the French initiative to revitalise the Western European Union.

Yours faithfully,
CLIVE ROSE,
Chimney House,
Lavenham,
Sudbury,
Suffolk.
October 24.

Imperilling union

From Mr Vernon Bogdanor

Sir, Your leader of October 25 is itself eloquent evidence that, as President Mitterrand has tactfully hinted, British and French attitudes towards the future of Europe are not the same. The Preamble to the Rome treaties pledges the signatories "to establish the foundations of an ever closer union among the European peoples". Yet, when practical proposals designed to achieve this aim are endorsed by a majority of MEPs from every member state of the European Community, except Denmark, your response is to dismiss them as unworthy of consideration.

Can there be any doubt, however, after the recent elections to the European Parliament, that the institutions of the Community appear to the electorates of the member states as remote and ineffective? Moveover, the likely accession of Spain and Portugal in 1986 is bound to place even more strain on the convention of unanimity in the Council of Ministers.

The danger is one of total deadlock and *immobilisme* in Communtiy institutions. The practical realities of the European Community demand, therefore, that a fresh look be taken at its structure and method of operation.

"The unity of the Community cannot", you declare, "be achieved by trying to enforce it through institutions". That is precisely why the Government, which supports the Community, should play its educative role in stimulating a debate about the future of Europe. Otherwise, President Mitterrand's avowed sympathy for the aim of European Union could lead to this union coming about without British participation.

It will then be too late to complain, as we did after the Rome treaties were signed, that the arrangements reached are inimical to our own national interests.

Yours faithfully,
VERNON BOGDANOR,
Brasenose College,
Oxford.
October 25.

Ethiopian relief

From Mr S. F. Barnes

Sir, I have just arrived from India where the *Indian Express*, September 2, referred to the huge stocks of surplus food in the EEC under the heading: "Human food going to animals". The paper reported that the EEC will spend \$950m (approximately £780m) this year in giving surplus human food, including 1.3 million tons of grain and 1.8 million tons of powdered skim milk, to animals.

It has been known for over a year that the shortage of food in Africa would become critical, a fact that seems to have been largely ignored by the EEC Commission. It is difficult to understand how any Western government holding huge stocks of surplus food can get rid of it by heavily subsidising its use as feed for animals while, in poor countries, children starve to death.

The EEC allocates some 10 per cent of its surplus food to food aid programmes. The reluctance of the EEC to increase this allocation is perhaps understandable while an international agreement exists which requires any food used in an official aid programme to be charged against aid budgets at market price. The increased use of surplus food as aid, under these circumstances, would seriously reduce the aid funds available for development projects.

Four years ago the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons, following a detailed investigation of the use of surplus dairy products in food aid programmes, recommended in its report that this agreement should be done away with. But for this agreement milk powder for Ethiopia could be subsidised in the same way that it is for animal feed. Surely the needs of starving children should take priority over feeding animals.

If the agreement referred to by the Agricultural Committee prevents larger quantities of surplus milk powder being made available for starving children, immediate action needs to be taken to revoke this agreement.

Yours faithfully,
S. F. BARNES,
12 Palace Street, SW1.
October 25.

Safe tenure

From the Director of Shelter

Sir, The reports from the Conservative Conference that the Government are contemplating reducing security of tenure for private tenants come as no surprise but are depressing nonetheless.

It is, of course, true that the private rented sector has, historically, been discriminated against. Whereas governments have subsidised the costs of owning and renting from public landlords, they have, in effect, used rent control to avoid having to do the same for private tenants.

Four years ago, in an attempt to encourage new investment in rented homes, the Government introduced the concept of "assured" tenancies. Basically, this allowed registered landlords to let homes at economic rents. These landlords were potentially major investors for whom security of tenure was not a problem.

The assured tenancy scheme has failed because economic rents are so high in relation ot the costs of a mortgage. It took off briefly when providers of assured tenancies were given the opportunity to claim capital allowances, an advantage inadvertently removed in the 1984 Budget.

If economic rents are not sufficient to encourage investors, all that removal of security will do will be to enable landlords to get vacant possession more quickly, and either charge grossly high rents or sell to would-be owners. We desperately need more rented housing but we will only get it when government acts on the ridiculous imbalance in the subsidies available to owner and renters.

Yours sincerely,
NEIL McINTOSH, Director,
Shelter,
157 Waterloo Road, SE1.
October 12.

Cards of identity

From Mr Charles Fyffe

Sir, In answer to Mr Richard Fiennes (October 17) we did indeed have identity cards during the war and pretty useless they were. Crime flourished, as always, and there were some 50,000 deserters who were never caught although identity cards were necessary to obtain a ration book and employment cards.

Identity cards give employment to civil servants, a lovely sense of power to those who can demand to see them and, like the passport, are a nuisance to the honest man and no deterrent to the dishonest one. Ask Mr Ronald Biggs, Dr Pontecorvo or the rumoured unextraditable crooks living on the Costa del Sol.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES FYFFE,
52 Holmdale Road, NW6.
October 21.

Doubts on Unesco membership

From Lord Harris of High Cross and others

Sir, The record of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization is deplorable. It has become thoroughly politicised and has adopted an illiberal view on human rights and a totalitarian view on the exchange of ideas and information. Its accounting procedures are inefficient and there is no check on where the money goes. It is hostile to the West in general and Britain in particular.

The US has, quite rightly, given its withdrawal notice. The reaction of Unesco's Director General, Mr M'Bow, is to suggest some merely cosmetic changes.

There are, in fact, no chances of reform unless other countries join the United States.

It is vital, therefore, that Britain gives a year's notice of withdrawal; this will have considerable impact on other European countries and on less developed nations who are particularly suffering as a result of Unesco's inefficiency.

Yours faithfully,
RALPH HARRIS,
IAN ORR-EWING,
ALFRED SHERMAN,
T. E. UTLEY,
MICHAEL IVENS,
40 Doughty Street, WC1.
October 26.

From the Director of the United Nations Association of Great Britain and Ireland

Sir, I was interested to read the report of Unesco's acceptance of Western proposals that there should be no increase in the budget for the two year period 1986–87 and heartened by Mr M'Bow's assurance that he would not increase the remaining members' contributions to make up the loss of the United States contribution if that country leaves the organization. I hope very much that these developments will help the United Kingdom to decide to remain in the organization rather than to announce its intention to withdraw.

The Government's main criticisms of Unesco seem to concern the nature of its programmes on communication and media questions and on human rights, peace and disarmament; the working of the executive board and the general conference; certain budgetary matters and maladministration and overcentralisation at headquarters. Some of these criticisms may well be justified but they are being highlighted in a manner quite out of proportion to the total work of Unesco.

Unesco has done and continues to do a great deal of very valuable practical work in the field. Its literacy campaigns have had considerable success. It is deeply involved in the preservation of historical monuments and sites such as Venice, the Acropolis, the Plaza Vieja in Havana, the island of Goree in Senegal and Sri Lanka's Cultural Triangle. Its scientific work, for example, the International Hydrological Programme, the Programme on Man and the Biosphere and the oceanographic research programmes, is generally applauded. It is often forgotten that the United Kingdom benefits considerably from its membership of Unesco. A high proportion of Unesco scholarship holders and professionals are trained in this country and much equipment of Unesco projects is bought from us.

The United Kingdom Government has made a number of proposals for the reform of Unesco and it seems that they are being taken seriously. It would, in our view, be infinitely preferable for our Government to decide to remain a member and to continue to work from within for such reforms as it deems necessary.

Yours faithfully,
MALCOLM HARPER,
United Nations Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,
3 Whitehall Court, SW1.
October 24.

VAT on books

From Mr Winston Graham

Sir, Last year, when I was talking to a member of the Government, amiably pressing on him the desirability of taking VAT off the live theatre, he replied: "Do you want us to subsidise the Raymond Revuebar?"

Similar arguments are no doubt being put to the Chancellor as to why he should subsidise (by failing to tax) the paperback trash that appears today on many bookstalls. The unfortunate truth is that there is simply no way for the Government to take a swipe at such people without hitting the wrong targets. (No way, that is, without introducing some quality test, which would make everyone ridiculous.)

The ungodly will always flourish, and a VAT would hardly worry them at all. The introduction of what would be *in its effect* a Philistine tax would simply make life very much harder for the good author, a good publisher, and the good bookseller.

Yours faithfully,
WINSTON GRAHAM,
Abbotswood House,
Buxted,
Sussex.
October 20.

Hic jacet . . .

From Mr George Ball

Sir, Last evening, with the exception of the headwaiter's, mine and a baked potato's, all jackets in the hotel dining room had been draped on the chair backs.

Surely it is epitaph time for a nation so lacking in decorum as to *un*dress for dinner?

Yours faithfully,
G. BALL,
15 Wimborne Road,
Leicester.
October 25.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
October 27: The Duke of Edinburgh, a Trustee of the Council of St George's House, this morning attended a Consultation on Science and Religion at St George's House, Windsor Castle.

October 28: The Duke of Edinburgh, Admiral of the Sea Cadet Corps, this morning presented New Colours to The Ship Windsor Castle (Chairman, Mr Neville Hallifax) at a Parade at Windsor Castle.

His Royal Highness was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for the Royal County of Berkshire (Colonel the Hon Gordon Palmer), the President of the Sea Cadet Association (Admiral of the Fleet Sir Henry Leach) and the Captain of the Sea Cadet Corps (Captain I. R. Bowden, RN).

Major the Hon Andrew Wigram was in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh, a Trustee of the Council of St George's House, attended the final plenary session of the Consultation on Science and Religion at St George's House, Windsor Castle.

CLARENCE HOUSE
October 28: Lady Clarke had the honour of being received by Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother on board HM Yacht Britannia in Venice this morning when Her Majesty, on behalf of The Queen, invested her with the Insignia of an Officer of the Order of the British Empire.

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, attended by the Dowager Viscountess Hambleden, Lady Elizabeth Basset, Sir Martin Gilliat, Sir Alastair Aird and Captain James Lowther-Pinkerton, disembarked from HM Yacht Britannia in Venice and travelled to London in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 28: The Prince of Wales left Royal Air Force Lyneham this afternoon in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight for Italy, where His Royal Highness will visit Trieste and, as President of the International Council of the United World Colleges, will visit the United World College of the Adriatic at Duino.

The Hon Edward Adeane is in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
October 27: Princess Alexandra, Colonel-in-Chief, The King's Own Royal Border Regiment, this morning took the Salute at a Parade, held to mark the 25th Anniversary of the formation of the Regiment, at Somme Barracks, Catterick Garrison, North Yorkshire.

Her Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard.

Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, president, will visit Princess Helena College, Temple Dinsley, Hitchin, Hertfordshire on November 8.

The Duke of Gloucester will open the annual Caravan Camping Holiday Show at Earls Court, on November 8.

The reception given by the Vice-Chamberlain of the Royal Household on November 1, which the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh were to have attended, has been postponed until early next year.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Lord Fermoy will be held in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, at noon today.

A memorial service for Angela Countess of Antrim will be held at St Mary's, Cadogan Street, at noon today.

Birthdays today

Professor Sir Geoffrey Allen, 56; Professor Sir Alfred Ayer, 74; Dame Anne Bryans, 75; Dame Elizabeth Cockayne, 90; Miss Susie Cooper, 82; Admiral Sir Derek Empson, 66; Sir Graeme Finlay, 67; Sir William Gladstone, 59; Mr Robert Hardy, 59; Sir Edward Howard, 69; Mr Michael Jayston, 49; Sir Philip Oppenheimer, 73; Mr Jon Vickers, 58; Mr R. A. Withers, 71.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr R J Ash and Miss C R Lucas
The engagement is announced between Russell, only son of Mr and Mrs John Ash, of Bedford, and Caroline, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Noel Lucas, of Southampton.

Mr A Bell and Miss C Brown
The engagement is announced between Ashley, elder son of Mr and Mrs Kenneth Bell, at Morpeth, Northumberland, and Christine, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Austin Brown, of Seaburn, Sunderland.

Dr T C S Blevins and Dr J V Davies
The engagement is announced between Timothy Cameron Scott, younger son of Mr and Mrs John C Blevins, of Potterne, Wiltshire, and Jane Victoria, younger daughter of Dr David and Dr Joan V Davies, of Blandford Forum, Dorset.

Mr J-F P R Le Borgne and Miss J P M Bye
The engagement is announced between Jean-Francois, only son of M and Mme J-J Le Borgne, of La Ciotat, France, and Joanna, younger daughter of Colonel and Mrs F C E Bye, of Twickenham, Middlesex.

Mr A. J. Peck and Miss C. M. Lowe
The engagement is announced between Andrew Jonathan, only son of Mr and Mrs D. C. Peck, of Cogenhoe, Northamptonshire, and Claire Margaret, only daughter of Mr and Mrs P. H. Lowe, of Leek, Staffordshire.

Mr M. J. Sargeantson and Miss E. C. Hulme
The engagement is announced between Mark, second son of Mr R. E. Sargeantson, of Britwell Salome, Oxfordshire, and Mrs R. Sargeantson, of Islip, Oxfordshire, and Elizabeth, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs F. W. Hulme, of York.

Mr A. H. Scott and Miss B. M. Dearden
The engagement is announced between Andrew, son of Mr and Mrs Peter Scott, of Marden, Wiltshire, and Belinda, daughter of the late Mr James Dearden and Mrs Mary Dearden, of Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.

Major D. J. B. Woodd and Mrs F. J. B. Chichester
The engagement is announced between David Woodd, 14th/20th King's Hussars, eldest son of the late Colonel Basil Woodd and Mrs Basil Woodd, of Bull Farm House, Rolvenden, Kent, and Frances Chichester, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael Allsopp, of Little Coxwell Grove, Faringdon, Oxfordshire.

Mr J. E. Trewby and Miss K. E. Wheway
The engagement is announced between John, son of Mr and Mrs G. H. Trewby, of Yew Tree Farm, Hurstbourne Tarrant, Hampshire, and Kim Elizabeth, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs D. K. Wheway, of Newton Abbot, Devon.

Marriages

Mr G. Gladwell and Miss M. J. Hall
The marriage took place on Saturday in Rosslyn Hill Chapel, Hampstead, of Mr Guy Gladwell, younger son of the late Mr and Mrs N. E. Gladwell, and Miss Melanie Jane Hall, elder daughter of Air Marshal Sir Donald and Lady Hall, of Emms Farm, Bratton, Wiltshire. The Rev A. Cross officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Frances Scanlon. Mr Geoffrey P. Gana was best man.

A reception was held at Langans Brasserie and the honeymoon will be spent in the Thames Valley.

Mr S. J. Crampton and Miss E. T. F. Ereaut
The marriage took place on Saturday, October 13, between Mr Stephen John Crampton, son of the late the Rev L. J. Crampton and Mrs E. M. Crampton, of Eynsham, Oxfordshire, and Miss Elizabeth Teresa Frances Ereaut, daughter of Sir Frank and Lady Ereaut, of St John, Jersey. Canon Colin Slee officiated, assisted by the Rev Donald Lee, at a service of blessing held in St Albans Abbey. Dr Stephen Leese was best man.

Mr I. Atkinson and Princess Fay de Rohan
The marriage took place on Saturday, October 27, in Bideford, North Devon, between Mr Ian Atkinson and Princess Fay de Rohan, widow of Prince Louis de Rohan.

MR A. C. H. Barr and Miss E. J. Gore
The marriage took place on Thursday, October 25, in Tunbridge Wells, between Mr Andrew Barr, of Goudhurst, Kent, and Miss Elizabeth Gore, of Chelsea, London.

Mr B. Gillum and Miss S. Henriques
The marriage took place on Saturday, October 27, at St Elizabeth's Church, Richmond, between Mr Benedict Gillum and Miss Sarah Henriques.

Mr G. Smith and Mrs I. Rowse
The marriage took place quietly in Easton, Maryland, United States, on Friday, October 19, between Mr Gerard Smith and Mrs Isabel Rowse (nee de Rancougne).

What exactly is the Church?

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

Leaders of the Protestant, Orthodox, Anglican, and Roman Catholic churches of Europe took their seats in the nave of the ancient cathedral of Trent, northern Italy, earlier this month to remember an earlier occasion in the same spot, the sixteenth-century Council of Trent which set the seal on the Reformation split of Christendom.

They prayed under the same medieval crucifix to be led out of the impasse that that council had taken them into.

Participants described it as immensely moving and powerfully symbolic. Cardinal Basil Hume, of Westminster, president of the council of European bishops' conferences, called the event "an impossible dream" in his concluding address; the Rev André Appel, president of the Conference of European Churches, said for Protestants Trent could become a sign of hope; and the Archbishop of Trent, Mgr Allessandro Gottardi, declared to the assembly that "all must accept some responsibility" for the divisions and dissensions which were aggravated by the Council of Trent, despite its intentions to foster renewal and unity.

The service itself was heavy with guilt, shame, sorrow, repentance, and hope. Outside the common people of Trent celebrated in the streets...

It was all a very long way from the streets of Belfast, Glasgow, Manchester or Milton Keynes, though Trent was very much part of the history of each of them. Whether divided by or indifferent to religion, the common people of those streets are also children of the world born then. Trent sealed the English Reformation too, with its Scottish and Irish consequences, still unresolved and socially divisive.

Lacking all that Tridentine drama, a meeting took place in London two weeks ago of leaders of British Protestant, Anglican, and Roman Catholic churches to search out the next stage in their more local journey towards church unity.

Its genesis was the parallel initiatives, earlier this year, by the Roman Catholic Church and the British Council of Churches, who simultaneously decided that the way forward started with "back to square one".

Previous attempts to unite churches in Britain have concentrated on the question, and foundered on the question, of what is unity, and what conditions should be attached. But "church unity" is two words, and the new even more fundamental starting point is "what is the Church?" It seems they had been asking the second question first, and not surprisingly getting nowhere.

In the middle of September a large gathering of British churchmen had met under the Archbishop of York, Dr John Habgood, to take the two 1984 initiatives and put them together into a programme.

It was said to be the most comprehensive church gathering ever held in Britain, with everyone from Black Pentecostalists to Russian Orthodox represented. The Roman Catholics sent an archibishop and two bishops, the past and present chairmen of the Anglican-Roman Catholic International Commission (who happen both to be English).

Apart from setting up the working party which met two weeks ago, the group agreed to the intriguing idea that each church should prepare a statement of what it thought it was. In due course, it was intended, each will explain and defend its self-understanding to this or some other forum.

Each will therefore have first to formulate it. This will be a far more complex, subtle, difficult, and potentially creative exercise than it might at first look, not least because, with collective debate and analysis to be anticipated, half-answers, evasions, and platitudes will not be enough.

And contrary to the "papering over the cracks" approach of earlier church unity schemes, this method requires attention to the doctrines which divide, the distinctiveness each church guards most preciously, and measures them all against the test of what the Church is, and what it is for, and what it is not.

For Anglicans and the Church of Scotland, the vague "nation at prayer" half-truth will stand exposed as half false; the "ark of salvation" exclusivism of the Roman Catholic side will have to wrestle with the conflicting fact of common baptism, and the awkward knowledge that the Church of England does exist and save; and the Free Churches will have to admit that they have no idea what a Baptist or Methodist is, except someone who likes a certain kind of hymn.

It is likely to be a bonfire of unexamined and doubtful assumptions; and in the ashes, so the hope seems to be, there will be found nuggets of true gold, common answers to the fundamental questions, or more precisely and productively, common foundations on which to build.

The Council of Trent naively thought it had found them, and history instantly proved it wrong: they were the foundations for centuries of conflict.

But it is impossible to detect a sense in Anglican and Protestant traditions today that the right answers may yet turn out to be not so very far distant from those wrong ones: the idea of "the Church" they are groping for and grappling with sounds distinctly catholic, and one the councilmen of Trent, meeting under the ancient crucifix and the watchful eyes of emperors and kings, would regard as theirs too.

Memorial services

Professor G. S. Conway
A memorial service for Professor G. S. Conway was held in the Chapel of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, on Saturday. The Dean, the Rev J. V. M. Sturdy, officiated and Professor J. S. Conway, son, read the lesson. Canon D. Isitt gave an address. The Master and President of Gonville and Caius were among those present.

Mr T. M. Chalmers
The Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University, Professor Sir John Butterfield, was present at a memorial service for Mr T. M. Chalmers held in the Chapel of St John's College, Cambridge, on Saturday. The Dean, the Rev A. A. Macintosh, officiated, assisted by the Rev W. A. McKean. Professor F. H. Hinsley, Master of St John's, and Dr R. N. Perham, president, read the lessons.

Latest appointments

Sir Peter Gadsen has been elected Chairman of the Royal Commonwealth Society in succession to Sir Eric Norris.

Luncheon

Electoral Reform Society
A meeting and luncheon were held at 6 Chancel Street, Blackfriars, on Saturday to mark the centenary of the Electoral Reform Society of Great Britain and Ireland. Mr David Austick, chairman, presided and the other speakers were Mr Bernard Black, chairman of the Political Affairs Committee, Miss Enid Lakeman, vice-president, and Mr James Knight, deputy chairman.

Dinners

Old Birkonian Society
The annual dinner of the Old Birkonian Society was held at Birkenhead School on Saturday. The president, Mr F W Hood, was in the chair. The toast to the school was proposed by Mr K D Robinson and the response was given by Mr J A Gwilliam, headmaster. Mr A G Hurton, chairman of the board of governors also spoke.

Institute of Public Relations
The Insitute of Public Relations held its annual dinner at the Savoy Hotel on October 26. The guest speakers were Sir Kenneth Newman, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, and Mr Donald Trelford, Editor of *The Observer*. Mr Peter Smith, president of the institute, and Mrs Smith welcomed the guests.

Reception

British Federation of University Women
The President of the British Federation of University Women, Mrs Vivyenne Rubinstein, and the President of the International Federation of University Women, Dr Helen S. Dunsmore, gave a reception at Crosby Hall on Saturday in honour of Mme Helga Barraud, Co-ordinator of the Unesco Co-Action Programme.

Sir Peter Vanneck, an honorary air commodore, and Lady Vanneck arriving for the service at St Clement Danes yesterday to mark the sixtieth anniversary of the Royal Auxiliary Air Force (Photograph: Peter Trievnor)

Third-time bagpipe champion

From Angus Nicol
Pitlochry

The Grant's Scotch Whisky piping championship, once again held at Blair Castle, seat of the Duke of Atholl, provided a splendid end to the season of competitive piping.

Ten of the world's leading pipers were invited to take part in what is a competition as well as a superb concert of piobaireachd and of the light music of the pipes, the marches, strathspeys and reels.

The overall winner of the championship and of the Balvenie Trophy, a magnificent, rams horn snuff mill, was Iain MacFadyen, who has taken part in every one of the 11 Grant's championships, and yesterday won it for the third time. He also won the first prize for the piobaireachd and the Highland Society of London's silver quaich, with a tune called "The Old Men of the Shells" (*Bodaich Dhubha nan Slige.*)

The tune's irregular rhythm lends weight to the theory that it commemorates a great celebration: the scallop shell, or slige, often having been used as a drinking vessel. But it is also possible that the tune may commemorate a battle at Sligeachan in Skye.

The march, strathspey and reel, the Redfearn National Glass Trophy, was taken by last year's winner, Pipe Major Gavin Stoddart, Royal Highland Fusiliers, who came second overall, the played "The Highland Wedding", "The Caledonian Society of London", and "Miss Proud". Results were:

Piobaireachd: 1 Iain MacFadyen; 2 Murray Henderson ("Lament for the Earl of Antrim"); 3 Pipe Major Iain Morrison ("Lament for the Viscount of Dundee"); OOH: 4 Hugh MacCallum ("The Unjust Incarceration"); 5 Sgt Brian Donaldson ("The MacDougalls' Gathering"). March, strathspey and reel: 1 Pipe Major Gavin Stoddart, RHF; 2 Bill Livingstone; 3 Sgt Brian Donaldson, SG; 4 Hugh MacCallum; 5 Iain MacFadyen.

Service dinners

HMS Forward
The Anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar was celebrated at a dinner held in HMS Forward, the Royal Naval Reserve Communications Training Centre, in Birmingham on Saturday night. The principal guest was Admiral Sir Desmond Cassidi, C-in-C Naval Home Command, who proposed the toast, "The Immortal Memory". Surgeon Commander T. A. Waterworth presided.

The Loyal Regiment
Officers of the former 4th Battalion, The Loyal Regiment (North Lancashire), held their annual dinner in the Officers' Mess, Fulwood Barracks, Preston, on Saturday.

43rd Gurkha Lorried Brigade
The annual dinner of the 43rd Gurkha Lorried Brigade was held at the Royal Automobile Club on Saturday. Major H. W. St. A. Smythe, vice-president, presided and Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. S. Gregory, 10th Princess Mary's Own Gurkha Rifles, was the principal guest.

31st Signal Regiment (Volunteers)
Brigadier P. G. S. Tower, Deputy Commander and Chief of Staff London District, was the guest of honour at a dinner for officers of 31st Signal Regiment (Volunteers) held at RHQ Hammersmith on Saturday. Major C. P. Stenning presided and the Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel D. Strong, was the principal speaker.

160 Transport Regiment RCT(V)
The Honorary Colonel, Colonel R. L. Wallis, and officers of 160 Transport Regiment RCT(V) held a regimental dinner night at HQ Mess Depot RCT TA, Prince William of Gloucester Barracks, Grantham, on Saturday. Major A. S. Feldman presided.

Tyne Electrical Engineers
Colonel A. K. Johnson and officers of the Tyne Electrical Engineers celebrated the centennial of the formation of their regiment at a dinner held on Saturday evening at the TA Centre, Debdon Gardens, Newcastle upon Tyne. The principal guests were the Chief Royal Engineer, General Sir Hugh Beach, and the Director General Electrical and Mechanical Engineering, Major General T. B. Palmer.

Parliament this week

Commons. Today (2.30): Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, further consideration of Lords amendments. Co-operative Development Agency and Industrial Development Bill, Lords amendments.
Tomorrow (2.30): Debate on unemployment.
Wednesday (2.30): Debate on Procedure Committee report on short speeches. Consideration of any Lords amendments which may be received. Prorogation.
Select committees: Tomorrow: Education, Science and arts. Subject: Achievement in primary schools, witness: Professor P H Taylor, Birmingham University (11.15).
Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration. Subject: Reports of the Health Service Commissioner; witness: Health Service Commissioner (5).
Procedure: Subject: Public Bill procedure; witness: Mr Kenneth Bradshaw, clerk of the house (6).
Lords. Today (2.30): Debate on royal commission report on environmental pollution and EEC committee report on air pollution.
Tomorrow (2.30): Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, Commons amendments. Debate on airline competition policy.
Wednesday (2.30): Debate on report of committee of inquiry into human fertilisation and embryology. Prorogation.
Select committees. Tomorrow: EEC subcommittee A (Finance, Economics and Regional Policy) Evidence on outcome of Fontainebleau summit (4).
Wednesday: EEC subcommittee D (Agriculture, Food and Consumer Affairs). Evidence on unit pricing of foodstuff (10.30).

Progress of legislation

Commons. Oct 23: Breach of Confidence Bill read a first time. Norwich City Council Bill and Warwick District Council Bill both read the third time. Oct 24: Control of Religious Sects and Cults Bill read a first time. Ordnance Factories and Military Services Bill, Lords amendments considered. Rent (Scotland) Bill and Building Bill read a second time. Foster Children (Scotland) Bill and Building Bill both read a second time and passed the remaining stages. Oct 25: Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, Lords amendments considered.
Lords. Oct 22: Ordnance Factories and Military Services Bill read the third time and passed. Oct 23: Co-operative Development Agency and Industrial Development Bill read the third time and passed. Oct 24: Roads (Scotland) Bill, Commons amendments considered. Oct 25: Hereford City Council Bill and Worcester City Council Bill both read the third time and passed.

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy
CAPTAINS: J G Ferrie to Staff of SNOFL, Dec 18; M O'Brien to MB as Hd Nato Defence Manpower Management Survey Capability, Feb 21; A J B Peterson as Exec Asst to Depsaclant, April 4; R G Sharpe as Cdre AIB (granted rank of Cdre whilst), Feb 18; J D Watt as ACOS (CIS) to Saclant, March 1.
COMMANDERS: R N Chilcott to MOD (London), Dec 4; J K Gander as NA Stockholm, Sept 19; C J B Craig to Avenger in Cmd, March 7; J M Dobson to MOD (Bath), Feb 1; R F Edmonds to Daedalus, March 29; N L L Featherstone to Staff of Shape, Jan 17; M P Clancy for duty with Cmdr Fleet Minor and Repair, Arch 22; G Lamb-Hughes to Staff of Cincfleet, April 12; J C Moss to MOD (London), Nov 15; M G Rutherford to Hd of Ranges and Ship Divn/AD Bstec, Dec 18; P C Wykeham-Martin to Staff of Cincfleet, Nov 6.
Retirements
REAR-ADMIRAL: J E K Croydon, Dec 19.
COMMANDERS: M B Hare (granted Hon rank of Capt), Nov 2.

The Army
COLONEL: J D Bedding to be Comd HQ Rheindahlen Gar, Oct 31.
LIEUTENANT-COLONELS: J H Fisher, R Sigs, to Staff College, Oct 29; J H McKeown, RE, to Hq Northag Staff, Oct 31; A G Sturrock, REME, to HQ REME 1 (BR) Corps, Oct 29; P B Webster, R Signals, to RMCS Shrivenham, Oct 29; P E Wood, Para, to MOD, Oct 29; D R Walmsley, RA, to RSA Larkhill, Oct 29; M K Carson, R Sigs, to be CO 37 Sig Regt, Oct 29.
Retirements
BRIGADIER: J R Shrimpton, late AAC, Nov 5.
COLONELS: J M Deans, RMP, Nov 2; M G Farmer, late RTR, Nov 5; J D O Peacock, late REME, Nov 2; A J Semple, late R Sigs, Nov 5.

Royal Air Force
WING COMMANDERS: G C Smith to RAF Wyton, Nov 2; D K Norriss to RAF Coltishall, Nov 2; T A Pearson to HQ RAF Germany, Nov 2; P Goodman to MOD, Nov 2.
SQUADRON LEADERS (Acting Wing Commander): C J Horsley to RAF Uxbridge, Oct 29; P Lamelli to RAF Valley, Oct 29; J V Wilcox to HQ RAF Support Command, Oct 29.

Science report

New uses for smallpox vaccine

From a Special Correspondent

A 10-year programme of vaccination against smallpox led to its global eradication by 1977. So, why then will experts from several countries and the World Health Organization be meeting next month to discuss the prospects and problems of restarting vaccination?

The idea, first mooted two years ago, is to use vaccinia virus, the vital ingredient in the smallpox vaccine, as the basis for vaccines against other diseases, ranging from rabies to influenza and from hepatitis to malaria.

A virus that confers immunity against smallpox can also confer immunity against many other diseases by genetic engineering. A gene from one (or more) of the microorganisms that causes such diseases can be inserted into the genes of vaccinia virus in such a way that the virus does not notice or object.

If such a genetically altered virus, still mainly vaccinia but also, say, part herpes is used as a vaccine, there is a chance that immunity against herpes will be induced.

Two years of research, mainly in the laboratories of Dr Bernard Moss at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland, and of Dr Enzo Paoletti, of the New York State Department of Health in Albany, have demonstrated that hybrid vaccinia viruses can protect chimpanzees against hepatitis B virus and mice against herpes virus.

Moreover, experiments now in progress are showing that genes from several viruses such as hepatitis B, herpes and influenza can be inserted into vaccinia in a way that augurs well for the production of a multi-purpose vaccine.

The meeting next month will consider the risks, the benefits and the practicalities of hybrid vaccinia virus for humans.

So much has been learnt about vaccinia virus in the course of eradicating smallpox that it is thought sensible to capitalize on that organism. Doctors know exactly how to store, distribute, handle and administer the vaccine.

By contrast, there is little or no experience and the other diseases that may be prevented by the new approach.

There are, however, three potential drawbacks. First, smallpox vaccination carried a small risk of brain damage, a risk that became unacceptable when smallpox was nearly eradicated. But that difficulty, too, may succumb to genetic engineering; preliminary research suggests that the insertion of new genes, at particular sites in vaccinia virus, may reduce the likelihood of side effects.

However, it is also possible that introducing new genes into vaccinia will weaken its useful properties in some way. In addition, the new hybrid vaccines may not "take" in someone already vaccinated against smallpox.

On balance, however, there is a good chance that some kind of human trial of a hybrid vaccine will be sanctioned soon. The first test may, however, be in veterinary medicine, against foot and mouth disease, for instance.

OBITUARY

PROF P. V. DANCKWERTS

Contributions to chemical engineering

Professor Peter Victor Danckwerts, GC, MBE, FRS, Shell Professor of Chemical Engineering in the University of Cambridge from 1959 to 1977 and Fellow of Pembroke College died on October 25 at the age of 68. The son of Vice-Admiral V. H. Danckwerts, he was educated at Winchester and Balliol College, Oxford.

His war record was distinguished: as Sub-Lieutenant in the RNVR, he was awarded the George Cross in 1940 for disarming land mines which had fallen on London. The bold imaginative approach needed for this work – for example lengths of string were used to extract the fuses from the mines – was characteristic of his subsequent scientific work. He was wounded during the invasion of Sicily and later joined the staff of Combined Operations Headquarters. In 1943 he was appointed MBE.

After the war he used a Commonwealth Fund Fellowship to study for a degree in chemical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. There he met T. R. C. Fox, who had just been appointed Shell Professor at Cambridge, and was also learning the subject at that time. Fox recruited Danckwerts to become a member of the original chemical engineering team in Cambridge and there, in the early 1950s, Danckwerts established an international reputation with a few remarkable papers.

They formed the starting point for many years' research by workers in a variety of topics: gas absorption, mixing, and residence time distributions. In addition to being notable contributions in themselves, these papers set the tone of post-war chemical engineering research by their fruitful application of mathematics to the basic mechanisms governing the operation of chemical plant. Subsequently Danckwerts became critical of this approach when he felt the mathematics had become more important than what he regarded as the ultimate objective, industrial innovation.

It was with industrial innovation in mind that Danckwerts left Cambridge in 1954 to work under Lord Hinton (then Sir Christopher) at the Atomic Energy Authority, but he soon returned to academic life: in 1956 he was appointed Professor of Chemical Engineering Science at Imperial College and in 1959 he returned to Cambridge as Shell Professor. There he established a flourishing research school which included an active group continuing his earlier work on surface renewal at gas-liquid interfaces.

He stimulated successive generations of research students, several of whom are still active in the field of gas absorption which has grown in importance with the expansion of the chemical industry. Much of this work was summarized by Danckwerts when he wrote the book *Gas-Liquid Reactions*, published in 1970 and still the standard work on the subject. He was President of the Institution of Chemical Engineers 1965-66, and was elected FRS in 1969.

A difficult man to know intimately, he had a reticent manner, sometimes mistaken for aloofness by acquaintances. But he was the kindliest of men with a sensitive regard for colleagues. His headship of department was a burden, for he did not relish administration and university committees were reckoned as 'politbureaus'; but he did not shrink from disagreeable jobs.

In latter years he suffered from ill health: in spite of this he retained his sense of humour, travelled widely and was always a brilliant letter writer.

In 1960 he married Lavinia, daughter of Brigadier-General D. A. Macfarlane.

MR ALFRED DALTON

Mr Alfred Dalton, CBE, who died on October 25th, aged 92 was the first General Manager of the East African Railways and Harbours (EAR & H) which, in 1948, amalgamated the Tanganyika Railways and Ports Services and the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, so providing integrated rail, road, inland waterways and ocean harbours services stretching from the Sudan and Somalia to Mozambique and (then) Northern Rhodesia.

A man of strong character and uncompromising honesty he was in the line of great achievers in the Colonial Service after the First World War.

Born in Cork on January 20, 1892, Alfred Dalton served in the 1914-1918 war with the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, in Gallipoli – where he was commissioned in the field – and in France, transferring in 1917 to the Royal Engineers to command the 10th Light Railway Operating Company.

Demobilized in 1919 he joined the Tanganyika Railways in 1920 from where he eventually transferred to the Kenya and Uganda Railways in 1935, becoming Superintendent of the Line in 1938 and Deputy General Manager in 1942. In the same year he was made a CBE in recognition of his work as Superintendent of the Line, more particularly for the efficient movement of troops and equipment in the first years of the war against Italy.

It was in May, 1948, that Dalton was appointed the first General Manager of the newly amalgamated EAR & H. By this time East Africa was launching into a period of phenomenal, sustained development: the (ill-fated) groundnuts scheme had been initiated; newly discovered minerals were being mined, and agriculture, commerce and light industry were growing apace.

The challenge facing the EAR & H and its General Manager was immense. Traffic through the ports and over the railways was threatening to double itself in a few short years and this over a system which had been run to near exhaustion during the war without replacement of, or significant addition to its assets. This position was exacerbated by the interminable delays in the post-war period in obtaining delivery of all kinds of railway and port equipment and also by the great competition for scarce investment funds.

Despite the many barriers Dalton initiated and began to carry through a firm investment programme of over £50m covering, inter alia, the building of new lines to serve new mining development; the relaying of existing track in heavier rail to increase line capacity; the construction of eight new deepwater berths at Mtwara, Dar es Salaam and Mombasa; the purchase of large numbers of locomotives and rolling stock, and many other ancillary works.

He received no official recognition from the British Government for his unremitting labours. A man of resolute integrity in action, speech and writing who never feared to endanger his popularity or his official career in exercising his honesty and clarity of thought, it was inevitable that he made enemies, some in high places.

He retired in June, 1953, leaving an efficient, financially viable, well integrated system but, to the great surprise of his colleagues and friends, without the knighthood which usually went with the post and which he had richly earned. Because of the delays in delivering equipment he did not even have the satisfaction of seeing much of his labours come to fruition under his own management. It was left to his successors and the peoples of East Africa to reap the benefits – and the rewards.

The diminishing numbers of those who served with Fred Dalton are left with a high regard for the man – his energy, his trenchant judgments, his insistence on giving credit for work done by others, where such credit was due. If, in his later years, he was a little bitter it was understandable – he deserved better of his country.

In 1922, he married Editha, the eldest daughter of Arthur Hogan. She died in 1961. They had two daughters.

PROF STEPHEN KOSS

Professor Stephen Koss, who died in New York on October 25, at the age of 44, was one of the most distinguished Americans of his generation to devote himself to the study of modern British political history.

Koss was a strong, though not uncritical, anglophile and a major contributor to his chosen subject. Perhaps the most important achievement was his two-volume history, *The Rise and Fall of the Political Press in Britain* (vol 1, 1981; vos 2, 1984). The work was received in Britain and America with general acclaim.

Stephen Koss was born on May 25, 1940, and was educated at Columbia University, New York City, where he became assistant professor, associate professor and in 1970 full professor, associate professor and in 1970 full professor of history. He studied in London as a Fulbright scholar in 1964 and from then onwards was an almost annual visitor to Britain, including two periods as a Visiting Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford.

His interests, apart from his work on the political press, were primarily directed towards the history of people and themes connected with the Liberal Party in the early 20th century. Notable among his books were: *Non-Conformity in Modern British Politics* (1975) and *Asquith* (1976) which was the first biography to written after the death of Asquith's formidable daughter, Baroness Asquith of Yarnbury, had removed certain constraints.

Other publications included: *John Morley and the India Office*; and *Haldane, Scapegoat for Liberalism* – both appearing in 1969; *Sir John Brunner, Radical Plutocrat* (1970); *Fleet Street Radical: A. G. Gardiner and the 'Daily News'* (1973). He was a prolific writer but quantity did not damage quality. He wrote many articles for learned journals, regularly reviewed for *The Times Literary Supplement* and made frequent broadcasts.

Koss had a wide range of interests, literature, the theatre, cinema and most of all opera, which he shared with his wife, Elaine, who works for the Oxford University Press in New York. Together with their son and daughter they made a lively and affectionate family.

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Despite our poor showing between 1973-1982 illustrated above, thousands of British companies are proving it every day.

So could you. Your first step? Appointing an Energy Manager.

Someone directly responsible for all your company's energy use.

He can implement programmes to save you energy (and therefore, of course, money). Then help you monitor and control your performance.

With a grant from us, he could go on to engage a qualified consultant who'll devise energy-saving investments tailored to your precise needs.

Investments that will pay the consultant's fee many times over. And could cut your energy bill by tens of thousands of pounds a year. Ask your secretary to fill in the coupon.

It shouldn't be too long before you're shaking hands on some of those contracts.

Lift a finger.

To: The Energy Efficiency Office, Freepost, P.O. Box 702, London, SW20 8SZ. Please send me further information on how I can make my company more energy efficient.

Name ______

Job Title ______

Company ______

Address ______

______ Postcode ______ TB

Energy Efficiency Office.

Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page.

If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card.

You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	Your gain or loss
	BUILDING AND ROADS	
1	Mowlem (John)	
2	Galliford	
3	Nottingham Brick	
4	Barratt Devs	
5	Higgs & Hill	
6	Newarthill	
7	RMC	
8	Ruberoid	
9	Amec	
10	Redland	
	BANKS DISCOUNT HP	
11	Gerrard Nat	
12	Hambros	
13	Ans New Z	
14	Bank of Ireland	
15	Schroders	
16	Nat Aust Bk	
17	Secombe M	
18	Bank of Scotland	
19	Barclays	
20	King & Shaxson	
	DRAPERY AND STORES	
21	Currys	
22	Milletts Leisure	
23	Simpson (S) 'A'	
24	Ward White	
25	MFI	
26	Cantors 'A'	
27	Casket (S)	
28	Jones (Ernest)	
29	Owen Owen	
30	Executex Clothes	
	MOTORS AND AIRCRAFT	
31	AE	
32	Hartwells	
33	Perry (H)	
34	Quick (H J)	
35	Glanfield Lawrence	
36	Davis (Godfrey)	
37	Auto Products	
38	Dunlop	
39	Group Lotus	
40	Harrison (TC)	

 Your Daily Total

Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Weekly Total

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Begin, Today. Dealings End, Nov 9. § Contango Day, Nov 12. Settlement Day, Nov 19.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

THE TIMES
Portfolio

DAILY DIVIDEND
£2,000
Claims required for
+60 points
Claimants should ring 0254-53272

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

[illegible]

MEDIUMS

[illegible]

LONGS

[illegible]

BREWERIES

[illegible]

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,001.0m	HK Shanghai	70	-1½	4.3b	6.1	..
6,120,000	Joseph (Leopold)	233	..	16.1	6.9	12.2
13.6m	King & Shaxson	150	+12	11.8	7.9	12.7
237.2m	Kleinwort Benson	350	● +20	17.9	5.1	8.8
1,177.8m	Lloyds	502	+18	34.9	6.9	4.2
10.3m	Lon Scot Fin	55	..	3.8	6.9	10.7
7,246,000	Manson	25	● +1	1.4	5.7	9.9
173.7m	Mercury Secs	380	..	15.4	4.1	8.3
800.0m	Midland	347	+8	36.4	10.5	5.7
73.7m	Minster Assets	172	+3	7.1	4.2	15.7
—	Nat Aust Bk	243	+10	..	..	..
2,007.7m	Nat West	580	↑ +35	36.2	6.5	4.4
—	Ottoman	267½	..	450	6.7	10.5
68.5m	Provident	168	+8	13.8	8.0	7.2
23.9m	Rea Bros	85	-2	1.8	2.1	27.8
1,577.1m	Royl Bnk Of Can	21⅞	● -⅞	..	..	..
311.5m	Royl Bnk Of Scot	228	-4	11.9	4.9	8.0
105.3m	Schroders	673	+18	23.6	3.5	11.3
5,440,000	Secombe M	340	+10	28.6	8.4	11.2
12.2m	Smith St Aubyn	57	+1	6.4	11.3	8.2
729.2m	Stand Chart	489	-3	40.0	8.5	6.5
65.3m	Union	683	..	48.6	7.1	11.2
11.6m	Wagon	49	+3	3.9	8.0	13.2
874.8m	Wells Fargo	[illegible]	-⅞	..	..	..
18.3m	Wintrust	217	..	6.1	2.8	14.8

BUILDING AND ROADS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
29.1m	Aberdeen Constr	178	● ..	9.4	5.4	8.9
140.2m	Amec	227	+3	13.0	5.6	9.3
2,400,000	Amdliffe	48	+2	3.5e	7.2	7.4
—	Attwoods	..	↑ ..	5.0	..	..
500.5m	BPB Industries	283	+10	10.0	3.5	9.4
7,800,000	Baggeridge Brick	190	+2	8.0	4.2	10.5
160.0m	Barratt Devs	90	● +6	10.9	12.1	5.5
1,569,000	Bailey (Ben) Constr	30	● -1	2.6	8.6	4.2
—	Beechwood	..	↑ ..	..	..	..
22.5m	Bellway	130	-2	10.0	7.7	7.5
15.1m	Benford Concrete	68	+1	5.4	7.9	15.5
8,100,000	Bett Bros	54	..	4.1	7.5	14.2
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

[illegible]

CINEMAS AND TV

[illegible]

DRAPERY AND STORES

[illegible]

ELECTRICALS

[illegible]

FINANCE AND LAND

[illegible]

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

[illegible]

FOODS

[illegible]

HOTELS AND CATERERS

[illegible]

INDUSTRIALS

A–D

[illegible]

E–K

[illegible]

L–R

[illegible]

S–Z

[illegible]

INSURANCE

[illegible]

LEISURE

[illegible]

MINING

[illegible]

MOTORS AND AIRCRAFT

[illegible]

NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLISHERS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
29.4m	Collins (Wm)	570	..	16.4	2.9	13.8
58.1m	Do 'A'	480	+2	16.4	3.4	11.6
50.3m	East Mid Press 'A'	85	+2	2.2	2.7	16.2
157.1m	Fleet	185	+1	7.1	3.8	13.5
6,307,000	Gordon & Gotch	135	..	10.7	7.9	59.7
10.8m	Haynes Publishing	215	● +7	17.1	8.0	13.1
3,760,000	Home Counties	145	-5	..	..	..
—	Independent	153	..	12.0	7.8	..
1,496.4m	Int Thomson	512	+8	14.0	2.7	19.0
66.6m	Link House	505	● -5	22.4	4.4	15.1
23.3m	Liverpool	208	● -1	15.9	7.6	9.7
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

OIL

[illegible]

OVERSEAS TRADERS

[illegible]

PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERT'G

[illegible]

PROPERTY

[illegible]

SHIPPING

[illegible]

SHOES AND LEATHER

[illegible]

TEXTILES

[illegible]

TOBACCOS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
3,925.0m	BAT	265	● -2	12.8	4.8	7.1
1,228.6m	Imperial	165	● -3	11.5	7.0	10.2
322.7m	Rothmans 'B'	155	+1	8.5	5.5	3.9

● Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.





THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

LBS echoes Lawson outlook on growth

The London Business School's new forecast, published today, is perhaps the closest approximation we have to a Treasury forecast with the warts left in. It provides a useful news photograph, so to speak, to compare with the society portrait due to be published by the Chancellor in a few weeks' time.

The original reason for this closeness – the assumption of the LBS's chief forecaster on to the heights of the government economic service in 1980 – has faded almost into ancient history. Since then, the LBS has often produced forecasts differing markedly for the Treasury's. But today the LBS is optimistic in many of the same ways that the Treasury is optimistic. Thus the black spots in the LBS forecast provide a convenient checklist of worries to apply to the Chancellor's forthcoming version.

The LBS believes, as Mr Nigel Lawson has already claimed, that Britain's recorded growth rate in 1985 will be roughly as strong as in 1983 – over 3 per cent. Disentangling the effects of the miners' strike (which for forecasting simplicity is assumed by the LBS to end on December 31) this means a slower underlying growth rate in 1985 than in either 1983 or 1984. On the other hand, it does not imply either slump or even a "growth recession," next year – output continues to rise faster than its (rather pathetic) trend rate.

Again like the Chancellor, the LBS expects this growth to be sustained by a little bit of everything. Investment continues to rise, though by less than in 1984. Industry rebuilds stocks a little. The mood of pessimism generated by the strike has undoubtedly contributed to the unexpected industrial destocking this year, which means it has probably done more to depress output than the Government statisticians have so far publicly allowed.

Exports, the LBS forecasts, will be stronger in 1985, helped by the fall in the pound and gathering economic strength in Eur ne. Hence the forecast's most encouraging – perhaps – too encouraging? – feature: Britain's output actually rises faster than domestic demand. But domestic demand is still the main driving foirce; and consumption is still the motor of expansion.

In the LBS's view, it is not just private but also public consumption that rises. The LBS assumes that the annual culling by the Treasury and "Star Chamber" does not prevent a continuous real increase in public expenditure. However, since it also assumes the Chancellor sticks to his financial strategy, the consequence of this is not a bigger public-sector deficit, but fewer tax cuts than the Chancellor plans.

This probably underestimates the Chancellor's tax-cutting zest. Just why is he so keen? Back to tHe LBS forecast. If taxes are cut by more than the LBS supposes, the net effect would be to increase still further the rise in consumer spending. Arguably, however, the rise in consumer spending is too strong anyway, coming as it does from the continued rapid real increases in the earnings of those still at work.

Not the LBS forecast is not, as these things go, particularly apocalyptic about wages – or about their impact on inflation. It is actually projecting a slight slowdown in the rise in manufacturing earnings. It is also, and probably rightly, reinterpreting official statistics to maintain that productivity is still growing pretty fast.

Thus the inflation figures in the LBS forecast look pretty rosy. Between now and 1988, prices rise by 5 per cent a year or even slightly less.

Back, however, to those wages figures. Even in the LBS's view, manufacturing earnings rise nearly 8 per cent next year. For those who remain in work, the increases are validated by strong productivity gains; but the counterpart is a continuing fall in manufacturing employment. In the economy as a whole, the tiny increase in employment opportunities is not enough to prevent a further rise in unemployment.

A familiar story – but one which is not well illustrated by the official Treasury forecast. This is always a bit coy about earnings, for fear of influencing the pay round. It is more coy still about unemployment. Only "assumptions", for national insurance purposes, are published – which have conventionally (and inaccurately) been that unemployment was always just about to level off.

But Mr Lawson has had plenty to say in retrospect about wages and uneployment. He recently suggested that the rise in real wages during 1982-84 had cost Britain about half a million jobs a year. Even if his figures (the outcome of simulations with the Treasury model) were correct, it would be no use crying over spilt milk. The question is: why did it happen? And what can the Chancellor do to prevent it happening again?

In each of the three years 1982-84, earnings have risen by roughly 3 percentage points more than prices. Why? First, parts of British industry have taken the step we have noted on toa faster productivity excalator; profits have gone up, and the workforce too has reaped its reward. But second, in slower-moving sectors, perhaps some employers simply did not dare jeopardize industrail peace by offering less. And third, this judgment may have been distorted by the fact that both sides of the negotiating table probably misjudged the pay rised needed to keep pace with the cost of living.

In repsonse to the first change, the Chancellor should applaud the productivity gains and consider whether his overall policies are geared up to a faster trend rate of growth in the economy. Meanwhile, all ministers should ask themselves whether enough has beeen done to improve the workings of the labour market. But the third possibility raises some immediate questions for Mr Lawson.

At least a third of the real wage gains of the past three years were unexpected. That is, inflation fell faster than the Treasury forecast; a fault for which it can hardly be blamed, when independent forecasts were higher still. If, however, inflation were now to stabilize at just below 5 per cent, there would be much less reasn for an unplanned rise in real earnings.

But Mr Lawson, of course, wants to see no rise at all. He has recently been at some pains to explain that his preoccupation with wages does not mean that he wants to see living standards cut. He has a vision of a world in which earnings simply rise no faster than prices. In this world, employment rises (because while labour productivity goes up, real wages stand still) but the real living standards of those in work continue to rise (because the Chancellor cuts taxes).

This is a much more individualistic version of the "social contract" than that offered by Labour in the mid-1970s, which was for an increase in social spending in return for wage restraint. But even though Mr Lawson's predecessor introduced the "tax and price index" to try to rub home to wage negotiators the beneits of income tax cuts, retail prices remain their prime concern. It is not obvious, to put it mildly, that the Chaellor can now buy greater wage restraint with a general cut in income taxes. He should therefore consider whether a more useful "fiscal adjustment" would not be in those taxes which bear directly on employment in a wholesale recasting of the national insurance system.

Sarah Hogg
Economics Editor

Opec plans big cuts in oil output to defend prices

From David Young, Geneva

Opec ministers in Geneva for an emergency meeting starting today plano defend their present oil price structure by collectively accepting a cut in output.

Saudi Arabia will bear the brunt of the cut, which is likely to be nearly two million barrels a day off the present total output of 17.5 million barrels a day. The Saudi oil minister, Shaikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, has already said that Opec "could have a surprise for the oil consumers" after this week's meeting.

The Algerian oil minister, Mr Belkacem Nabi, said yesterday that Saudi Arabia would reduce its output by between 500,000 and a million barrels a day.

The Saudis are estimated by the oil industry to have been producing recently at about 4-4.2 million barrels a day, up from 3.2-3.4 million at one point last when they and some other Opec members were temporarily able to shore up sagging open-market oil prices with deep cuts in output.

But in response to questions ahead of the meeting, Mr Nabi said he did not think the 1.5 million barrels a day cut was enough, and he would be pressing for more.

Such cuts, when worsening weather in Northern Europe and the US is expected to stimulate sluggish demand, would have an immediate effect on depressed spot-market prices, sending them up to and possibly beyond the exisiting Opec market price of $29.

A firming of world oil demand and prices would allow Nigeria to meet Opec's request that it restore its prices to the official level and almost certainly send Britain's and Norway's North Sea prices back above the Opec price.


Shaikh Yamani: surprise in store for consumers

However, the Nigerian Oil Minister, Mr Tam David-West, said yesterday that Nigeria would not reduce its oil output from its present 1.4 million barrels a day.

Its recent price cut of $2 a barrel would be reviewed in the changing market conditions, but not reversed unless conditions justified the move.

He said: "Asking Nigeria to cut production by even one barrel is suicide. That isn't negotiable".

On pricing, Mr David-West noted that Nigeria had made its decision to reduce prices after similar decisions by Britain and Norway. When the situation was reversed, Nigeria would think again.

The price for Opec output cuts will be to allow differential price structure between the light crudes, which have been in consistently high demand, and the heavier crudes.

The differential issue is divisive, and has been cited by Britain, Norway and Nigeria for their reductions in prices of sweet light crudes about two weeks ago.

Statham to fight ruling

Lawyers advising Statham Duff Stoop were preparing over the weekend to go to the High Court to challenge an earlier ruling that it cannot act for Grovebell Group in its £5.6m bid for Atlanta Investment Trust.

A temporary injunction, which expires on Thursday, was obtained by Atlanta last week. It argues that as Statham had been its brokers since 1983, the firm had detailed financial knowledge which might prove useful to a bidder. Statham has denied that it is acting as broker for Atlanta.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Change on week

FT-SE 100 Index: 1130.5 up 19.2
FT Index: 873.20 up 19.7
FT Gilts: 80.63 up 0.7
FT All Share: 534.21 up 9.38
Bargains: 19,334
Datastream USM Leaders
Index: 101.84 up 0.89
New York: Dow Jones Industrial
Average: 1204.95 down 20.98
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index
11,155.02 up 309.85
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index
1,056.84 up 25.04

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling
Index 75.1 up 1 1
$1.2215 up 300pts
DM 3.7125 up 0.0525
FrF 11.4200 up 0.1925
Yen 299.75 up 5 50
Dollar
Index 141.2 down 1.6
DM 3.0375 down 0.938

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY – Interims: Anglo American Corp of South Africa, Avana, Cass Group, El Oro Mining and Exploration, Plantation and General Investments, Viking Resources Trust, C and W Walker Holdings. **Finals:** Allied London Properties, Anvil Petroleum, Floyd Oil Participations, Manganese Bronze Holdings.
TOMORROW – Interims: Aitken Hume International, Clement Clarke, Electrocomponents, Globe Investment Trust, Newmarket (third quarter), Reed International, United Ceramic Dist. **Finals:** Amber Day Holdings, British Car Auctions, Fairview Estates, J Hepworth and Son, Reardon Smith Line.
WEDNESDAY – Interims: Arbuthnot Yen Bond Fund (second interim), Ellis and Goldstein, Foster Bros. Clothing, Henderson Group, Wire and Plastic Products. **Finals:** Aberdeen Turst, Yarrow.
THURSDAY – Interims: H. Boot and Son, Coates Bros, Fleming Far Eastern Inv. Trust, Grampian Television, Milletts Leisure Shops. **Finals:** Berry Trust, Brikat Group, Martonair International, Wemyss Inv. Trust.
FRIDAY – Interims: Sir Joseph Causton and Sons, Estates Agency Holdings, Flight Refuelling. **Finals:** British Empire Securities and General Trust.

Business confidence slumps

By Alison Eadie

Company directors' optimism about Britain's economic prospects has fallen sharply in the last six months, according to the October *Business Opinion Survey* from the Institute of Directors.

Only 24 per cent of directors are more confident about economic prospects than six months earlier, compared with 28 per cent in August, 49 per cent in June, 60 per cent in April and a record 65 per cent in February.

The trend of those who are less optimistic has risen from a low of 8 per cent in February to a high of 42 per cent this month.

The decline in confidence has occurred even though 82 per cent of companies surveyed said their businesses had not faced significant difficulties because of the miners' strike.

Sir John Hoskyns, director general of the IoD, said: "This significant fall in business confidence indicates the fragility of British economic recovery. It seems likely that a combination of factors, including continuing trade union militancy demonstrated in the coal strike, and concern about high public spending and tax levels and their impact on interest rates and sterling, are to blame."

Asked about their company's own prospects, 54 per cent said they were more optimistic than six months ago, compared with 57 per cent in August and 66 per cent in June.

Volume increases also appear to be halting. Both the three and six month volume trends showed the lowest level of directors reporting increased volume since the survey was launched last October. The three-month view gave 61 per cent reporting higher volumes against a record 72 per cent last December. The six-month view showed 64 per cent against a record 72 per cent in June.

Japan eases share dealing rules

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Three British companies are expected to submit formal applications for securities licences in Tokyo, after last week's discusions in Japan between British and Japanese financial officials.

Wico, the Hongkong-based subsidiary of Exco International, has now been invited by the Japanese ministry of finance to enter an application for full branch status. Kleinwort Benson is expected to receive the green light soon and another merchant bank, S G Warburg is also likely to be invited to apply soon.

All three already have representative offices in Japan. But they are allowed to do very little except carry out research. Moving to branch status will give them much greater freedom to carry out securities business and important concessions on the fixed commission rates charged in the Japanese market.

Japan's reluctance to grant branch status to British companies was one of the key topics of the recent Anglo-Japanese discussions.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Peru may seek debt moratorium

There is growing concern among bankers that Peru will be the next Latin American country to want a breathing space for interest payments on the $13 billion (£10.6 billion) it owes to the rest of the world.

The country recently failed to meet the austerity tests imposed by the International Monetary Fund. It has effectively ruled it out of receiving $300m promised by the fund last June. Peru is already $155m in arrears to foreign bankers and governments.

● **A PROGRESS** report on the proposed offer to underwriting members of Lloyd's, whose affairs are managed by the Brooks and Dooley (Underwriting) Agency, is due to go out this week. Expectations are for an offer of about £2m to be made to the 740 or so Lloyd's names.

● **ROMAI TEA** shareholders meet today to vote on the final £10 a share cash offer from a private company, George Williamson, for the 49.7 per cent of Romai it does not already own or control. The offer values Romai at £3.9m.

● **GRANVILLE & CO**, the issuing house, has placed 5.1 million shares or 49.4 per cent of the equity of John Howard, the international civil engineering and construction company. The shares were previously held by Fairclough Construction, now part of Amec, and have been placed with 16 institutions at 71p a share.

● **THE NEW ERA** of freedom on interest rates among building societies has brought about an urgent need for order to be restored to the market, according to Mr Alan McLintock, chairman of the Woolwich.

Formula for pit closures

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

Decisions on pit closures should be based on the net economic cost involved, and conducted on an individual, rather than a national basis, Dr Bill Robinson argues in an economic forecast published today by the London Business School:

In his paper, "The Economic Background to the Coal Dispute", Dr Robinson suggests that the Government should close pits only if the combined costs of redundancy and social security payments nd lost taxes exceeded the value of subsid ies for individual mines.

If that formula had been followed in the past, national disputes such as the present one could have been avoided, Dr Robinson says.

● Privatizing the National Coal Board would probably mean closing about 60 pits, Laurie, Milbank's UK economist, Mr Richard Stutely, says in a background paper prepared for Channel 4's *A Week in Politics*.

THE GILT-EDGED MARKET

Interest rates optimism justified

Robert Thomas

Sharp falls in the gilt-edged market and in sterling two weeks ago were in some ways similar to the events of July. They were triggered by the possible escalation of the coal dispute and an unexpected reduction in oil prices announced by Norway, Britain and Nigeria. The falls were also underpinned by the virtual absence of official support for sterling at a time when the Bundesbank was supporting the D-mark.

The effect was that any talk of a base rate cut, so prevalent prior to the publication of the September money supply figures on October 9, was replaced by a discussion of whether the pressure on sterling could be ridden out without a repeat of July's interest rate increases. Criticisms of the Bank of England's response in July, however, made any repeat much less likely, and the final withdrawal by the National Association of Colliery Overmen, Deputies and Shotfirers of its strike threat has contributed to a revival of sterling and a rise in the gilt-edged market. A truly significant recovery may have to await the settlement of the miners' strike, at which time the rebound will be particularly strong if the settlement is not seen as a sell out to the National Union of Mineworkers.

The weakness in oil prices is both more complicated and of potentially longer-term significance. Because of the depreciation of sterling, the fall in the dollar price of oil since late 1980 has not been sufficient to prevent a rise in oil prices quoted in sterling. They now stand at the peak of more than £22 per barrel.

There has been much comment on the possible effect on government finances of the decline in the sterling/dollar rate. If sterling remains at around $1.20 for the rest of 1984, its average for the year as a whole will be $1.33, some 9 per cent below the Chancellor's Budget assumption of $1.46. In consequence, oil revenues in 1984/5 would be more than £800m above the Budget forecast. In contrast, the reduction of $1.35 in the price of North Sea Brent crude will reduce oil revenues in the remainder of 1984/5 by less than £100m, and by only £300m in a full year.

The miners' strike has significantly raised government spending and reduced tax revenue. However, given that part of the fall in sterling from the level assumed in the Budget has been due to the miners' strike, the consequent buoyancy of oil revenues has been a partial offset. The corollary is that the overall impact of the strike on the PSBR is much less than that implied by the narrowly-defined costs.

The Chancellor confirmed, in his Mansion House speech, that the domestic monetary and fiscal position is under control. He was clearly, and in our view correctly, trying to reassure the market that an interest rate increase was unnecessary. His statement also suggested that the authorities believed the pressure on sterling to be only temporary.

The partial recovery of sterling last week and the speed with which talk of a base rate cut reappeared, indicates that the authorities' decision the hold the line on interest rates was justified.

The Chancellor said he expected both sterling M3 and M0 to be within their target ranges by the end of the financial year. There is nothing in the current figures to suggest that such a view is misplaced. Indeed, the preliminary indications for October are that sterling M3 grew relatively slowly, bringing its growth rate down again into its target range. A PSBR figure for September of £633m, well below most market expectations, gives a high probability of hitting a PSBR figure of below £8bn for the year as a whole. Our expectation is that there will be virtually no net government borrowing in the second half of the year.

Inflation is under control at 4.7 per cent with only a small increase to just over 5 per cent anticipated in the first half of 1985. Both short-term rates and bond yields are high in real terms. The main objective of the authorities with little acceleration of inflation in prospect, the main objective of the authorities, will be to reduce rates as soon as possible.

This is consistent with the Chancellor's rejection of significant reflation via higher government spending as a way to cut unemployment to be decline in interest rates, even if part of the fall has to await either the eventual end of the miners' dispute or a clear decline in the dollar.

The author is economist and partner at W Greenwell and Co.

ORDINARY SHARES

Bid fever stirs up interest in food sector

Richard Workman and Les Pugh

In the last three months, the food manufacturing sector has been making valiant efforts to shake off its characteristic sloth, and most atypically, it has recently been showing a clean pair of heels to the rest of the British equity market.

The prime reason for this is easy enough to determine – bid fever. On October 10, Unilever consummated its (contested) bid for control of Brooke Bond through the largest open market operation of its kind so far conducted in the London market (with 133 million Brooke Bond shares being acquired at a cost of £166m in less than three hours), while Barlow Rand also recently went unconditional in its £285m bid for J. Bibby (October 15).

With these and other examples from related sectors in view, such as Dee Corp's bid for Booker McConnell, it is no surprise that investors should be looking for other exciting opportunities elsewhere in the sector.

Their ambitions here are being fuelled by the cash obtained from Brooke Bond and Bibby share sales, while the sizable further cash return from bid acceptances (of about £200m) will be coming through from this week.

If further encouragement were needed, all fund managers have to do is look at the situation in the United States. Here there has been a parallel outbreak of merger mania, led by the Beatrice Foods acquisition of Esmark ($2.8 billion), Nestle's purchase of Carnation ($3 billion), and a whole raft of smaller deals.

If it is reasonably easy to detect the mood of the sector, then suggesting specific candidates is not quite such an easy thing to do. With the exceptions of Unilever (too big) A. B. Foods (too tightly held) and S. & W. Berisford (too much of a people business), every other stock in the sector is well within the reach of US predators, whole many of them are just as exposed to the domestic variety.

In recent months, there has been a spate of bid speculation joining food companies together in virtually every imaginable permutation of national and international groupings. In some cases, share prices have reacted favourably to these stories, in others not; in some cases also, the previous share price performance had been dull, while in others it had already been good. Inevitably, this has given rise to a wide spread of individual price movements relative to the market as a whole.

Our own list of favourites is headed by Tate & Lyle and RHM; Tate & Lyle because having lost out on the battle itself, and RHM because of improving fundamentals and its fine clutch of brand names. Others to deserve specific mention include Pauls, looking increasingly lonely as an independent agri-business operator, Rowntree Mackintosh which has been a bid story all year, and Fitch Lovell, another old favourite.

Of late, shares to receive greatest attention have included Avana, Cadbury Schweppes, Rowntree, Tate & Lyle, and Unigate. How persistent this support will remain is obviously uncertain, with the possibility of new contenders moving their way up the buying list at the expense of those already established there – selectivity is thus an important watchword. What seems an important general rule here, at least in the present mood of the sector, is that the strongest performers are likely to be those offering the best combination of bid prospects and fundamental value.

Throughout the past few weeks, one of the most compelling reasons for maintaining a strong stance in the sector has been the fact that not only are nearly all of its constituents susceptible to offers, but most of them also arguably offer sound value on fundamentals. Food manufacturing may not be the highest growth sector in the market (in fact far from it), but it does still offer selection of high yields and low p/e's – an attractive combination.

There remains considerable price upside, therefore, should just one of the rumoured bids materialize, while there is considerable downside support too, given the still modest ratings. However, while the general sector conditions look favourable, the point about selectivity, which has always been an important investment criterion among the food manufacturers, should not be forgotten.

The dynamics of the sector are now carefully balanced. Should several weeks pass by without any new bid developments, there must be some risk of profit taking. On the other hand the influx of further significant sums of cash from Unilever and Barlow Rand may still be pumped back into the sector, thereby boosting prices.

The correct response in such uncertain times must lie in the area of selective stock-picking. Thus, all of which have done particularly well on the proceeds of Brooke Bond/Bibby reinvestment could well take the brunt of any profit-taking.

The rationale for this is that these shares have been bought principally because of their high yields and/or recent news on trading. Although lightning can strike anywhere, we still consider it relatively unlikely that these stocks will feature most strongly in any future bid development – hence the view that over the next few months, the best performances will come from the more credible each-way bets such as RHM and Tate & Lyle.

The authors are analysts in Wood Mackenzie's food manufacturing team.

USM REVIEW

UDO chief is market's 300th millionaire

Mr Terry Rutter, chairman of UDO Holdings, has achieved the distinction of becoming the Unlisted Securities Market's 300th millionaire. UDO, which supplies drawing offices, made a sound, if unspectacular, start to listed life last week thereby ensuring that Mr Rutter, aged 54, moved into the stock market millionaire's club.

Two other UDO directors also achieved millionaire status but Mr Rutter, as leader of the team, is accorded 300th spot.

As trading began in the shares of UDO, two other companies started their USM life – Craton Lodge & Knight Group, a new products consultancy, and Breakmate, a drink and snack vending machine business.

CLK and Breakmate lifted the millionaire club membership to 304. Today, Mr and Mrs Alan Prince will increase the total to 306 when dealings start in the shares of their Share Drug Stores.

In calculating the USM millionaires, the accountants' firm of Touche Ross and Co. combines the value of the shares sold at the time of the flotation and the remaining shareholding.

So far, with the USM just short of its fourth anniversary, 321 companies have come to the market.

Many more are in various stages of complying with the new issue procedure but I gather some keen observers of the market are a little disappointed that the autumn rush has not been more hectic.

The USM, according to Touche Ross, has produced £204.7m for selling shareholders; raised £316.3m of new money and generated a further £160.4m from rights issues.

Of the 321 flotations, 34 companies have moved to a full listing; five have failed and 17 taken over or suspended. There are now, therefore, 265 companies with a USM presence.

One promising area which could represent rich new issue ground for the USM is America. Next Monday, dealings start in CVD Incorporated, a US business.

CVD makes materials used in infra-red windows, lenses and other optical elements. The defence industry is its main customer.

The company, which is creating two more millionaires, opted for a USM presence because it is cheaper "and probably quicker" than a US over-the-counter listing.

Phillips & Drew, the broker, is placing a little under 3 million shares at 105p each.

The flotation will raise £1.4m for the company, which intends to set up manufacturing and marketing operations here.

Derek Pain

Terry Rutter: A USM distinction

UNLISTED SECURITIES

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

AMERICAN NOTEBOOK

Money markets wake up to rapid fall in growth

The financial markets have been overcome suddenly by the realization that the US economy is plunging towards zero growth. There is no unanimous acceptance of this view. Nevertheless, the collapse of interest rates and the flow of very negative economic information point to an important change.

The vertiginous descent of the federal funds rate (that paid by banks for overnight money) has been most striking. At the end of August it was close to 12 per cent. Today it is close to 9 per cent.

Bonds have enjoyed a grand rally. December T-bond futures have broken out of the holding pattern of around 66-68 which they held for the month ended October 18 and have headed up to 72. Since their recent low of 59 at the end of June, these T-bond futures have risen 20 per cent – at an annual rate of more than 50 per cent.

Many crucial economic indicators are showing strongly negative signs. The third quarter real gnp number showed only 2.7 per cent annual rate of increase. Industrial production fell last month, and durable goods orders were down 4.3 per cent, imparting a severe shock to the markets. Initial unemployment claims – a sensitive indicator of the labour market – are almost up to 400,000 from 350,000 in June.

The Federal Reserve has engineered a negligible growth of money since May. The money M1 aggregate has hardly increased at all for five months. The narrow money MIA aggregate, which has proved to be a superior indicator of inflation and nominal gnp growth in the past two years, actually declined last month and this.

Not everyone agrees that, this situation indicates the foundations of a continuing rally in bonds. Mr Henry Kaufman, of Salomon Brothers, said on Thursday that the recent bond rally was only a pleasant interlude on the way to higher interest rates. Unfortunately, Mr Kaufman's forecasting recording now is so blemished that to many he has become a figure of fun.

As the decline in economic growth becomes more apparent and as interest rates tumble, the dollar has also started to weaken. Around the world, long dollar positions unravel as the dollar declines, and from its recent peak of DM3.15 it is clearly headed to what dollar bulls hope will be a strong resistance point at DM3.00.

The major change in direction for the US economy has worked on the financial markets and interest rates have tumbled, reflecting the cessation of the growth of credit demand.

This has been followed by intense speculation on the trend of Federal Reserve policy.

The Fed is in a spot. So far, the reaction of the Central Bank has been the passive one of allowing the federal funds rate to dive: only intermittent and ineffective attempts have been made to halt the fall in the funds rate. Other short-term rates have collapsed as the funds rate has fallen. The yield on 90-day T-bills has now approached 9 per cent. The prime rate has been cut to 12 per cent

This passive role by the Fed is satisfactory as far as it goes. However, Fed officials know full well that the US economy is capable of growing within safe margins of tolerance at 4 per cent during 1985 and 1986. A failure on their part to achieve this rate of growth would be inadmissable.

There is another reason for the Fed to ensure strong economic growth in 1985 and 1986. The dollar is very vulnerable to the threat of economic stagnation in America.

Maxwell Newton



Henry Kaufman: bond rally a 'pleasant interlude'

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● W AND R JACOB: 28 weeks to July 13. Iterim 2p (same). Figures in £000 (Irish). Turnover 25,733 (23,433). The programme of rationalization and cost-reduction is continuing. The company expects to spend around a further 275,000 in redundancy payments in the current year, which will be dealt with as an extraordinary charge in the 1984 accounts.

● STOTHERT AND PITT: Year to June 30. Div. 3p (nil). Figures in £000. Turnover 27,923 (27,140). Pretax profit 908 (303).

● E. UPTON AND SONS: 28 weeks to Aug 14. No dividend (nil). Figures in £000. Turnover 2,157 (2,816). Pretax loss 286 (loss 331).

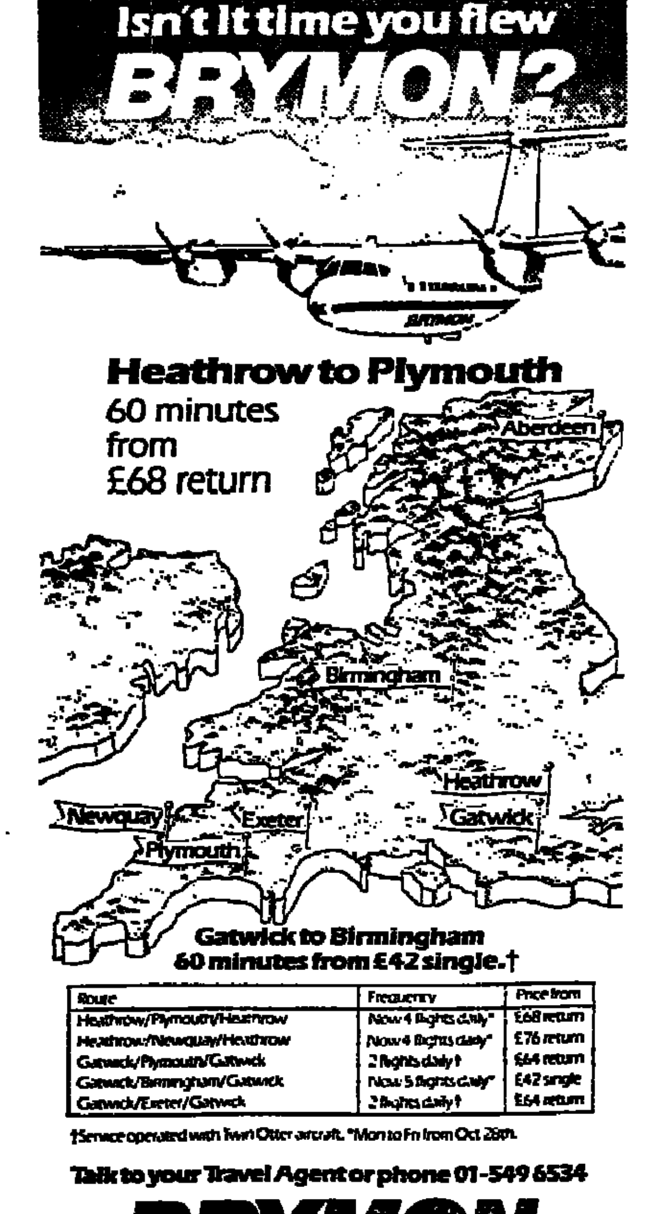
● COLE GROUP: Six months to June 30. Interim 1.5p (same). Figures in £000. Turnover 11,375 (10,376). Pretax profit 54 (232).

● AGREED OFFER FOR WILJAY: After discussions with the Gooding Group, the boards have agreed terms for Gooding to make offers for Wiljay. Terms: 45p cash for each ordinary share and 100p cash for each preference. The offers value the ordinary capital at £810,000 and the preference at £400,000.

● WILLIAM SINCLAIR HOLDINGS: Year to June 30. Div. 3p (2.75p), mkg. 4.5p (4.25p). Figs. in £000. Turover 23,263 (30,339). Pretax profit 774 (442).

● SCUSA INC: As foreshadowed Scusa has sold Holmes' operations in Chicargo and Los Angeles and Holmes' Guards business. The Chicago business was sold to American Protection Industries for $5.86m (£4.85m); less $800,000 in respect of debts of the business being assumed by the purchaser. The Los Angeles business was sold to API for $4.95m. The Guards business was sold to the original vendors of Holmes for $1.25m in cash.

● MAJEDIE INVESTMENTS: Year to Sept. 30. Div. 3.8p (3.3p). Figs. in £000. Investment income 1,388 (1,253). Pretax profit 1,657 (2,103).



APPOINTMENTS

ICL chairman joins board of STC

Standard Telephones and Cables: Dr Robert Wilmot, chairman of ICL, has joined the board, after the merger of the two companies last month.

STC: Managing directors of five STC companies have been made executive chairmen of their respective organizations. Sir Kenneth Corfield has handed over his chairmanship of the management companies to concentrate on strategic issues for STC in his capacity as its chairman and chief executive. The five are: Mr John Cottrell, of STC Telecommunications; Mr Jim Utterson, STC Communications International, Mr Eric Bates, STC Residential Electonics; Dr Simon Willder, STC Technology; and Mr Ken Walton, STC Components. Each retains his position of managing director. Mr Walton also continues to be executive chairmman of STC Distributors and of STC Business Systems.

Land Rover: Mr John Sewell has become sales and marketing director. He succeeds Mr J. B Reardan who has retired.

Sologlas: Mr Alan Matchett, has joined the main board as director of planning and marketing.

Armitage & Norton: Mr John Hume has become managing partner of the London office.

Crystalate Holdings: Mr J. E. Mackenzie has retired from the group secretary ship. Mr D. A. Brockhurst, previously assistant group secretary, has become secretary to the company.

Cadogan Oakley: Mr Christopher G. Poulton has joined the board of Cadogan Oakley, the industrial holding subsidiary of Cadogan Estates. He has also been appointed managing director of Cadogan Huntley, a newly-acquired subisidiary.

Viscount Chelsea and Mr Peter Grant have also joined the board of Cadogan Huntley.

Wadlow Grosvenor International: Mr Neil Mills has been appointed as non-executive director.

London and Manchester Group: Mr Simon McClean has joined the company as investment manager.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	10½%
Adam & Company	10½%
Barclays	10½%
BCCI	10½%
Citibank Savings †	11½%
Consolidated Crds	10½%
Continental Trust	10½%
C. Hoare & Co *	10½%
Lloyds Bank	10½%
Midland Bank	10½%
Nat Westminster	10½%
TSB	10½%
Williams & Glyn's	10½%
Citibank NA	10½%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 7¾%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 8%; £50,000 and over, 8¼%.

Pictures by Ros Drinkwater


The good life on the Grand Canal

Milton Keynes

Progression has been rapid, from a small village to a new city with new people, new technology and only one set of traffic lights.

"Why move to the middle of nowhere when you can move to the middle of London?" The message streams from billboards and television ads, put there with public money by the quango set up to regenerate London's docklands.

The "middle of nowhere?" – so the London Docklands Development Corporation hints – is 40 miles up the M1 motorway, a city planned to help relieve congestion in the middle of London.

But the Milton Keynes Development Corporation (answerable, incidentally, to the same government department as the London Corporation writing the knocking copy) is a victim of fashion, what general manager Frank Henshaw calls our national tendency to lurch to extremes.

In the mid-1970s Whitehall discovered the plight of the inner cities and derelict docklands and took another look at the demographic projections. Almost overnight, political enthusiasm for the New Towns dried up. It stayed that way when the goverment changed in 1979. For some of Mrs Thatcher's ministers the first issue was how quickly the New Town corporations could be wound up and their land and buildings sold.

Cooler counsel prevails today: but it is no exaggeration to say that Milton Keynes, the latest and grandest of the English New Towns, is a policy orphan. In an era when planning is a boo-word and an £800-million debt (admittedly calculated on the Treasury's warped accounting scheme) is bad news, Milton Keynes could have been in 1984 just another rather embarrassing bit of the welfare state that a Conservative government did not quite know what to do with.

Instead, it looks increasingly as though Milton Keynes has been saved – in the government's eyes – by the market. Since 1978 (Frank Henshaw's date) private sector firms have been voting with their feet. Annual private investment in the city is now around £120 million a year; there could be a further £1.7 billion over the next decade. The investors are firms national and international. Milton Keynes is "fulfilling the requirements of the country in attracting foreign firms", say the civil servants in their briefs.

They have not – yet, at any rate – been able to say that of docklands.

The nine-mile arc of Buckinghamshire, from Stony Stratford in the north to Bletchley in the south, is Britain's ultimate planned environment. Milton Keynes' broad boulevards, its kilometre-square blocks seem to speak of a blueprint, an intelligently-organized whole.

Of course there was a plan – a 'sixties' masterpiece – put together by, among others, the Richard Llewelyn-Davies Partnership. But it was a plan, its modern admirers say, blessed by the spaces it left, by its flexibility. There was talk of mono-rails (a particular favourite of the influential Buckinghamshire county planner, Fred Pooley) but what happened was that space was left on a plan, space usable now as extra roadway or greensward.

Milton Keynes is a success despite policy flip-flops and costly delays while the siting of a fourth London airport was discussed

Milton Keynes has gone through several major alterations of purpose. At first it was part of the London overspill scheme; at one early point it was conceived as a means of relieving demographic pressure on the southern part of Buckinghamshire; at another it was to be a way of regenerating the rather depressed former railway towns of Bletchley and Wolverton; then it was to be a regional growth point.

Milton Keynes is a success despite these policy flip-flops, despite the costly delays in the early years while the possible siting of a fourth London airport was discussed. It pulled itself together despite early architectural failures in house design and despite slack management; despite Whitehall confusion and despite an almost impossible financial regime: imposed by Treasury rules requiring every penny of spending to be borrowed at fixed interest rates on a 60-year loan from the National Loans Fund.

Success, rather, is due to the people, firms and institutions (notably the Open University) which made early decisions to locate in Milton Keynes, and to the New Town's dynamic duo of the 1970s, its Chairman Lord Campbell of Eskan and general manager Frank Roche. Campbell it was who helped build Milton Keynes' identity as a "high-tech" city, attractive to the latest generation of manufacturing firms. Roche was a builder of houses, an interpreter of the master plans assumptions about density and transport networks.

In its construction Milton Keynes has taken up and embellished a stock of ideas about community and physical structure derived from the 20 urban experiments that constitute the English New Town phenomenon. From Crawley in the south to Peterlee in the north, the towns have been remarkably different in their economies and social success – so much so that one writer has called the New Towns "a programme without a policy", meaning all they have in common is the administrative form of a corporation with borrowing powers apointed by central government.

Milton Keynes, designated a New Town in January 1967, was part of the "third generation", of an age with Warrington, Northampton and Peterborough. But these were expansions of existing large towns. Milton Keynes, given its scale, was uniquely a new city.

Clearly influenced by the densities and mobility of Los Angeles, the planners laid a grid pattern of roads through the designated 22,000 acres to give it, immediately, a distinct ultra-modern feel.

"Yes, there were assumptions built in on landscaping, against high rise. But the point of the MK plan is that it has retained the ability to regenerate – we've got space for that to happen." This is Frank Henshaw. The prime American influence, he says, was the way American cities seem able to continue growing from within. MK has never innovated for the sake of novelty, nor deliberately to attract the constant procession of visitors, many of them from Britain's commercial competitors, who come to inspect. "What we've had is ideas capable of practical resolution."

This year Milton Keynes has – within the dimensions of the original plan – reached half-way stage. Mr Henshaw gets up from his desk to gesture through the picture windows which run across two sides of his office. Some 55 per cent of Milton Keynes' developable land is still available; there are great gaps still to be filled.

Current Whitehall theory says that the Milton Keynes Development Corporation should be wound up by 1989, its assets transferred to the Commission for the New Towns or sold. But on the ground a strong case is made for the corporation – a unique agency for economic and social development – to continue. After all, the corporation model was sufficiently impressive for Conservative ministers to transfer it straight to London and Liverpool docklands.

Still part of that old vision of harmonizing town and country and collective purpose

The Government's problems with Milton Keynes are only partly financial: the net public borrowing required by the town is now quite small. Sir Henry Chilver, the corporation chairman, speaks of a private / public investment ratio of ten to one. The issues are ideological. The New Towns programme was a grand exercise in collectivism. Milton Keynes resides on a *plan*, the commandeering by the state of land and resources for public purposes.

Yet in the Milton Keynes of the 1980s there is not much sense of socialism in action. According to Sir Henry, the expertise of Milton Keynes officials lies along the public-private frontier in their ability to create conditions for investment, for home ownership, for the "mixed" provision of community facilities.

Milton Keynes is distant in time and in spirit from the first "garden cities" imagined by Ebenezer Howard and realized eventually in Letchworth and Welwyn and the first generation of post-war New Towns. Yet Milton Keynes, named (people wrongly think of economists) after an idyllic Buckinghamshire village, is still part of that old vision of harmonizing town and country, collective purpose and individual aspiration.

Perhaps it will one day realize Howard's hopes for a "small scale society more individualistic than now – if by individualism is meant a society in which there is fuller and free opportunity for its members to do and to produce what they will ... while it may also become more socialistic – if by socialism is meant a condition of life in which the well-being of the community is safeguarded."

David Walker

Why Sir Henry is aiming high, high, high

Sir Henry Chilver, Vice-Chancellor of Cranfield Institute of Technology, can only be called a national resource.

For some years he has occupied a prominent place on that list – by no means extensive – of institutional leaders who can be called upon by governments to do difficult jobs which both politicians and permanent civil servants would rather not, or simply cannot undertake.

Chilver, ever a willing work horse, serves on various gritty higher education committees including NAB (the national advisory body for local authority colleges); he is on various National Economic Development Office committees; he has been sent to Ulster to help sort out educational tangles. He served, briefly but tellingly, as chairman of the Post Office as it was being split into separate bodies for telecommunications and the mail.

The chairmanship of the Milton Keynes Development Corporation, to which he was appointed in 1983, was another difficult job. Ministers were by no means sure what they wanted done with this part of their inheritance from an earlier era of high public sector investment; they certainly wanted to cut the New Town's spending.

The town's first chairman, a bullish businessman, Lord Campbell of Eskan, appointed by Harold Wilson, could not be replaced with a similar type. Yet the government knew its obligations to the town's residents, and to the firms that had invested there, demanded an effort to round out the plan; Milton Keynes could not be abandoned half-completed.

Sir Henry, Professor of Civil Engineering at University College, London in the sixties and for a time director of the Centre for Environmental Studies, had been in at the town's inception; he had been a colleague of Richard Llewelyn-Davies, author, with his architectural partners, of the original plan.

In the years since, as he worked to build Cranfield into a distinguished centre for applied technological education and research, Sir Henry had watched his neighbours on the corporation – Cranfield is on the road from Milton Keynes to Bedford, just outside the New Town boundaries.

But Sir Henry's suitability, from the government's point of view, was clinched by his philosophy of balancing public investment with private, his emphasis on fostering wealth-creating activity, his ability to made contacts between the public and private world and gain the confidence of business people in longer-term projects.

A year and a half into his chairmanship, Sir Henry – a conduit between the politicians in the Department of the Environment and the Cabinet and the staff of the corporation – notes two priorities: to maximize private investment in the town over the next decade, and to push the present fifty-fifty divide between owner occupation and renting of homes further towards home ownership. But he emphasizes "private investment does no just mean commercial buildings. I firmly believe new firms will bring in other dimensions. The private sector has a role in culture and recreational provision as well."

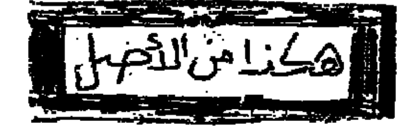
Sir Henry, it has to be said, has no overweening vision of new Jerusalem being built in North Bucks. As an engineer, he is attracted by Milton Keynes' aesthetics; but his job, primarily, is "how to help bring the plan to a practical conclusion." He praises not just the town's innovations, in building materials and construction techniques, but its potential for future regeneration. "British cities are blighted by their inability to regenerate from within."

He plays down "central solutions", preferring the resolution of the practical problems of development by "people on the ground." "There will always be a place for rented housing. But at the moment the emphasis is unreservedly on house sales. Sir Henry envisages that within two years the ratio of rented to owner-occupied property will be 40 to 60, a reversal of the 60 to 40 ratio that applied until the end of the 1970s.


Sir Henry Chilver: striving

Sir Henry is the sort of public servant politicians and civil servants like: he is not one to rock the boat or make loud public statements. There will, he insists, be no "lobbying" to secure an extension of life for

Continued on P26



Sir Henry Chilver, aiming high

the corporation. (Ministers are at present committed to winding up the development corporation in Milton Keynes by 1989, selling its assets and transferring the residual responsibilities to the Commission for the New Towns.)

Instead, he says, there should be wide discussion. "We must look at what would happen if the corporation were turned off in 1989 – or even in 2000. We should be aiming for some sort of completion by the mid-1990s. There is viable activity until the mid- to late-1990s, although I see the corporation becoming a facilitating rather than a development agency."

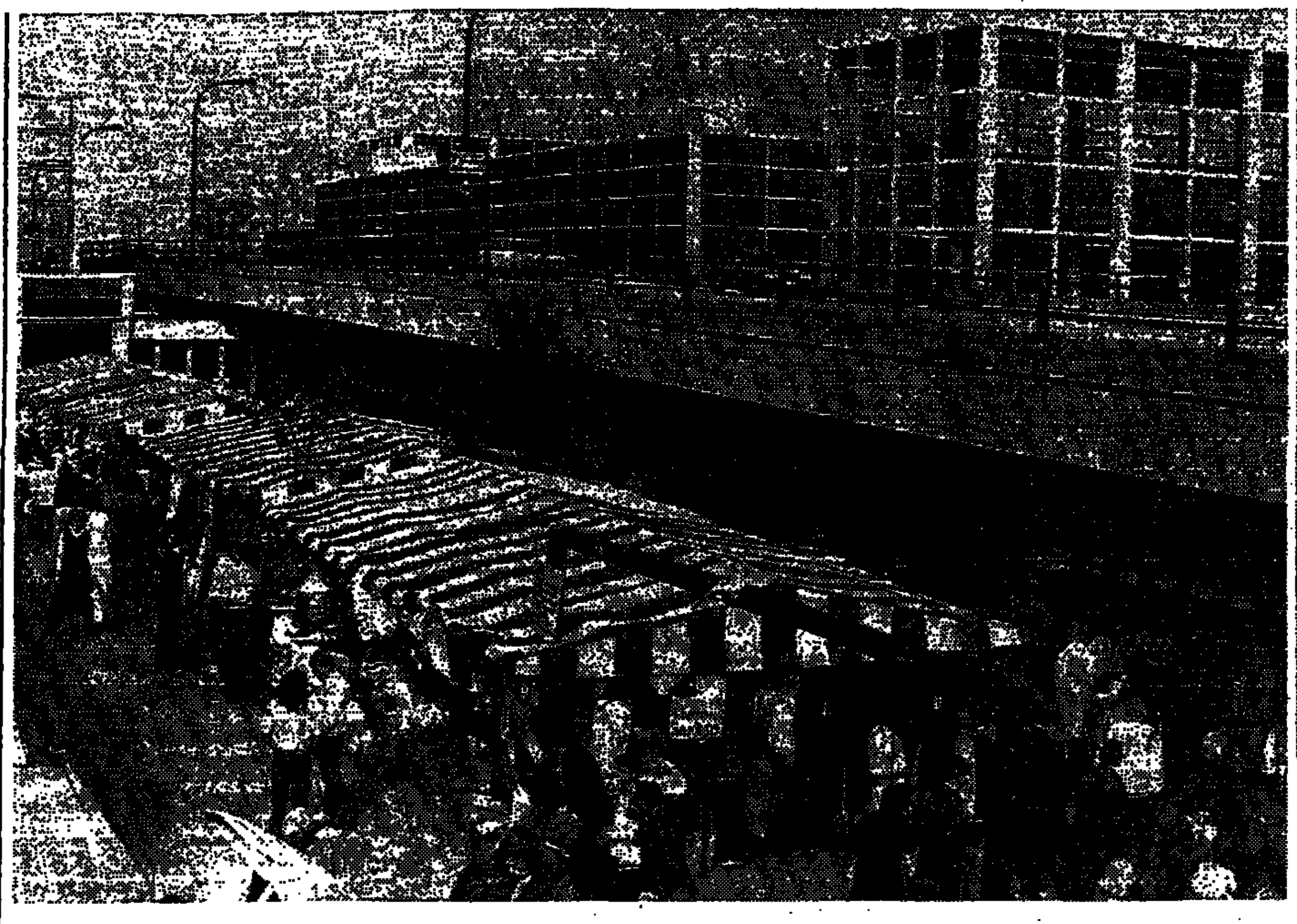
The only note of criticism of the government enters Sir Henry's judgement of the New Town's finances. Under the rules Milton Keynes, like the other New Towns, has had to finance construction and land acquisition by borrowing for 60 years at fixed interest rates – in other words the bulk of its debt is denominated in the high interest rates prevailing during the later 1970s, and so the deficits keep mounting. It is, he says, "a massive artificiality which the government has done nothing about."

A practical contribution

Chairmen of New Towns, part-timers who are renumerated for their efforts, are on four-year contracts; it is most unlikely that Sir Henry Chilver will not be asked to take another turn after 1987. His contribution will undoubtedly be practical. Milton Keynes may well, thanks to him, take a leading position in the preparation of electronic engineers, much-needed information technology specialists and its postion on the "new industrial frontier" secured by his efforts. The word "high" litters his statement of ambition for the town: high tech, high quality of life, jobs and physical facilities.

He is too much a rationalist to worry over nebulous ideas such as "community". The corporation's job is to bring people together, he says, but creating a community is what they alone, not a public agency can do.

David Walker



Welsh like to shop here

The way in which Milton Keynes has been planned and built, with its emphasis on a diffuse, many-centred form, meant that for many years the citizens of "MK" lacked a focus. The opening five years ago of the one million square foot shopping centre changed people's perceptions markedly. A half mile long single-storey building containing two lofty and spacious parallel shopping malls, landscaped with trees and shrubs, it provides, in my view, the pleasantest and most convenient covered shopping in Britain. No hassle with queues for multi-storey car parks, for all parking is at ground level, just outside the building, alongside the tree-lined Midsummer and Silbury Boulevards. Its two commercial anchors are John Lewis at one end and Dickens & Jones at the other; it has all the usual high street names – M & S, Boots, Woolworths, BHS and C & A; and a popular open air market.

A commercial success it has certainly been, with 300,000 people drawn there each week – 100,000 of them on Saturday – coming not only from such substantial nearby towns as Bedford and Northampton but, says the development corporation's commercial director Bob Hill, in coach parties from as far afield as South Wales. An extension, to take the form of a food hall including perhaps a new Waitrose and a separate M & S food store, is now at the stage of detailed negotiations.

People feel that their city has arrived. It is a far cry from the beginning of the 70s when the city centre site was open fields, with a farmer's corrugated shed the only building in sight. True to its polycentric ideal, Milton Keynes does have other shopping centres. That at Bletchley, already a substantial London overspill town before MK was thought of, hold its own for most kinds of shopping; and both Wolverton and Stoney Stratford (with its attractive Cofferidge Close precinct) serve more than local needs; while each neighbourhood has at least a local shop, and in some cases two neighbourhoods share rather a bigger local centre.

On the recreational/entertainment side, a policy of joint recreation/education provision has been built into the town, with school facilities – especially at Stantonbury and Woughton Campuses – designed for public as well as school use. The education authority, Buckinghamshire County Council, has built 50 new schools and major extensions to 12 existing schools, providing 22,000 additional school places since the new town's designation.

Sport facilities are also diverse and generous. They range from Willen Lake in the south east of the town, with its dinghy and sail-boarding; Bletchley Leisure Centre, and Milton Keynes Bowl, a grass amphitheatre with room for 50,000 people; down to some 630 children's playgrounds and "kickabouts" in individual neibourhoods. In the field of informal recreation, the Grand Union Canal with its associated linear park, the Redway system of cycleways and footpaths, and the town part with its belvedere may be noted.

Those 5,000 red balloons

A vast array of clubs and the arts and otherfields, flourishes in the city, and there are pageants and festivals like the annual Great Lindford Festival, and the release by school children of 5,000 red balloons – conceived for publicity purposes, but such a success the development corporation had decided to make it and annual event.

Until now, despite the useful Middleton Hall covered space in the shopping centre, the city has lacked a large central focus for indoor entertainments. This gap is now being filled on a site south of the shopping centre with a £10m joint development by Bass Leisure and American Multi-Screen Cinemas Inc. The building, designed by Building Design Partnership and interior designers Tibbatts, will take the form of a spectacular glass ziggurat, and will house no fewer than 10 cinemas, as well as discos and other entertainment. This is an area which has hitherto appeared to support only one cinema, in Bletchley.

Another sorely-felt want was met last May when Milton Keynes District General Hospital opened. This stands at the top of a pattern of health care which includes group practices operating neighbourhood centres – the most recently established has five doctors and supporting staff each serving a population of 12,000-15,000 from premises owned by the practices. There are opportunities for chiropodists, dentists and other medical specialists to establish local practices. For old people, the new city provides markedly better than normal support, with more than 30 sheltered housing schemes and a variety of back-up services.

At the other end of the age range, one interesting new development is the "young Citizen" scheme. Recent research among school children showed that they were not only very ignorant about their surroundings, but when asked where they lived almost never answered "Milton Keynes": they often thought of themselves as coming from London or Birmingham, as as living in Coffee Hall, Conniburrow, Stacey Bushes or some other new town neighbourhood rather than in MK.

Set up by the Urban Studies Centre in association with borough council and county education department, the Young Citizen scheme aims to provide every 11-year-old (2,500 a year) with a pack, including a letter from the Mayor of Milton Keynes, a badge, a Young Citizen's certificate, a poster map with stickers to plot home and places visited, and quiz and information sheets. Urban Studies Centre director Pat Mortimer expects, if the scheme is a success, to make it an annual event. With back up from teachers, he hopes this will create a consciousness and pride of place among MK's rising generation. Certainly – though the city has its shorcomings – they have much to be proud of.

Tony Aldous

There is something for everyone and a variety of styles when you shop in this new centre of Milton Keynes

The joke that the big firms come to enjoy

"Wouldn't it be nice," croon the commercials on Channel 4, "if all cities were like Milton Keynes." There will now be a short pause for hollow laughter and massed raspberries; kindly direct them at the man responsible, Mr Bob Hill.

"We are not trying to make people like us," replies Mr Hill. "We are only trying to persuade them to come to see us." After 12 years as the man charged with selling Milton Keynes, the commercial director of the city's development corporation remains quite hopelessly enthusiastic.

"We are still a joke in some quarters, but rarely among those who have been here. They may not like it, but they cannot fail to be impressed by the pace of development." The commercials, backed by a poster campaign until it was abandoned this year because of budget cuts, try to convey a vague and misty idyll; one tries to show the rurality of our newest city, with a businessman going fishing on his bike, while the other tries to convey a community spirit, with a great many children and several hundred red balloons.

"We are trying to sell an image," says Hill. "Our early advertising tried to convey facts and it was a bit of a failure." When the development corporation stopped trying to do the job themselves and gave the job to a professional advertising agency, Cogent Elliott, things got better.

Milton Keynes's difficulty is that what it has to sell is the somewhat vague concept of a pleasant environment in which to work and live.

The promotion, despite the apparent drawbacks, has undoubtedly worked. The 1981 census showed Milton Keynes to be the fastest growing urban area of the UK.

The great success of Milton Keynes' marketers has been to attract foreign companies. An up-to-date tally shows more than 50 American, 30 Scandinavian, and nine Japanese businesses with a base in the new city. According to Hill, industry's decision-makers now have to pay much more attention than they once did to the total environment in which they are going to expand or relocate; it has to be a place where their staff will be happy to move to, or where there is already a stable and employable workforce.

Critics say that it is an unnecessary waste of public money to have different British development areas competing for the same overseas customers.

"You could save money by having one overall UK development corporation touting for overseas firms," says Hill, "but it would be quite hopeless. It would be vague and bureaucratic; every decision would have to be referred back.

"I can sell Milton Keynes because I know exactly what is on offer here; I can be specific. My record from having made first contact with a company to having them committed to coming here is just under two weeks."

The missions to Japan

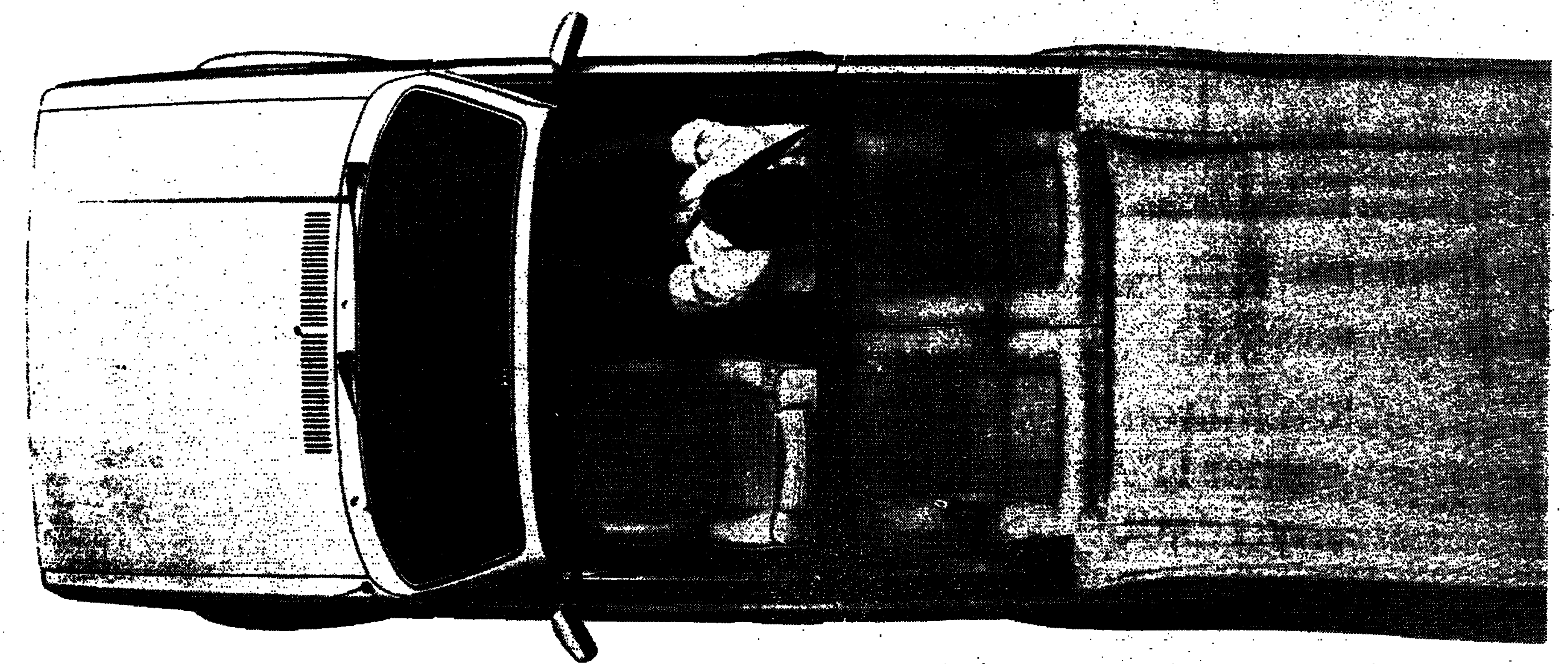
The facts of hard selling behind the pretty television ads can chiefly be seen in the development corporation's twice-yearly mission to Japan, when a team goes for specific targets among Japanese companies thinking of expanding into Europe. Back-up at home has included the opening of a Japanese restuarant, on the development corporation's initiative, and the impending opening of a Japanese school in the city.

"The Japanese," says Hill, "like to be liked. They appreciate that sort of detail."

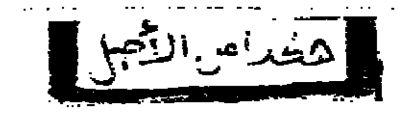
Selling Milton Keynes has probably become easier over the years. Persuading a company to move in when so many are already there is a great deal easier than waving a hand across a green field site and trying to extol benefits which exist only in the imagination. The unsolicited testimonial is even more powerful than the colour spreads in the Sunday supplements and the TV commercials, both of which Milton Keynes pioneered among development areas.

Hill's personal view is that the selling job will have reached its peak in the early 1990s: the framework of the city will by then be firmly established, the population will be at or near 200,000 and the place, for better or worse, will then sell itself without the need for clever campaigns.

Alan Hamilton







FOOTBALL: THE RIGHT FORMATIONS GIVE ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND PROMISING STARTS

Sports Commentary

David Miller

The best thing about England's World Cup victory over moderate Finland was not so much the emergence of Mark Hateley as an old-fashioned English centre forward genuinely capable of frightening even the better foreign defences, but that five goals were scored and the television screens were blank. The worst thing is that the next opportunity to entice a newly enthusiastic public back to Wembley is not for five months, Brazil having been invited for a friendly on March 27. If it were November, curiosity would fill the house.

Yet before you hurry to dial your travel agent or bookmaker to inquire about 1986 prices for Mexico – long, I suspect, on both counts – it is worth reflecting that one Finnish scalp on an October evening does not make Bobby Robson an imminent English version of Zapata, in the midday sun of Guadalajara. Let us be grateful merely for an encouraging start in which the promise shown against East Germany was handsomely confirmed, and should continue against Turkey next month.

What Robson should bear in mind about Mexico is that the conditions of altitude and extreme heat – it was 97deg when England kicked off at midday against West Germany in that fateful quarter-final in Leon – impose factors which alter the character of the game. The matches in 1970 were slow and strolling in midfield. Of the 95 goals in 32 matches, 43 were scored in the last half hour or in extra time, when fatigue eroded tactical organization.

Not the place for a 'running about' team

In other words, whatever England may achieve at Wembley, in Mexico they will need a team able, above all, to control and retain the ball, making it do the work. Playing at 7,000ft is not the place for a "running-about" team. In 1970 West Germany and Brazil, it will be recalled, had at centre forward the exceptional Muller and Tostao.

In such climatic circumstances a target centre forward, as he is nowadays termed, playing with his back to the defence, and with the skill to control absolutely the passes played through to him, is more economically appropriate, as Geoff Hurst was, than a more interchanging player. Bobby Robson wisely has reservations about Hateley, whose meteoric rise in four months from Fratton Park to Wembley and San Sio is in danger of making him a celebrity before he has justified the acclaim of stardom.

Robson said: "Italy has not improved Hateley, but it is a new experience in education. He is lucky to have Wilkins with him in Milan to guide him. He has immense potential. There are not too many like him in the world, with size, strength and pace. He will have more time to practise in Italy than in England, having fewer matches. When he can control a ball like glue, exclusively for himself, then we can start to talk about him being a great player."

Ball-playing central defender needed

Glorious goal though his second may have been, Hateley made too many errors, gratuitously pardoned by a happy audience, the like of which by Mariner would have been criticized. The post-war pedigree of tall, conventional, successful English centre forwards from Lawton through Milburn, Lofthouse, Tommy Taylor, Kevan, Smith, Hitchens, Peacock, Hurst, Royle and Chivers down to Latchford, is one which Hateley seems sure to join, but the real examination lies ahead.

The encouragement is that there is clearly the making of a team with balance. Can Steve Williams, three caps behind him, form the middle line with Wilkins and Bryan Robson? He has the steel of Stiles or Mullery – occasionally too much – but, as the manager observed, he needs to adapt to the specific right-sided responsibility: flexibility between defence and attack, concentrating particularly on supporting Hateley on the far post for knock-downs from crosses by Barnes.

My concern would be the partnership of two tall central defenders, Butcher and Wright. We may have no Bobby Moore these days – a great ambassador shamefully ignored by the FA at Wembley on Wednesday, when they afterwards entertained minor politicians and functionaries – nor even a Colin Todd. But it will be essential in Mexico to have one ball-playing central defender. The time may come sooner rather than later to switch Bryan Robson and recall Reid or Cowans on the left. There is seldom a successful national team without an outstanding player as a free, roving central defender.

Robson stumbles across a solution

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

Thirty nations have now crossed the starting line in the seven World Cup qualifying races that are to be run between Europe and Mexico. East Germany and Turkey have yet to join in, nine others have been left behind in the blocks and England, after their opening burst on Wednesday night, have emerged at the head of the field.

Their victory, 5-0 over Finland at Wembley, is the most convincing so far. Even the reigning European champions from France set off at a more leisurely pace last Saturday in Luxembourg. Bobby Robson, whose preparations lasted effectively for only 20 minutes, cannot realistically have expected his chosen men to respond more positively.

None more so than Hateley, the scorer of the first and third goals. Robson, who described him as a composite of Tommy Taylor and Nat Lofthouse, has stumbled across the answer to his attacking problem. But for injuries, the young centre forward would not have risen to prominence either in South America or in midweek.

Hateley, now furthering his education in Italy, is still learning (none of his main subjects concerns the tightening of his control) but his potential is both rich and exciting. Unless he in turn suffers from some ailment, he is clearly the man who should lead England during the next 13 months in their attempt to qualify.

Mariner and, in particular, Withe are too old to be considered as the main contenders for 1986. Blissett and Allan are too inaccurate and Francis is too frail. Hateley's scoring record already surpasses that of Woodcock, who was involved in the messy second goal against the Finns but missed several opportunities to increase his own total.

Wednesday night was illuminated by another sparkling individual performance. Although the contribution of the uncapped Stevens was limited to 45 minutes, he proved that his value lies beyond mere versatility. He brought a balance and a liveliness to the right flank that was missing when Duxbury, who was faltering even before straining his groin and calf, was there.

Bryan Robson, who claimed the fourth, was as influential as usual before he also departed early to protect his troublesome hamstring. Wilkins was even more prominent and Sansom crowned a flawless display at left back by adding the fifth, his first for his country, with his right foot.

A thin veil of doubt still hangs over the central defensive partnership, of Butcher and Wright, since their one task was to support the attack. Fenwick and Watson, whose solid resistance was one of the most encouraging features of the South American tour, are unfortunate not to be given the same chance as Hateley to confirm their combined promise.

The only other misgiving surrounds Williams, Southampton's captain, on the right side of midfield. Accustomed to taking the leading role, he left the post allocated to him by his country too often without reasonable excuse. But until the more gifted Hoddle comes back from injury and the less talented Lee returns to form, his position will remain relatively secure.

Although the progress of Barnes is disappointingly slow after his golden moment in Brazil, England's creative department in general – Wilkins in particular – is encouragingly full of thoughtful ideas. Seventeen clear openings were carved into the East Germans last month, of which only one was taken, and more than double that figure into the Finnish defence.

Yet England's triumph, crushing though it was, should be put into perspective. Finland are sure to finish among the European stragglers and may even be left holding only the two points they gained by beating Northern Ireland. That was their seventh victory in a World Cup qualifying tie.

Finland are among the decreasing number of dwarfs that inhabit the continent. The others are Malta and Luxemburg, who both went down 4–0 in their opening games, Cyprus, and Albania, who lost 3–1 to the depleted Belgians. Others have risen in stature and are no longer overshadowed by the giants.

Switzerland, for instance, have yet to drop a point or concede a goal in group six. On a night littered with surprises, they defeated Denmark, who put England out of the European championships and went on to reach the semi-finals. Norway, another country with England among their recent victims, added the Republic of Ireland to the list.



Golden smiles: England's scorers Sansom (left) and Hateley.

Stein full of beans after finding right blend

By Hugh Taylor

Jock Stein pinpointed the reasons why Scotland have taken such an assured first step on the World Cup trail to Mexico in one word yesterday: blend. As he reflected on the 3-0 victory over Iceland which had been achieved by a bright, enthusiastic and occasionally polished display, he revealed: "It is blend that matters most in a World Cup campaign. You must get it exactly right."

His ingredients are hard professionalism, confidence and flourishes of traditional Scottish brilliance. Yet Stein is embarrassed: "I sigh and feel awkward when I realize just how many highly skilled players of quality we have had to leave out," he said.

But Stein is more pragmatist than romantic and he declares: "It is not necessarily the best players who make up the best team." While there remains a nagging worry that Scotland should have scored more goals against stubborn but unimaginative opponents, there is already an encouraging balance and maturity about the current side, which augers well for the home game against Spain next month. "There is a settled look about us," said Stein, "and that gives me confidence that we can gain top place in our group."

"Don't forget that this was the World Cup debut for Nicholas, Johnson, Cooper and Nicol, who all did exceptionally well and, more importantly, can only improve."

While 19-year-old Paul McStay distinguished the match with two goals and a display of all his superb natural talents, the manager was at pains to stress that it was the all-round team effort which gave the country their second successive win and proved that their emphatic victory over Yugoslavia was no fluke.

It has to be remembered that most of the players at Hampden were involved in the recent disastrous European championship which ended with Scotland firmly entrenched at the foot of a modest group.

So what has happened? The beaming manager explained: "The truth is that the World Cup is something else for Scots, and it looks as though this great competition has again steeled and prompted the players into fulfilling their real potential."

GOLF

Player nominates Ballesteros as best in the world

From Mitchell Platts, Madrid

Who is the best golfer in the world? That perennial debate, currently featuring Severiano Ballesteros and Tom Watson, received further food for thought after Ballesteros had compiled a 66 – six under par – for the first round lead in the Johnnie Wlker Trophy on the La Moraleja course here yesterday.

Gary Player, who partnered Ballesteros, and who has won a thing or two in his time, has no doubts. "There is no question that Seve is the best," Player insisted. "Why? Because he has a greater selection of shots, a super short game and a fantastic attitude."

There has always been a special affinity between these two great gladiators of the game. Remember, it was Ballesteros who partnered Player when the South African charged to a memorable win in the US Masters in 1978.

Ballesteros has moved on since then to win two US Masters of his own, in addition to two Opens. He has never won the Johnnie Walker Trophy but, after a 61 in the pro-am on Wednesday, which included a hole in one, he emerged bristling with confidence.

Player returned a 68, to be one of five players on that mark, but Ballesteros, relaxed and determined, was in no mood to allow anybody to overshadow him. He began with six regulation pars. But, with the news filtering through along the caddie grapevine that Bernhard Langer had started with four birdies in his first six holes, Ballesteros sprang to life with a vengeance.

Seven birdies in the next 10 holes, during which he holed from outside 10ft on five occasions, catapulted Ballesteros into the lead, although he spoiled the sequence by missing from four feet for another birdie at the last.

Ballesteros: still boyish

Player, who collected five birdies, is convinced that Ballesteros would fare better in America, in the long term, if he was married. Player says: "Sevvy finds the life difficult over there, which is a shame, but if he had a wife he would be more settled and I think then he would prove to all the Americans that he is the best golfer in the world".

The South African, of course, is clinging to the hope that he will win his first title since the Chile Open in 1980.

LEADING FIRST ROUND SCORES (GB unless stated): 66: S Ballesteros (Sp); 68: G Player (SA), B Langer (WG), J Rivero (Sp), J Gonzalez (Br); 69: B Dassu (It); 70: C Strange (US), M Pinero (Sp); 71: J Garaialde (Fr); 73: H Clark, J Anderson (Can).

TOKYO: International tournament: Leading first round scores (Japan unless stated): 65: T Simpson (US); 66: S Kawamata; 67: T Nakajima; N Kanaumi; T Ozaki, K Suzuki; M Kuramoto; Y Iwashita; K Hasegawa. Other scores: 69: N Faldo (GB); H Irwin (US); 70: S Torrance (GB).

Irish eclipsed by Jacobsen

The Republic of Ireland's World Cup hopes suffered a blow on Wednesday night when they lost 1-0 to Norway in Oslo.

Pal Jacobsen eclipsed Liam Brady, of Inter Milan, and Frank Stapleton, of Manchester United, by scoring his side's winning goal, to give Norway their first victory over the Irish since 1937 and their first win in four matches in group six.

Jacobsen ran on to a through ball from Larsen Okland to score three minutes before half-time.

Eleven sixties – that was how the country's biggest newspaper described Denmark's 1-0 group six defeat by Switzerland in Berne.

"It's not that we lost, it's the way we lost", said another paper, after the side's lacklustre performance. They fell behind to a superb goal by Umberto Barberis three minutes before the interval, and were never able to breakthrough a disciplined Swiss defence to equalize.

West Germany kept their record of never having lost a World Cup qualifying game by beating Sweden 2-0 in group two. A goal by the substitute Uwe Rahn, after 72 minutes – his first touch in international football – sent the Germans on their way against the dour Swedes. Karl-Heinz Rummenigge sealed victory two minutes from time, scoring his first international goal in almost a year.

Belgium scored two goals in the last six minutes to beat Albania 3-1 in their group one qualifying game in Brussels.

Hungary deservedly won their group five away match against the Netherlands 2-1 after coming from behind. Kieft headed the ball home from a corner to put the Netherlands ahead but five minutes later Detari equalized with a sizzling shot from 20 yards. In the second half Esterhazy clinched victory for the Hungarians and they could even afford to miss a penalty. The victory took Hungary to the top of group five with a four points from two matches.

Poland recovered from a shaky start to win their group one match against Greece 3-1 in Zabrze.

Absence of Rush is no excuse

By Clive White

There was not much left for Wales to say after a 3-0 defeat by Spain in the Benito Villamarin stadium in Seville on Wednesday evening had left them on the bottom of World Cup qualifying group seven without a point and with barely a hope of involvement in Mexico two years hence.

Mike England, the Wales manager, reiterated his frustration at not being able to play Rush, just recovering from his cartilage operation. The news that he might be fit to play in the Merseyside derby tomorrow pleased England considerably less than it would have done a week ago. There has been a tendency by England, I feel, to overstate the importance of Rush.

Certainly Rush would have helped Wales' cause greatly, but I disagree with England that it would have changed the course of this match. [illegible] goals at the prospect – certainly an exciting one – of playing together Rush and Hughes, whom he thought was magnificent.

England believed that had a goal by Hughes been allowed to stand, it would have put a different complexion on matters. But football is full of "ifs", and while the scoreline might have ended 1-1, it was much more likely to have ended 6-0 but for the exceptional goalkeeping of Southall.

Wales' hopes are now wrapped around the young players like Phillips and Slatter, the approval of a British knockout cup at the meeting of the four home associations next week and the prospect of winning all their remaining four qualifying matches with Rush to guide them.

Allison puts will into Willington

By Paul Newman

Willington are hoping that the appointment of Malcolm Allison as manager will help restore their reputation as one of the leading non-league clubs in the north-east.

Willington won the FA Amateur Cup in 1950 and have been Northern League champions three times, but have had a lean spell in recent years. Only a year after relegation from the first division, they had to seek reelection to the Northern League this summer when finishing bottom of the second division.

Allison took charge of the team on Tuesday night and has made an immediate impression. Bill Stevenson, Willington's commercial manager, who was responsible for bringing Allison to the club, said: "The players have responded well to Malcolm, and he seems to be enjoying it too. It's given the club a boost and there are already some new players interested in joining us."

Allison, who is receiving only expenses, was dismissed as manager of Middlesbrough earlier this year and has joined Willington on the understanding that he will help them until he finds a job elsewhere. His predecessor was Alan Durban, who was temporarily out of work after his departure from Sunderland and stayed only a few weeks after becoming manager of Cardiff City.

Gola League sides are continuing to find life difficult in the FA Cup. Of the eight who have had to play in the early stages, only three – Frickley Athletic, Kidderminster Harriers and Nuneaton Borough – are through to the fourth qualifying round. Wealdstone, the Gola League leaders, were knocked out by Grays Athletic (Isthmian League), Bath City by Frome Town (Western League), Gateshead by Blue Star (Wierside League), Barrow by Marine (Northern Premier League) and Runcorn by Leek Town (Northwest Counties League).

Two Northern Premier League clubs have parted company with their managers after poor starts to the season. Buxton are to advertise for a replacement for Evan Sutherland, who had been at the club for only eight months, and Chorley are looking for a successor to Tom Haworth, who was in his second season in charge.

Chorley have sold Chris Hunter, a forward, to Preston North End for £2,000 just nine months after signing him from the same club on a free transfer. Chorley will receive a further £2,000 if Hunter is retained by Preston next season. Paul Lillygreen, a midfield player signed from Newport County, has become the twenty-ninth player to appear in Yeovil Town's first team this season.

Ged Keegan, who won a League Cup winners' medal with Manchester City in 1976, has joined Altrincham, the Gola League club, after a short spell at Rochdale.

Malvern 7 Victoria College 0

Malvern extended a stormy welcome to their Channel Island visitors Victoria College, who were under strength

Tottenham pin hopes on live link

Tottenham Hotspur, fearing that crowd trouble at their UEFA Cup match in Bruges next Wednesday could result in a ban from Europan competition, are planning to set up a television or radio link at White Hart Lane, at a cost of £30,000, to relay the match live to their supporters, who have been urged not to travel. There would be no charge for admission.

The club have arranged a meeting with the UEFA general secretary, Hans Bangerter, in Switzerland on Monday to discuss their worries, and have sent back their allocation of 550 stand tickets. Tottenham officials are annoyed at the lack of cooperation from Bruges over crowd arrangements. Hoddle stands by for his first League game for eighth months at Manchester United tomorrow.

● Derby County have completed the signing of the Oxford United forward Steve Biggins for £20,000. Biggins will make his debut in tomorrow's home match with Hull City.

● Hearts completed the signing yesterday of Sandy Clark from Rangers for £35,000.

● Gerry Francis the former England captain, has signed to play for Swansea City for the remainder of the season. He makes his first appearance for them at home to Walsall tomorrow.

● Colin Todd became part of Luton's first team squad yesterday when his international clearance papers arrived from Canada following his transfer eight days ago from Vancouver Whitecaps.

CRICKET

Zaheer the magnificent

Lahore (AFP) – Zaheer Abbas, the Pakistan captain played a magnificent undefeated innings of 168 to lift his team from the threat of defeat to the hope of victory against the Indian tourists on the second day of their first test at the Gaddafi stadium here yesterday. At close of play Pakistan were 428 for nine.

PAKISTAN: First Innings

Mohsin Khan b Chetan Sharma	4
Mudassar Nazar c Gavaskar b Chetan Sharma	15
Qasim Omar c Mohinder Amarnath b Ravi Shastri	46
Javed Miandad c Mohinder Amarnath b Chetan Sharma	34
Zaheer Abbas not out	168
Salim Malik c and b Ravi Shastri	45
Wasim Raja c Mohinder Amarnath b Kapil Dev	3
Ashraf Ali c Gavaskar b Gaekwad	65
Tauseef Ahmed c Gavaskar b Maninder Singh	10
Jalaluddin l-b-w b Ravi Shastri	2
Azeem Hafeez not out	17
Extras (n-b 11, w 1, l-b 7)	19
Total (9 wkts)	428

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-6, 2-54, 3-100, 4-110, 5-195, 6-212, 7-354, 8-394, 9-397.

BOWLING: Kapil Dev 31-4-109-1; Chetan Sharma 29-2-94-3; Roger Binny 8-1-20-0; Ravi Shastri 48-12-80-3; Mohinder Amarnath 4-0-19-0; Maninder Singh 40-10-85-1; Gaekwad 1-0-4-1.

IN BRIEF

Wright in charge

Gordon Wright is to succeed Andy Norman as manager of England's men's athletics team. Wright was assistant manager at the 1982 Commonwealth Games in Brisbane. Norman is leaving his job as a Metropolitan Police sergeant and cutting down in his athletics commitments.

SNOOKER: The Mercantile Credit classic at the Spectrum, Warrington has prize money of £200,000. More than 70 professionals will play in qualifying rounds for 16 places from November 30 to December 4.

YACHTING: Jenna de Rosnay (US) set a women's record of 25.27 knots at Portland (John Nicholls writes).

West Germany's gold medal-winning Olympic dressage team will not be disqualified despite the discovery of promazine in Muscadeur. Procedures for tests had not been strictly observed.

POWERBOATING: Keith Schellenberg, from Eigg, set a British national record of 69.64mph for the JIIE class of offshore powerboat at Windermere.

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

World Cup

Group three

ENGLAND (2) 5 FINLAND (0) 0
Hateley 2, Woodcock, Robson, Sansom 47,234

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
England	1	1	0	0	5	0	2
N Ireland	2	1	0	1	3	3	2
Finland	2	1	0	1	1	5	2
Romania	1	0	0	1	2	3	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Group six

NORWAY (1) 1 REP IRELAND (0) 0
Jacobsen 12,468

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Switzerland	2	2	0	0	2	0	4
Norway	4	1	1	2	2	3	3
Denmark	2	1	0	1	1	1	2
Rep Ireland	2	1	0	1	1	1	2
Soviet Union	2	1	0	1	1	2	1

OTHER MATCH: Switzerland 1, Denmark 0

Group seven

SCOTLAND (2) 3 ICELAND (0) 0
McStay 2, Nicholas Attendance 52,829

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Scotland	1	1	0	0	3	0	2
Spain	1	1	0	0	3	0	2
Iceland	2	1	0	1	1	3	2
Wales	2	0	0	2	0	4	0

OTHER WORLD CUP GAMES: Group one: Belgium 3, Albania 1; Poland 3, Greece 1. Group two: West Germany 2, Sweden 0. Group five: Netherlands 1, Hungary 2.

UEFA UNDER-21 CHAMPIONSHIP: Group five: Netherlands 1, Hungary 0. Group six: Switzerland 1, Denmark 1. Group eight: Belgium 5, Luxembourg 1.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Worksop 2, Hyde 0.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Bill Dellow Cup: First round: Dudley 1, Alvechurch 1; Folkestone 4, Canterbury 0; Milton Keynes 0, Aylesbury 2; RS Southampton 1, Dorchester 0; Rushden 4, Camb City 1; VS Rugby 3, Leicester United 1; Welling 1, Dunstable 1; Willenhall 4, Oldbury 2.
CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Barnsley 0, Coventry 2; Sheffield United 4, Newcastle 0; Stoke 0, Liverpool 2; West Brom 0, Nottingham Forest 2. Second division: Bolton 4, Grimsby 3; Doncaster 3, Sunderland 3; Hull 2, Wigan 1; York 2, Wolves 3.
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Reading 3, Luton 2.

FA CUP: Third qualifying round replays: Blue Star 3, Gateshead 1; Buckingham 1, Heybridge Swifts 0; Whitby 5, Rynope CA 1.
EASTERN COUNTIES LEAGUE: Bury Town 1, Great Yarmouth 3; Chatteris 1, Stowmarket 2; Sudbury 5, Haverhill 2.

SCHOOLS' MATCHES: Alleyn's, Dulwich 0, Cambridge Univ Falcons 4; Hampton 1, Salesian, Chertsey 0; Harvey GS 4, Oakwood Park 1; Highgate 2, Shrewsbury 0; King Edward's, Witley 0, Victoria, Jersey 0; Newport GS, Essex 1, Brentwood 3.
FRENCH LEAGUE: Bastia 2, Auxerre 2; Bordeaux 6, Metz 0; Brest 1, Sochaux 0; Lille 3, Strasbourg 0; Nancy 2, Laval 3; Paris St Germain 4, Lens 3; Toulon 1, Racing Paris 0; Toulouse 1, Monaco 2; Tours 2, Marseille 2. Leading positions: 1, Bordeaux, 21 pts; 2, Nantes, 19; 3, Auxerre, 15.

UAU MATCH: Loughborough University 3, Worcester University 3.
CALCUTTA: Asian Nations Cup: Group three, qualifying match: India 2, Pakistan 0.
SINGAPORE: Merlion Cup: Group A: Netherlands 3, Indonesia 0. Group B: South Korea 3, Chile 1.

CHARLIE NICHOLAS

Changed days for striker who never struck

How Nicholas has been remade in midfield for his club and country

Simon Barnes

Megastar turned superflop turned midfield maestro: Charlie Nicholas has run the gamut of football's cliches in a year. No wonder he feels old.

"When you're young," he said, looking back down from the Olympian heights of 22 years, "you don't think about things below you – and I was only 20 when I hit the top in Scotland. But I've known a lot of bad times since then."

He came to London as Arsenal's new scoring sensation, but London unmanned him and he couldn't find the goal. He appeared in newspaper centre folds in white leather suits. He was a disco footballer with an ear-ring. It reminded one of poor old George Best, except that poor old Charlie seemed to have destroyed himself before he even started.

Sportsmen know what to say about this sort of thing. I never let the pressure get to me. I've never worried about the press. I always knew the goals would start coming again. Nicholas happens to be more thoughtful than that. "I really did feel under pressure last year. An awful lot of pressure. Not at first. At first it all seemed so easy." Two goals in the second match. "Charlie Pays Off" in the headlines, and it looked like a case of light the blue touchpaper and stand well back.

"It was in the fourth and fifth match that the pressure started. We were beaten by Manchester United, and then by Liverpool, and it all started going wrong. Arsenal play a different system to Celtic: at Celtic I used to get the ball all the time. Now I wasn't getting passes. I wasn't fitting in. And I started feeling envious of Ian Rush, even of Norman Whiteside. They were getting goals. Why not me?"

The premature obituary writers had a fine time of it last year as Nicholas's sombre November declined into Stygian December. Nicholas, it was said, had gone to the wrong club, and for the wrong reason. London, the downfall of many a Scot, seemed to have destroyed him.

"Being in London was at first like being on holiday all the time. Everything open all the time – it was not like that in Glasgow!" he said. "But I really did not come to London to make money from commercial interest. I mean, you can do just as well in Manchester or Liverpool. I just wanted to play for the right club.

"Liverpool – well, I wasn't going to make them *better*, was I? They could only fall off from their high standards, and I didn't want to be a part of that. I *did* want to go to Manchester United. And I liked Ron Atkinson. But I just sensed the club was not right for me. I panicked at the time. . . ."

Arsenal hardly seemed the right club for him, either. Nicholas became the striker who never struck.

When the goal-scoring sensation of yesterday starts to feel the weight of his years, and "the legs start to go," as footballese has it, he steps back into midfield. This is what happened to Nicholas.

It was also a new trade, and one that took a few months to learn. He watched Platini win the European championship for France from midfield, and his footballing imagination was fired once again. The move to midfield has been not so much the making of him as the remaking.

"I can see what's going on," he said. "At first I thought I wouldn't be allowed into the box, but after watching Platini, I'm coming into the box at the right time, and I can see it all in front of me. I see the whole picture. And I think vision is my greatest asset. Look at the players who are the real crowd pleasers these days – Hoddle, Souness, Dalglish – they are all players whose best talent is their vision."

Charlie Nicholas: "I've known a lot of bad times".

And so we now have the older, wiser, deep-lying Charlie Nicholas. "I regret some of the things I did in London at first, some of the pictures I did for newspapers before I'd kicked a ball. Last year the fans must have been saying, have we signed a model, or what?

"But I've changed in a year. I've hardened myself. I say 'no' when I want to. I feel more responsible to the club. If I get headlines after a good game these days, well, it's nice, but I know it's down to the team. And that's how I think of myself – just part of the team."

No ordinary team, though. Nicholas has had too intimate a relationship with disappointment to predict that Arsenal will win the championship, despite current form ("In 10 games' time it could be a two-horse race between Liverpool and United again"), but he certainly thinks Arsenal have a team right now.

"Last year we were building. Then Paul Mariner joined, and he blew it all open. He cheered up the dressing room, and he's really encouraging on the pitch."

So the problems are all over now? "Well, you always say that when things are going well, don't you? But there's a real buzz at Arsenal, and it's great to be a part of it. I feel I was right about Arsenal all along. It can all change, of course – that's why football is so exciting. But I'm a bubbly person – it's nice to bubble again, you know".

FOR THE RECORD

GOLF

SYDNEY: New South Wales Open: Leading first round scores (Aus unless stated): 69: I Baker-Finch; 70: R Shearer; 71: P Senior; 72: R Mackay; W Dunk; D Merriman; M Harwood; 73: R Stephens; R Davis; T Gale; P Fowler; O Moore; 74: M Bembridge (GB); R Pederson; D Clark (NZ); B Murray (US); G Norman; G Serhan; K Dukes; A Gresham; Kyi Hla Han (Sing).

TENNIS

ATP RANKINGS: 1, J McEnroe (US); 2, I Lendl (Cz); 3, J Connors (US); 4, M Wilander (Swe); 5, A Gomez (Ec); 6, A Jarryd (Swe); 7, H Sundstroem (Swe); 8, E Teltscher (US); 9, J Nystrom (Swe); 10, Jh Arias (US).
MELBOURNE: Melbourne Indoor Championships: Men's singles: Second round: P Cash (Aus) bt K Warwick (Aus), 6-4, 5-7, 6-1; M Freeman bt J Frawley (Aus), 7-5, 6-4. Quarter-finals: M Mitchell (US) bt B Drewett (Aus), 6-2, 6-4; C Hooper (US) bt M Leach (US), 7-6, 7-6; M Bauer (US) bt M Freeman (US), 7-6, 7-6; P Cash (Aus) bt W Masur (Aus) 6-1, 6-7, 6-3.

STUTTGART: Women's tournament: First round: S Goles (Yug) bt R Uys (SA), 6-1, 7-5; H Sukova (Cz) bt C Benjamin (US), 6-1, 6-3. Second round: T Phelps (US) bt S Hanika (WG), 6-0, 6-1; B Bunge (WG) bt S Goles (Yug), 6-4, 7-6; H Sukova (Cz) bt Y Vermaack (SA), 6-3, 4-6, 7-6.

TOKYO: Grand Prix tournament: Men's singles, second round: V Amritraj (India) bt M Davis (US), 7-6, 6-4; E Korita (US) bt W Scanlon (US), 6-3, 7-6, (7-4); A Gomez (EC) bt T Gullikson (US), 6-3, 6-7, 7-5; M Dickson (US) bt G Michibata (Can), 2-6, 6-3, 6-2; M Wilander (Swe) bt B Testerman (US), 6-3, 6-2; J Connors (US) bt R Green (US), 6-4, 6-2; I Lendl (Cz) bt M Anger (US), 6-0, 6-2; R Krishnan (India) bt Z Kuharszky (Hun), 6-0, 6-4.

COLOGNE: Grand Prix tournament: Men's singles, second round: M Mecir (Cz) bt C van Rensburg, 6-0, 6-3; Tim Wilkison bt S Glickstein (Isr), 4-6, 7-5, 6-1; S Mayes (US) bt M Purcell (US), 6-1, 2-6, 6-3; P Slozil (Cz) bt E Edwards (SA), 6-2, 6-4.
MANCHESTER: Superbowl indoor championship: Singles, First round: (Port Talbot) bt C Knowles (Bolton), 7-3, 7-0; D Bryant (Clevedon) bt A Murray (Ire), 7-0, 7-2. Second round: G Niven (Manchester) bt R White (Lockerbie), 7-6, 3-7, 7-3; W Wood (Edinburgh) bt B Sutherland (Livingston), 7-2, 7-3; J Bell (Wigton) bt D Gourlay (Prestwick), 7-4, 7-0; N Burrows bt K Gabin, 7-5, 7-0.

BASEBALL

HAWAII: World amateur championship: Japan 9, Italy 1 (Japan qualify for finals); Taiwan 0, South Korea 2; Nicaragua 1, Puerto Rico 5; Cuba 9, Netherlands Antilles 2; United States 4, Netherlands 2 (United States qualify for finals), Panama 2, Dominican Republic 1.

FOOTBALL

CALCUTTA: Asian Cup: Group Three, qualifying match: Malaysia 4, North Yemen 1.
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Bristol Rovers 3, Queen's Park Rangers 2.
SINGAPORE: Merlion Cup: Group B: Iraq 3, South Korea 0; Argentina 1, Chile 0.
REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: Cambridge University 0, AFA XI 1.

CZECHOSLOVAKIAN LEAGUE: Zvl Zilina 4, Inter Bratislava 2; Lokomotiv Kosice 1, Bohemians Prague 0; T J Vitkovice 5, Dukla Prague 1; Sparta Prague 2, SZTS Olomouc 0; Slovan Bratislava 0, Banik Ostrava 0; Tatran Presov 1, RH Cheb 0; Dukla Banska Bystrica 3, ZTS Petrzalka 1.
Leading positions: 1, Banik Ostrava, 13pt; 2, Bohemians Prague, 12; 3, Sparta Prague, 11.
BRAZILIAN LEAGUE: Fluminense 1, Olaria 0; Corinthians 3, Santo Andre 2; Palmeiras 1, Ponte Preta 0; Santos 3, Taquaritinga 1; Taubate 1, Piracicaba 1; Internacional 1, Jau 0; Guarani 1, Portuguesa Desportos 0. Leading positions: Rio de Janeiro State: 1, Bangu 6pts; Zarqual, Flamengo and Volta Redonda, 4; São Paolo State: 1, Palmeiras, 42; Santos, 40; 3, São Paolo, 38.
OTHER MATCH: Mexico 2, United States 1.

RUGBY UNION

UAU CHAMPIONSHIP: Loughborough 66, Warwick 0.
OTHER MATCH: Aston University 21, Keele University 6.
TOUR MATCH: London Division 3, Australians 22.
CLUB MATCHES: Abertillery 17, Newport 31; Bridgend 21, Swansea 30; Bristol 46, Clifton 6; Cardiff 9, Pontypool 9; Ebbw Vale 15, Gloucester 24; Maesteg 16, South Glamorgan Institute 13; Norwich 8, RAF 3; Plymouth Albion 34, Exeter University 7; Pontypridd 9, Aberavon 6; Tredegar 3, Newbridge 19; Headingley 41, Leeds University 6.

BASKETBALL

ANGLO SCOTTISH CUP: First round: Crystal Palace Supersonics 73, Worthing Bears 95; Bracknell Pirates 87, Hemel and Watford Royals 97; FSO Cars Warrington 101, Telford Turbos 84; McEwan Tyneside 75, Calderdale Explorers 73.

HOCKEY

LONDON LEAGUE: Cambridge University 1, St Albans 3.
REPRESENTATIVE MATCHES: London University 3, President's XI 1; RMA Sandhurst 0, Army 6.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

FOOTBALL

Third division
Cambridge v Wigan

Fourth division
Halifax v Darlington
Southend v Scunthorpe
Stockport v Crewe

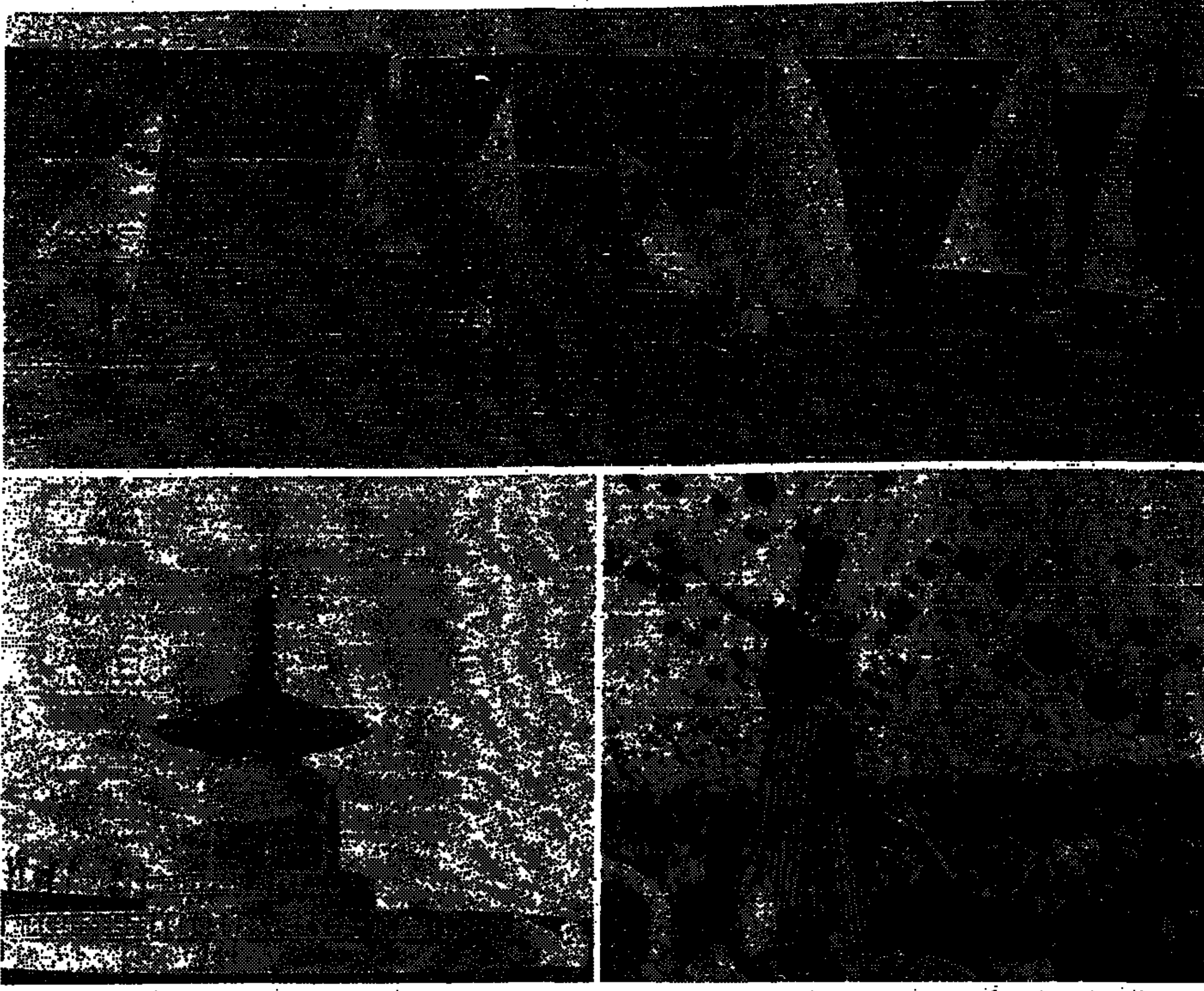
RUGBY LEAGUE

Second division
Bramley v Salford

HOCKEY: Norwich Union International Tournament: Great Britain v Ireland (5.30); Netherlands v USSR (7.15).
BASKETBALL: Anglo Scottish Cup: First round: Sunderland v Doncaster Panthers (7.30).
GOLF: Aer Lingus Schools tournament: Qualifying rounds: Royal Wimbledon and South Herts.
BOWLS: Superbowl (in Manchester).
RACKETS: Pro-Am Doubles (Seacourt).
REAL TENNIS: Women's Handicap Singles (Hampton Court).
SPEEDWAY: British League: Wolverhampton v Belle Vue (7.30); Oxford v Reading (7.45). National League: Hackney v Canterbury, postponed, track waterlogged (new date, Oct 19).

What was once a 37 square mile greenfield site is now the fastest growing business community in Britain, with 2,000 companies and others arriving at the rate of three a week

Why this city lures the Japanese



Top: sailing on Willen lake, and above, the Japanese Peace Pagoda, and those famous 5,000 balloons.

Milton Keynes is probably the fastest growing business community in Britain. What was, in 1967, a 37-square mile largely green field site with three small towns is rapidly becoming the main regional commercial and industrial centre between London and Birmingham.

There are more than 2,000 commercial and industrial companies based in the new city, and others arrive at the rate of three a week. They include household names such as Abbey National, Coca Cola, Volkswagen and Mercedes Benz, and more than 120 high technology companies including Burroughs, Sperry, GEC Marconi, Hoechst and Monsanto.

Milton Keynes claims to have more Japanese companies than any city area in the UK outside London. The lure for Japanese businesses has been enhanced by the announced intention of a Japanese educational organisation to establish a private school for Japanese children in the city.

The main attraction of Milton Keynes is its location in terms of general accessibility by road, rail and air.

The Milton Keynes Development Corporation has been able to attract companies without the carrot of regional grants in aid. The only government monies available are the standard nationwide schemes for innovation and energy conservation and, in the case of international companies, the discretionary support for major industrial ventures.

Instead, the Corporation has concentrated on complementing the new city's location and life-style advantages with the advisory and other services modern businesses need to get established in the area and, at the same time, creating a dynamic business climate in which companies can prosper and expand.

This includes providing specialist planning advice and offering a range of freehold and leasehold office and factory accommodation, either standard or custom designed to cover virtually any requirement.

A feature of the leased accommodation is that companies can trade their leases in for either larger or smaller premises as their needs change. Thus a small company can expand with the minimum of expense, a factor which has enabled a number of firms to grow significantly.

The computer terminal manufacturer Pericom Data Systems has increased its turnover more than forty-fold, from £250,000 to over £10 million in eight years and now occupies its own freehold site which also has room for expansion.

The corporation also offers help to enable businesses to make the maximum use of information technology. The city's Information Technology Exchange provides businesses in the area with a centre where they can get advice on the latest in IT and how to make the best use of them.

The ITEX, as it is called, offers consultancy and training services, and has a demonstration area where visitors can try out the latest microcomputers and personal business computers for themselves.

ITEX is unusual in that it is also the corporation's computer department. The corporation makes extensive use of the computers from mainframes to personal computers in all departments, and the centre's 14 staff therefore have considerable practical experience.

In addition to consultancy and training, the exchange stages "events" on various aspects of IT. It recently held an exhibition and a series of seminars on computer-aided design and computer-aided engineering. Similar events on office automation and computer networks are planned.

Milton Keynes also offers companies the latest in telecommunications facilities. For example, British Telecom's latest data transmission services including Kilostream, Megastream and the PSS Packet-Switched Services are all available to provide instant communications worldwide if necessary.

The corporation has long regarded telecommunications as an essential part of modern business and therefore an integral part of its planning activities. As a result, companies in Milton Keynes will be among the first to offer services by both British Telecom and the new national network operator Mercury.

The city is scheduled to be part of the pilot ISDN (Integrated Services Data Network) and of Mercury's new data services network, both of which are scheduled to be introduced next year.

The corporation has also taken telecommunication services into account, when planning new business premises. Cabling for data and telephone services are built-in to all new buildings, the corporation having already constructed some 15 million square feet of office space.

This philosophy is embodied in the Central Business Exchange (CBX), a huge combined business and leisure complex, the first phase of which is now being built. Comprising two office blocks, an hotel, restaurants, leisure garden, sports centre and night club, it is designed to accomodate present and future information technology facilities.

Frank Brown

Top employer

The Open University is Milton Keynes' biggest employer, with almost two thousand staff at the university's campus at Walton Hall and at smaller offices and a warehouse in Bletchley. Specialist staff at the campus are currently involved with processing the 70,000 or so examination scripts.

This year's examinations are likely to result in about six thousand more BA (Open) graduates, bringing the total since 1972 to around 69,000. Of the 110,000 people who study with the OU each year, more than 40,000 are studying outside the OU's degree programme, for example with the Open Business School.

Job prospects look good for the young

The creation of employment is fundamental to the creation of a socially and economically balanced new city such as Milton Keynes, and it is now a major employment centre.

Since 1967, employment in the area has risen dramatically from about 18,000 to over 51,000. The number of people unemployed is just under 8,600, close to the national avarage.

The workforce is employed in more than 2,400 establishments, ranging from self-employed through to large organisations. Over 64 per cent are in service industries, but manufacturing industry – which employs 28 per cent – is a major growth area. According to the City's Job Centre, youth unemployment is low – 281 at the last count – and it is difficult to fill vacancies in the various youth training schemes. There is also a shortage of orders for the building trade.

Some 60 per cent of the labour force are in the 20 to 40 age group, compared with only 40 per cent for the UK as a whole. This predominance of younger people reflects the age profile of the city as a whole. Three quarters of the workforce are in skilled or professional and managerial catagories. A recent survey of engineering skills, carried out by the Engineering Industry Training Board, showed that industry in Milton Keynes has above average levels of modern technology-based skills, rather than traditional crafts and trades.

There is also a high proportion of graduates, with 5,000 local residents having a degree or some professional or vocation qualification.

Training schemes

The most recent figures available show that about 9,300 Milton Keynes people commute to jobs outside the city, mainly in London, and 13,000 commute to jobs in Milton Keynes.

Having established a broadly-based business community in the new city, the Milton Keynes Development Corporation has taken a number of steps to tackle unemployment and ensure that the city's education and training resources are in tune with local requirements. For example, it publishes detailed booklets on employing people and training opportunities which are issued free to all employers so that they are aware of the many facilities available. It is involved with the local education authority in the Technical/Vocational Education Initiative (TVEI), a pilot project in a national scheme to increase the amount of technical and commerce-orientated education in the curriculum of pupils in the 14 to 16 age group.

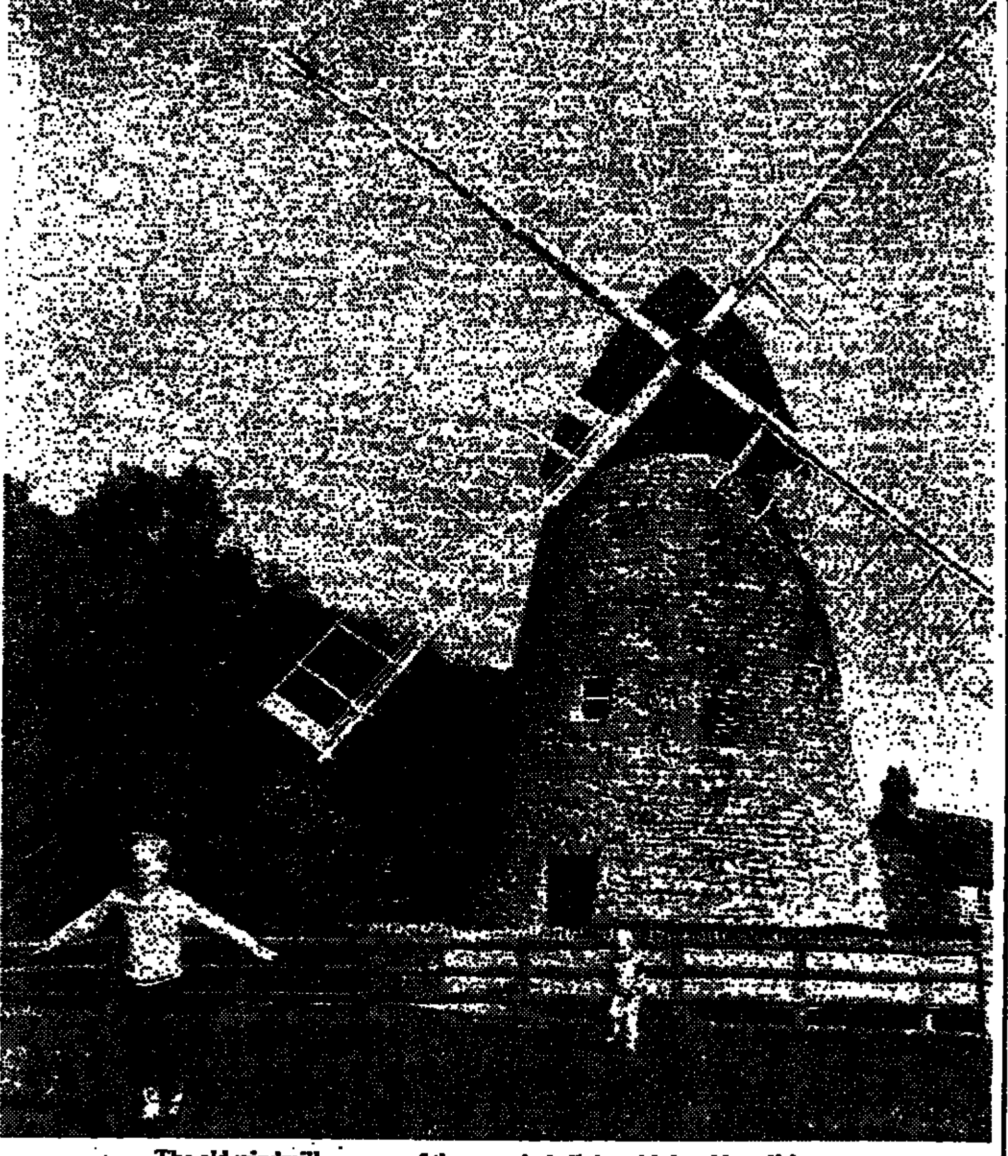
To provide a focal point for future training needs and improve training for the unemployed, the corporation has set up an all-party group called the Milton Keynes Manpower Forum. Its members include representatives from the borough council, Bucks County Council, the Manpower Services Commission, the Milton Keynes Chamber of Commerce, and the Milton Keynes Trades' Union Council.

To help unemployed people establish their own business, and provide assistance to existing small businesses, the corporation has set up an organisation called the Milton Keynes Business Venture. Help covers every aspect of setting up and running a business, including the preparation of financial proposals and provision of information on the various government-aid schemes for small businesses. In addition, the venture has workshops for suitable applicants at low rents and offers secretarial help. Office units are also available. Launched last year, it has already had 600 applicants and 150 are already in operation, covering a wide variety of enterprises.

As part of its information technology strategy, the corporation set up an information technology training centre (ITEC). Sponsored by the computer producer Burroughs Machines and other local organisations, it provides unemployed school leavers with a year's basic practical training in electronics, computing and electronic office skills.

Thus it offers them a bridge between school and skilled employment, and hopes provide local forms with a pool of junior staff trained in information technology.

Another source of help for the unemployed is the Milton Keynes Skillcentre. Although part of a national network, it offers a comprehensive training service matched to local needs for both unemployed people and for employers' existing staffs. For example, it has introduced courses on fork lift truck driving to meet the recently-introduced code of practice formulated to reduce the number of fork lift truck accidents. It also provides courses for electrical and electronic technicians to meet the requirements of the latest developments.



The old windmill ... one of the new city's links with its old traditions.

A noticeable feature of the various organizations involved in these initiatives is their willingness to co-operate.

The area's chief education officer, John Ginever for example, said: "We recognize our responsibility for our children's industrial future and we are fortunate enough to have new schools with which to implement the changes in curriculum.

"Before the TVEI scheme, we had already sent 50 of our teachers on industry appreciation courses and, in cooperation with the chamber of commerce, instituted a highly successful Diploma of Computer Appreciation course for our children – and which is being adopted by local adult education institutions."

Among the many other organizations offering training in Milton Keynes are the corporation's Information Technology Exchange which provides courses in business computing, and the chamber of commerce which is active in business training of all kinds. Business courses are also offered by the Open University, and the Cranfield Business School.

The new city will always be subject to the economic influences of the country as a whole. "We are not an island," the corporation's general manager Frank Henshaw comments, "but we will do our utmost to fight off unemployment".

Frank Brown

A city of easy riders

Milton Keynes was planned for a car-owning and car-using society and the man or woman at the wheel of a car in the new city is a privileged individual. The "string bag" layout of grid roads which bound its neighbourhoods at one kilometre intervals provide fast, largely trouble-free motoring. Once you leave your neighbourhood roads, it is 50mph-plus throughout the system, and because of the nature of the plan, with its even spread of low density development, there are no bottlenecks.

From the point of view of freight distribution by road, the picture is equally attractive. The grid roads feed on to the M1, which forms the town's eastern border, and on to the new A5, a high-capacity dual carriageway built to near-motorway standards with grade-separated junctions. Milton Keynes is 52 miles from London, 66 miles from Birmingham; and the M25 with all its fast connections is just 30 miles of M1 away.

The new Milton Keynes Central railway station, opened in May 1982, has exceeded all expectations, both of the development corporation and British Rail. It earned a surprising £1.8m in fares revenue in 1982-83; and while some of this was at the expense of the existing stations, Wolverton and Bletchley (which it replaced as the Inter City stop), much of it is new business. Traffic continues to grow: figures for the first three months of 1984 were 43 per cent up on the equivalent quarter of 1983. This is why next year's timetable will show 31 Inter City trains stopping there as against the present 18. The overall service is three or four trains in each direction, including limited stop services which reach London in just under an hour, compared with around 40 minutes by Inter City.

Milton Keynes Central is a clean-lined, rather superior five-platform station with platform buildings in cream tiles and glass. A generous footbridge plugs this into a concourse which is the ground floor of a glass-walled office building, one of several (existing, under construction or planned) between railway and town centre. The station, including concourse, cost £6.75m, of which the development corporation stumped up two-thirds. They (and BR) must be well pleased with the investment.

Outside the station, your taxi picks up one of the spacious tree-lined boulevards leading towards the town centre or back on to the grid road system. Opposite the railway station is an equally clean-lined but less luxurious bus station. United Counties green one-man buses move briskly – there is nothing to hinder them – but do not exactly overwhelm one by their numbers.

From the road you may catch glimpses of MK's parallel transport network, the Redways. This is a network of cycleways and footpaths, of which 120 kilometres out of a planned 200 kilometres plus has been completed, and so called for their red tarmac. They were planned to run through the centres of grid squares rather than follow roads, but this has disadvantages from the point of view of journey-to-work trips – seven per cent, only marginally more than nationally, cycle to work – and perhaps also concerning security and vandalism.

> Redways are widely used for leisure journeys and by children

Recent stretches of Redway have more often run parallel to grid roads. Some users criticise poorly designed features (like blind corners) and poor maintenance. Nonetheless, it is clear that the Redways are widely used for leisure journeys and by school chidren: 46 per cent of MK households have bikes (national average 27 per cent) and accidents are half the national average for cyclists, a quarter for pedestrians.

One future transport facility is the planned heliport. Having lost a public inquiry for a site near MK's main M1 connection, the development corporaion recently got ministerial approval for a less sensitively placed heliport a mile or so further south. It is now looking for a developer. The heliport should provide for both executive and air-taxi services and, a scheduled helicopter service to and from Heathrow.

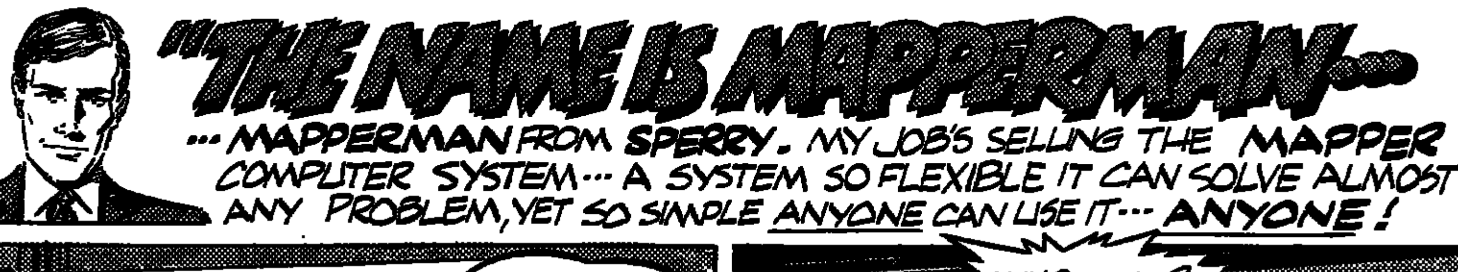
Public transport is the city's Achilles heel. MK is too low in density – on average about 11 persons to the acre – and too wide-spread to support good public transport without a very generous level of subsidy.

Dr Ralph Potter, a transport expert until recently with the Open University, blames the inadequacies of Milton Keynes public transport on the layout of the town and the unwillingness of central government and Buckinghamshire County Council to provide adequate subsidies. There is, he says, no technological answer: only a financial and political one. Wayne Purdue, the development corporation's transport planner, says he came to Milton Keynes with much the same pre-conceptions, but has changed his mind. He points out that buses have high running speeds and this and their direct routes are popular with regular users.

Most households have a bus stop within 200-300 metres of their front doors and the present level of subsidy – £1.1 a year to cover a 30 per cent shortfall from fares – is planned to secure a 30-minute minimum frequency on 11 trunk routes, all running through the town centre.

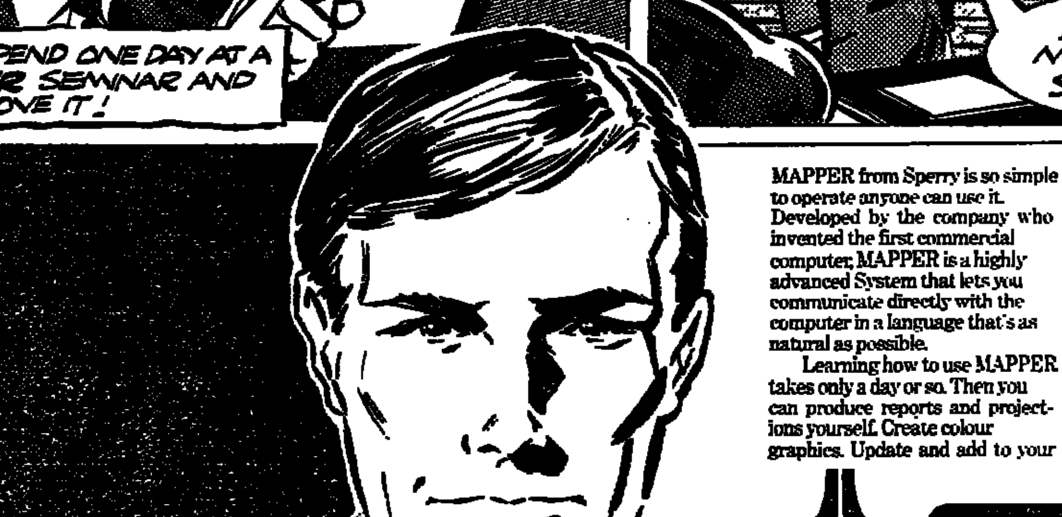
But users complain they cannot rely on that 30-minute frequency and if a bus drops out the wait is a long one. Moreover, whereas the development corporation's share of the subsidy is reducing, the county council (which once proposed a free monorail) is unwilling to contribute more than a modest share (currently less than 20 per cent), and Milton Keynes Borough has had to pick up a bigger bill. Wayne Purdue would not, even with hindsight, alter MK's layout or densities to improve public transport.

Tony Aldous









Football: Superior Liverpool are back on song as Hateley's melody lingers on

Liverpool rise from basement to haunt title contenders

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

Nottingham Forest 0
Liverpool 2

Liverpool started yesterday afternoon amid unaccustomed alarm and discomfort. For the first time in two decades, they found themselves sitting in the basement of the first division but, after an exhibition of stunning authority, they finished in a position more suitable for the reigning League champions.

In an hour and a half, Liverpool climbed from twentieth to thirteenth place and rose in stature from the most unlikely relegation candidates to possible title contenders. That may sound far-fetched, but there was an awesome familiarity about the manner in which they took immediate, irresistible control and about the inevitability of the outcome.

Nottingham Forest had not previously failed to score at home against domestic opponents and had dropped only two out of 15 home points. Yet Liverpool's superiority was so overwhelming, their control so complete that one home supporter stood up after half an hour and begged them "to give us the bloody ball back".

Forest had seen little of it and used it productively scarcely at all. With Lawrenson continuing in his role as a steel girder in midfield, with Johnston willingly prompting at the front and with Gillespie bringing assurance to the back.

Hodge, free apparently to move to Queen's Park Rangers for £200,000 but not to Manchester United for £250,000, did disturb him on three occasions in the final half-hour and so, within a minute, did Bowyer and Davenport.

Although Fairclough, Rush's partner for the afternoon, confirmed his repptation as one of the most promising young defenders in the country, danger seeped through the rest of Forest's defence like some poisonous gas. As soon as one yellow-coated threat was removed, another arrived.

The booking of Hansen was all that interrupted Liverpool's flow, seemingly as effortless as ever, and they scored with their usual efficiency either side of the interval. Dalglish, whose aging talents have yet to be markedly impaired, created the first with a cross designed specifically for Whelan's forehead. With the assistance of Neal, who feels that Liverpool have "broken through a psychological barrier", Dalglish laid on the second as well. His low cross was turned in by Rush, and astonishingly Liverpool have yet to lose a senior game in which the prolific Welshman has claimed a goal.

Although he raised his total to 74 in 116 first division fixtures, his three against Benfica last Wednesday were perhaps the most significant. The self-doubt that had enveloped his colleagues during his absence has now blown away and, as Neal said later: "The clocks were turned back this morning and we went back to the old days".

The evidence, displayed in front of a live television audience as well as Forest's biggest crowd of the season, will hurt more than those who prematurely dismissed the champions. Tottenham Hotspur, their Milk Cup hosts on Wednesday night, might wish they had gone for an afternoon stroll rather that watch ITV.

NOTTINGHAM FOREST: S Sutton; B Gunn, K Swain, J Metgod, C Fairclough, I Bowyer, G Mills, S Hodge, T Christie, P Davenport, C Walsh.
LIVERPOOL: B Grobbelaar; P Neal, A Kennedy, M Lawrenson, R Whelan, A Hansen, K Dalglish, S Lee, I Rush, C Johnston, G Gillespie.
Referee: G Courtney (Spennymoor).

Inter bow to the demi-god Hateley

From David Miller
Milan

AC Milan 2
Internazionale 1

The name of "Attila" of England echoed around the steep terraces of the San Siro, the incessant chanting merging with the crimson smoke bombs as the supporters of AC Milan celebrated their first championship victory over Internazionale for six years. It was a sound fit to gladden the heart of Bobby Robson as he sets off this week to observe Turkey's World Cup team.

In front of an 80,000 crowd, filling the stadium to the lip, the winning goal in the sixtyfifth minute had come from the city's newest sporting demi-God, Mark Hateley, a climbing header struck from 10 yards with the power and finesse of a Lawton or Lofthouse. Or a John Charles. It was the most stunning header I have seen for a long time, and it epitomized Milan's ultimate supremacy in a thrillingly fluctuating local derby in which they had to come from behind.

"Att-i-il" they sang in the streets long after darkness had overtaken a cloudless, golden autumn afternoon. Their pronunciation provides them with their own nickname for this exciting young hero. The destroyer bought from second division Portsmouth has now scored five times in seven games; Internazionale and the famed Rummenigge have been sent packing with their heads down.

As Hateley rose above Collovati to meet Virdis's cross, and the ball leapt like a salmon in the back of Zenda's net, the Italian journalist sitting next to me, with whom conversation throughout the match had been limited to companionable smiles, jumped to his feet almost as high as England's centre-forward and bellowed: "Nice goal!" It is comfortable being English around here at the moment.

Ray Wilkins and Hateley quite outshone their rival foreigners, Liam Brady and Rummenigge. As the match finally ran away from Inter, there was the sight of Brady with hands resignedly on hips, and Rummenigge gesturing with frustration as Italian colleagues failed to live up to his expectations. Wilkins ruled the middle of the field with that calm air he has when he is totally on top of his game, but the real revelation was the extent to which the presence of Hateley, darting hither and thither to get onto the end of old fashioned cross-field high-balls, frightened the pants off the Inter defenders.

For the first quarter of an hour Inter had the edge, with Rummenigge giving Battistini, at right back, a real working over. What did not become apparent until the half hour was that Battistini had suffered an injury during the warm-up, but by the time he was replaced by Icardi, Inter were already ahead. Brady rolled the ball left in the eleventh minute, Rummenigge accelerated round the helpless Battistini and his sharp cross was headed home by Altobelli.

Yet almost immediately, with Baresi, Milan's sweeper, beginning to get a grip of things in defence, Wilkins started to control the middle with Di Bartolomei, Verza and Evani. A minute after the substitution Milan were level as Hateley turned the ball back to Wilkins on the right; he switched a long cross to the left. Virdis knocked the ball square and Di Bartolomei came through with Inter in disarray to smash in a shot from 12 yards.

Just before half-time Rummenigge, looking suspiciously offside, sent a diving header a foot wide and in the first minute of the second half forced Terraneo to save. But all the time Inter were being stretched more by Hateley's running, whatever his limitations on the ground. Baresi, coming up in support of the attack, lofted a high ball from right to left which Hateley, beyond the far post, headed across the face of the goal. The ball was only partially cleared, Virdis pitched it back and again there was Hateley, airborne with perfect timing, to score the goal which brought a fresh eruption of ticker-tapes from the upper gallery.

Four minutes later, true to Italian style, Baresi shamefully brought down Rummenigge when he had a clear run at goal, and twice Sabato came close to equalizing. But it was Hateley who made the final explosive contribution to the match, a more powerful header even than the one for his goal, from a corner by Wilkins, which Zenga just managed to turn over the bar. How the crowd loved him.

AC MILAN: Terraneo; Baresi, Galli, Battistini (sub Icardi), Di Bartolomei, Tassotti, Verza, Wilkins, Hateley, Evani, Virdis.
INTERNAZIONALE: Zenga; Bergomi, Baresi, Mandorlini, Collovati, Ferri, Causio, Sabato, Altobelli, Brady, Rummenigge.



Heading for immortality: Hateley scores the winner

David Miller on solutions to the problems of English cricket Page 10

Everton's brilliance cruelly exposes United's failings

By Simon O'Hagan

Everton 5
Manchester United 0

Put a bet on Everton beating Manchester United in the Milk Cup at Old Trafford tomorrow night. The way life is treating them at the moment, they could score another five goals and make their way back to Liverpool on angels' wings.

To say that Saturday's result has given the match added piquancy would be underselling the sheer impact of Everton's victory – both on United and themselves. For United it was a painful reminder of their shortcomings of character. For Everton it brought the realization that after winning at Liverpool and Inter Bratislava during the previous week, they had completed the transformation from an ordinary team into a formidable one.

"This was as fine a team performance as you could wish to see," Howard Kendall, the Everton manager, said, with the emphasis very much on "team", for in terms of collective energy and understanding, Everton are surely unmatched in the first division.

The present side, not substantially different from the one that a year ago was labouring near the relegation zone, has always played to the full extet of its limitations. NOw, however, those limitations are receding as players like Southall, Reid, Steven and Heath fulfil individual potential in serving the team's cause.

Would that the same process was occurring at United, for so long the home of disparate talents lacking the confidence that comes from being part of a cohesive unit. Here the responsibility lies with the manager, and a performances such as Saturday's calls into question Ron Atkinson's powers of motivation and discipline.

Atkinson, who had never suffered such a heavy defeat as a manager, did not help his side by his selection. Three of the back four were big central defenders – McQueen, Hogg and Moran – and their ponderousness was repeatedly exposed by the speed on the ground of Sheedy, Heath and Sharp. United may be spared Sheedy tomorrow; he suffered a groin strain and was substituted.

Within 35 minutes, Sheedy had scored twice and Heath once, to give Everton a lead which United never looked like reducing. The sheer eagerness of the Everton midfield meant that Robson, Olsen, Strachan and Moses spent most of the afternoon making vain lunges as blue-shirted men rushed by. Everton's fourth and fifth goals, scored late in the second half by Steven and Sharp, underlined the triumph of one side's will and the failure of the other's.

EVERTON: N Southall; G Stevens, P van den Hauwe, K Ratcliffe, D Mountfield, P Reid, T Steven, A Heath, G Sharp, P Bracewell, K Sheedy (sub: A Gray).
MANCHESTER UNITED: G Bailey; G McQueen, A Albiston; R Moses, K Moran (sub: F Stapleton), G Hogg, B Robson, G Strachan, M Hughes, A Brazil, J Olsen.
Referee: G M Tyson (Sunderland).

Clock goes back to Greenwood years

By David Powell

West Ham 3
Arsenal 1

Ron Greenwood, the former West Ham United and England manager, could not have chosen a better day to return to Upton Park. There to promote his autobiography, he must have been reminded of the golden era when West Ham held a reputation for entertainment unequalled by any club in the land.

Apart from Bonds and Pike, who were first-team players when Greenwood left for the England chair seven years ago, the cast has changed; the style, however, is strikingly reminiscent of more than a decade ago. The most vital ingredient in the present mixture is Allen, as outstanding against Arsenal as he has been all season and surely an England player in the making.

Alongside Allen in midfield, Bonds, Pike and Whitton worked like a team of tracker dogs, sniffing out leads to goal and providing the first division's smallest pair of snipers, Goddard and Cottee, with the means to pick off Arsenal's run of five successive Canon League wins.

Perhaps it was the presence of Jennings, aged 39, that made Bonds, 38, feel young again. Playing his 704th League match, Bonds loaded the gun for West Ham's first two goals. After 29 minutes later he chipped in a pass for the unmarked Goddard to join Cottee on seven goals for the season.

With Mariner, Woodcock and Caton injured, Hill came into the Arsenal defence while Nicholas was supposed to have played a forward role alongside Allison. But with Rix still unable to free himself from his poor form, and Talbot only a shadow of the bustling player he has been during Arsenal's surge to the top, Nicholas found himself drawn into midfield.

After the match Don Howe took 40 minutes to emerge from the Arsenal dressing-room but his words were for the players' ears only. With West Ham's best attendance in two seasons, treated to a craking match; it was no time for public condemnations. "Thirty-three thousand at a game like that – I have no criticism anywhere," Howe said as he hurried for the exit.

Allison scored a fine goal for Arsenal from 25 yards but the lasting memory will be of West Ham's third goal, Goddard chesting the ball down and playing it off to Allen, whose cross was converted, via a nudge from Jennings, by Pike.

WEST HAM UNITED: T McAlister; R Stewart, S Walford, P Allen, A Martin, A Gale, S Whitton, P Goddard, A Cottee, W Bonds, G Pike.
ARSENAL: P Jennings; V Anderson, K Sansom, B Talbot, D O'Leary, C Hill, S Robson, G Rix, I Allinson, P Davis, C Nicholas.
REFEREE: A Seville (Birmingham).

New-leaf Coventry in Shapter of accidents

By Vince Wright

Coventry City 1
Sheffield Wednesday 0

Coventry City's habit of conceding late goals was not repeated on Saturday, much to the relief of their manager, Bobby Gould, who feared the worst when Sheffield Wednesday applied fierce pressure in the closing stages of an exciting match. However, protecting a lead which Gibson had given them, Coventry admirably stood their ground to inflict Wednesday's first defeat in the League since early September.

Two of the many odd decisions by the referee, Lester Shapter, provided the main talking points. Both incidents involved Lloyd McGrath, who was playing only his second senior game for Coventry. The first came after 34 minutes when McGrath tripped Shelton inside the penalty area. Mr Shapter, much to Wednesday's chagrin, gave a free kick outside it. In the second half it was Coventry's turn to protest as Mr Shapter ruled that McGrath had fouled Varadi in the box. But their anger disappeared when Ogrizovic dived the right way to save Sterland's spot-kick.

Despite the controversies, neither manager criticized the referee. Howard Wilkinson, of Wednesday, preferred instead to blame his team for not being positive enough in the opening half hour. As it was, the unflappable Ogrizovic easily dealt with Wednesday's stream of high balls.

Coventry's attacks were less frequent but more dangerous. Bennett wasted a glorious opportunity created by Gynn's thrilling left-wing run before Gibson scored the deciding goal in the twenty-sixth minute. Regis did his best work in defence as Wednesday began to assert themselves in the manner of title contenders. However, the real drama happened at the other end when a spectator ran on to the pitch and prevented what could have been a second Coventry goal by blocking Gynn's cross.

This was the type of fixture which would never be considered for live television, yet the entertainment value was equal to anything I have seen this season.



Ogrizovic: unflappable

COVENTRY CITY: S Ogrizovic; K Stephens, M Adams, K Hibbitt, L McGrath, T Peake, D Bennett, M Gynn, C Regis, T Gibson, P Barnes.
SHEFFIELD WEDNESDAY: M Hodge; M Sterland, P Shirtliff, M Smith, M Lyons, N Worthington, B Marwood, A Blair, I Varadi, L Chapman, G Shelton.
Referee: L Shapter (Torquay).

Contenders bunch at top of leader board

By Paul Harrison

It is not only golf that has an Open Championship. The first division leader board remains tightly bunched, only 10 points covering more than half the division.

Tottenham Hotspur had Hoddle back in commanding form against Stoke City at White Hart Lane. Stoke, everybody's tip to visit the second division next season, duly lost, 4-0.

Chiedozie, Tottenham's Nigerian winger, got one of the goals. He may not be allowed by Peter Shreeves, his manager, to play for his country in the World Cup game against Liberia next weekend. Tottenham have to play West Bromwich on Saturday, then Bruges in midweek. They could need even all their resources for that task.

Stoke's options are more limited. The best news of the weekend for Bill Asprey, their manager, was that any money he gets from selling players can be used to buy others, and not to reduce the club's massive overdraft of nearly half a milliom pounds.

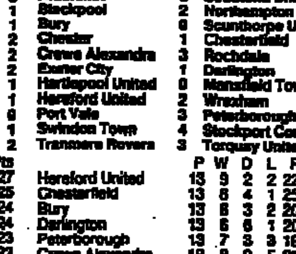
Norwich City could also do with some cheering up. Much of their main stand was destroyed in a fire last week. On Saturday, Channon, in his 850th League appearance, supplied a little tonic of his own, scoring one, and making the other in the 2-0 defeat of **Queen's Park Rangers.**

Watford score more goals than most. Unfortunately, their defence leaks abominably. They shared six with **Newcastle United** at Vicarage Road, and have still not won at home this season.

In the second division, things go from bad to worse for **Portsmouth.** The previous week, they lost their unbeaten record at **Wimbledon.** On Saturday, they surrendered their home record to **Wolverhampton Wanderers**, whose 1-0 victory was their first away win in 16 attempts.

Blackburn Rovers, who started the day second in the table, lost 2-1 at Maine Road, before nearly 24,000 the division's highest attendance. The task will get no easier for Blackburn, as next Saturday they travel to Oxford United, the leaders.

Lovell, who has scored Millwall's last seven goals, earned them a home point against **Bristol City**, and they remain third division leaders. **Hereford United** are on top of the fourth division, dumping **Wrexham** back into reality, 2-1.



Off: Berry, of Stoke, gets his marching orders, despite the advocacy of Hudson (No 8)

Rangers put faith in competence

By Hugh Taylor

Rangers 1
Dundee United 0

A well-taken goal by Ferguson in the forty-fourth minute was enough to give Rangers victory in this Scottish League Cupb final at Hampden Park yesterday. It was neatly designed and lethally executed by the former defender and it was one of the few moves of any distinction in a game which failed to provide excitement or touches of artistry for a crowd of 44,698 on a dreary afternoon.

United seemed again overawed by both Hampden and Rangers, who have become a jinxed to them, and never looked anything like their real selves, even in the second half when their opponents were content to defend.

Without showing the skill needed to overcome Internazionale, of Milan, in the next leg of the UEFA Cup, Rangers were at least competent and strong and deserved their win. They treated United almost with disdain in the second half. With Sturrock dominated by McPherson, who earned the man of the match award, the United attack was lifeless.

Rangers did enough in the first half to win. The usually reliable United defence appeared worried by the clever touches of Cooper and the dash of Ferguson: to beat McAlpine with an accurate drive.

Sturrock had the ballin the other net, only to be judged offside. The speedy Milne had to go off in the eleventh minute with a recurrence of a groin injury and this seemed to envelop United in gloom.

Nor was it a display to please anyone apart from the Rangers supporters, who gave their team – severely castigated after their dismal defeat in Milan – an ecstatic reception as they paraded the new Skol trophy at the end of the match.

DUNDEE UNITED: H McAlpine; J Holt (sub J Clark), M Malpas, R Gough, P Hegarty, D Narey, E Bannon, R Milne (sub S Beedie), W Kirkwood, P Sturrock, D Dodds.
RANGERS: P McCloy, A Dawson, M McClelland, D McPherson, C Paterson, I Redford, R Russell (sub R Prytz), C Fraser, I Ferguson (sub D Mitchell), A McCoist, D Cooper.
REFEREE: B McGinley (Balfron).

Better day on the way for capital

With a crowd of 20,156, new signings on display and a recent improvement in form by both teams, the Edinburgh derby between Heart of Midlothian and Hibernian at Tynecastle was expected to be a showpiece (Hugh Talyor writes). Only for 15 minutes at the start did it produce the attractive football for which these famous old clubs have been renowned. It went sour after the bright opening and degenerated into fierce tackling, tight marking and endless running.

A 0-0 draw was a fair result. Even if the match never earned its place as the best of a curtailed primier division programme, there was enough talent on view to allow the supporters to hope that better days are in store for the capital's clubs, who have been too long in the shadows.

As the League leaders were not in action because of the League Cup final, the matches played had no bearing on the race for the championship, which is developming into a three-pronged assault by Aberdeen, Celtic and Rangers. But St Mirren improved their prospects of joining the elite by beating their Renfrewshire rivals, Morton, 2-1 at Paisley through goals scored by McAvennie and Fitzpatrick. Gillespie scored for Morton, who are at the foot of the table with five points.

Another rough ride on the dodgems

By Clive White

Birmingham City 0
Oxford United 0

This was not a match for the squeamish, the softie who likes happy endings. But then neither was it a match for the hard-nosed sports reporter. Come to think of it, nor could many among the committed crowd of 20,416 have gained much satisfaction.

However both managers enjoyed it, and possibly a few players I can think of. It seems that whenever teams challenging for honours meet these days, football takes a back seat in a game of human dodgems. Players were clattering into each other with sickening thuds, but the ball, sometimes by pure coincidence, was usually close enough at hand to justify the "accident".

Surprisingly, no fenders were broken, and only one player booked: Lawrence, of Oxford United, for failing to return the ball promptly at a throw-in. It was the longest piece of possession anyone had. The poor little round thing was belted around midfield without ever comeing to rest in a cradling net. About the only time the ball was on target was from a back pass. The hoarding above the Railway End seemed to have the answer: "Let Us Finish Your Products – Metal Treatments."

The reason for such a steely afternoon, quite apart from the bait of three particularly valuable points, was, of course, the return of Jim Smith, the Oxford manager. The bitterness of his dismissa from Birmingham City, one of the most unsavoury of recent years, he can still taste despite all his sweet successes since. A draw seemed less acceptable to him than it did to Ron Saunders, his successor, who seemed well prepared for it, with five defenders stretched across the back. Having said that, the most noteworthy goal attempts did come from the home team: Wright had a ferocious free kick superbly pushed over by Hardwick; Bremner whacked the foot of the post; and Hopkins headed the only clear opportunity centimetres wide.

As Smith said, Oxford have nothing to fear from Birmingham, as the pair lead the race for promotion. Oxford proved on Saturday that they can mix it when the occasion demands; Hebberd, for one, revealed a surprising robustness for a player of such delicate skills. But with football back in the driving seat, I expect this little Oxford racer to show its class.

BIRMINGHAM CITY: D Seaman; B Roberts, W Wright, K Armstrong, J Hagan, M Jones, D Bremner, G Daly, M Harford, W Clarke, R Hopkins.
OXFORD UNITED: S Hardwick; D Langan, G Briggs, M Shotton, R McDonald, G Lawrence, T Hebberd, J Aldridge, W Hamilton, P Rhoades-Brown (sub: K Brock), J Trewick.
Referee: T Mills (Barnsley).

Maidstone beaten at their own game

By Paul Newman

Scarborough and Maidstone United, two of the most famous FA CUp giant-killing clubs of recent seasons, have failed to reach this year's first round, the draw for which will be made today. The two Gola League clubs were beaten inthe fourth qualifying round on Saturday by clubs from lower leagues.

Wheatley gave Tow Law Town (Northern League) a 1-0 victory over Scarborough with a goal after 40 minutes and Bishop's Stortford (Isthmian League) beat Maidstone by the same margin with a goal by Harris 10 minutes from the end. Two more Gola League clubs, Kettering Town and Kidderminster Harriers, face difficult replays after being held to 1-1 draws on their own grounds by Harrow Borough (Isthmian League) and King's Lynn (Southern League) respectively, and Dagenham had to wait six minutes from time for Watson to give them a 1-0 win at Aveley (Isthmian League).

Buckingham Town (United Counties League) are through to the first round for the first time in their 101-year history after a 3-1 home victory over Barking (Isthmian League), who had Phillips, Macfarlane and Hallybone sent off. Burton Albion (Northern Premier League) had Neil Warnock, their player-manager, and Vaughan, a defender, dismissed during their 1-1 draw at Wycombe Wanderers (Isthmian League).

Metropolitan Police, 3-1 winners away to another Isthmian League side, Harlow Town, have reached the first round for only the second time (on the previous occasion, in 1931, they lost 9-0 away to Northampton Town). Farnborough Town (Isthmian League), who beat Chippenham Town (Western League) 2-1, are through for the second year in succession and Penrith, 3-2 winners over their North West Counties League rivals, Formby, have now reached this stage three times in the last four years.

First division

Chelsea	2	Ipswich Town	0
Coventry City	1	Sheffield Wed	0
Everton	5	Manchester United	0
Leicester City	5	Aston Villa	0
Norwich City	2	QPR	0
Nottingham Forest	0	Liverpool	2
Sunderland	3	Luton Town	0
Tottenham	4	Stoke City	0
Watford	3	Newcastle United	3
West Bromwich	0	Southampton	0
West Ham United	3	Arsenal	1

Yesterday

NOTTS FOREST (0) 0 LIVERPOOL (1) 2
19 838 Whelan, Rush

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Arsenal	12	8	1	3	28	16	25
Everton	12	7	2	3	24	18	23
Tottenham	12	7	1	4	25	11	22
Sheffield Wed	12	6	3	3	24	15	21
West Ham United	12	6	3	3	20	19	21
Manchester United	12	5	5	2	20	14	20
Nottingham Forest	12	5	3	4	20	17	18
Sunderland	12	4	5	3	18	15	17
Southampton	12	4	5	3	15	14	17
Newcastle United	12	4	5	3	24	24	17
Chelsea	12	4	4	4	15	11	16
Ipswich Town	12	3	6	3	14	14	15
Liverpool	12	3	5	4	14	14	14
QPR	11	3	5	3	19	21	14
Norwich City	12	3	5	4	16	18	14
Aston Villa	12	4	2	6	17	27	14
West Bromwich	12	3	4	5	17	16	13
Coventry City	12	3	3	6	9	14	12
Leicester City	12	3	3	6	18	27	12
Luton Town	12	3	3	6	15	24	12
Watford	12	1	5	6	23	29	8
Stoke City	11	1	4	6	11	26	7

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Arsenal 1, West Ham 0; Luton 3, Fulham 0; Southampton 2, Birmingham 2; Swansea 0, Brighton 0

IRISH LEAGUE: Ulster Cup: Ards 1, Larne 1; Ballymena 0, Crusaders 2; Carrick Rngrs 1, Distillery 3, Coleraine 4, Newry T 0; Glenavon 3, Bangor 0; Linfield 2, Glentoran 0; Portadown 2, Cliftonville 1

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Buxton 2 Witton 1; Gainsborough 2 Chorley 0; Grantham 0 Oswestry 0; Horwich 1 Stafford Rngrs1; Hyde Utd 2 Matlock 1, Morecambe 3 Rhyl 4; Southport 1 Bangor City 1; Worksop 5 Sth Liverpool 0.

Second division

Barnsley	1	Charlton	0
Birmingham City	0	Oxford United	0
Cardiff City	2	Grimsby Town	4
Carlisle United	0	Huddersfield Town	1
Crystal Palace	2	Fulham	2
Leeds United	2	Middlesbrough	0
Manchester City	2	Blackburn Rovers	1
Oldham Athletic	3	Notts County	2
Portsmouth	0	Wolverhampton	1
Sheffield United	3	Wimbledon	0
Shrewsbury Town	0	Brighton	0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Oxford United	11	8	2	1	28	9	26
Birmingham City	12	8	1	3	16	8	25
Blackburn Rovers	12	7	3	2	25	11	24
Portsmouth	12	7	3	2	18	11	24
Barnsley	12	6	3	3	14	7	21
Grimsby Town	12	7	0	5	24	20	21
Brighton	12	6	2	4	15	8	20
Shrewsbury Town	12	6	2	4	22	16	20
Manchester City	12	6	2	4	17	12	20
Leeds United	12	6	1	5	20	12	19
Fulham	12	6	1	5	20	21	19
Oldham Athletic	12	5	2	5	15	23	17
Wimbledon	12	5	1	6	20	24	16
Charlton	12	4	3	5	18	14	15
Huddersfield Town	12	4	3	5	11	17	15
Wolverhampton	12	4	2	6	17	23	14
Sheffield United	12	3	4	5	19	22	13
Middlesbrough	12	4	1	7	16	23	13
Carlisle United	12	3	2	7	7	20	11
Crystal Palace	11	2	2	7	11	18	8
Cardiff City	12	2	0	10	15	29	6
Notts County	12	2	0	10	13	31	6

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier Division: Chelmsford 2, Fareham T 0; Gravesend 1, Corby 2; Shepshed 3, Cheltenham 1; Welling Utd 0, Trowbridge 0; Willenhall 2, Crawley 0. Midland Division: Aylesbury 3, Forest Green Rovers 1; Bridgnorth 0, Bromsgrove Rovers 2; Milton Keynes 2, Redditch 6; Oldbury 4, Coventry Sporting 2. Southern Division: Addlestone 2, Dunstable 0; Andover 2, Gosport Borough 1; Ashford 1, Cambridge City 1; Basingstoke 3, Waterlooville 2; Hillingdon 0, Poole 0; Salisbury 2, Dover 0; Thanet 4, Chatham 2; Tonbridge 1, Woodford 0.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier Division: Billericay 1, Epsom and Ewell 0; Hayes 4, Croydon 0; Hendon 0, Carshalton Ath 2; Hitchin T 0, Sutton Utd 2; Walthamstow Ave 2, Leytonstone & Ilford 0. First division: Clapton 1, Kingstonian 3; Hertford 2, Basildon 2; Hornchurch 0, Leatherhead 4; St Albans 3, Oxford City 2; Tilbury 2, Bromley 1; Walton and Hersham 0, Woking 0. Second division, north: Barton Rovers 1, Marlow 1; Berkhamsted 0, Finchley 1; Cheshunt 3, Leyton Wingate 2; Flackwell Heath 2, Saffron Walden 2; Letchworth GC 1, Chalfont St Peter 2; Royston 0, Epping 0; Stevenage 3, Heybridge Swifts 1; Ware 0, Tring 3. Second division, south: Bracknell 2, Petersfield 1; Camberley 1, Feltham ; Dorking 0, Banstead 2; Molesey 3, Rainham 0; Newbury 0, Uxbridge 2; Southall 1, Eastbourne United 1; Whyteleafe 2, Ruislip Manor 1.
Friendly: Spurs XI 1, Dulwich Hamlet 3.
GOLA LEAGUE: Gateshead 2 Northwich Vic 5; Runcorn 0 Bath 0; Telford Utd 0 Altrincham 2; Wealdstone 2 Barrow 2.

Third division

Bournemouth	2	Preston North End	0
Brentford	2	York City	1
Bristol Rovers	1	Hull City	1
Burnley	3	Bolton Wanderers	2
Cambridge United	0	Swansea City	2
Gillingham	2	Bradford City	2
Lincoln City	5	Reading	1
Millwall	1	Bristol City	1
Rotherham United	2	Derby County	0
Walsall	1	Newport County	1
Wigan Athletic	4	Orient	2

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Millwall	13	8	3	2	25	12	27
Bristol Rovers	13	7	4	2	17	9	25
Bradford City	13	7	3	3	17	10	24
Rotherham United	13	7	3	3	18	12	24
Doncaster Rovers	13	7	2	4	25	18	23
Bristol City	13	6	4	3	20	16	22
Gillingham	13	6	3	4	25	22	21
York City	13	6	3	4	18	17	21
Brentford	12	6	2	4	18	13	20
Hull City	13	5	5	3	17	12	20
Derby County	13	5	3	5	17	15	18
Walsall	13	4	6	3	17	16	18
Wigan Athletic	13	5	3	5	12	15	18
Burnley	13	4	5	4	19	20	17
Reading	13	5	2	6	17	21	17
Bournemouth	13	4	4	5	15	13	16
Newport County	12	3	5	4	11	12	14
Lincoln City	12	3	4	5	16	14	13
Bolton Wanderers	13	4	1	8	25	24	13
Orient	13	4	1	8	16	24	13
Swansea City	13	4	1	8	15	24	13
Preston North End	13	4	0	9	14	31	12
Plymouth Argyle	13	2	5	6	21	31	11
Cambridge United	12	1	2	9	11	25	5

Fourth division

Aldershot	6	Southend United	2
Blackpool	2	Northampton	1
Bury	0	Scunthorpe United	1
Chester	1	Chesterfield	1
Crewe Alexandra	3	Rochdale	1
Exeter City	1	Darlington	1
Hartlepool United	0	Mansfield Town	0
Hereford United	2	Wrexham	1
Port Vale	3	Peterborough	1
Swindon Town	4	Stockport County	0
Tranmere Rovers	3	Torquay United	1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Hereford United	13	9	2	2	22	9	29
Chesterfield	13	8	4	1	25	11	28
Bury	13	8	3	2	20	10	27
Darlington	13	6	6	1	20	8	24
Peterborough	13	7	3	3	19	11	24
Crewe Alexandra	13	8	0	5	21	18	24
Port Vale	13	6	4	3	16	12	22
Hartlepool United	13	6	4	3	17	16	22
Tranmere Rovers	13	7	0	6	22	18	21
Colchester United	13	6	3	4	26	24	21
Blackpool	13	5	5	3	18	14	20
Mansfield Town	13	4	5	4	9	9	17
Scunthorpe United	13	4	4	5	21	19	16
Swindon Town	13	4	4	5	19	18	16
Chester	13	3	5	5	15	19	14
Exeter City	13	3	5	5	18	21	14
Southend United	13	3	5	5	18	21	14
Stockport County	13	3	4	6	14	22	13
Aldershot	13	3	3	7	16	21	12
Wrexham	12	3	1	8	18	23	10
Northampton	13	3	1	9	14	23	10
Torquay United	13	2	4	7	11	20	10
Rochdale	13	2	3	8	10	21	9
Halifax Town	12	3	0	9	7	21	9

FA CUP (4th Qualifying Rnd): Aveley 0 Dagenham 1; Barnet 3 Boston Utd 1; Bishops Auckland 0 Macclesfield 2; Bishops Stort 1 Maidstone 0; Blue Star 0 Burscough 0; Bognor Regis 2 Frome T 0; Buckingham T 3 Barking 1; Canterbury 0 Enfield 1; Farnborough 2 Chippenham T 1; Folkestone 2 Fisher Ath 2; Frickley Ath 5 Moor Green 0; Gray's Ath 1 Dartford 3; Harlow 1 Metro Police 3;

Hastings 1 Staines T 1; Hednesford 0 Nuneaton 4; Kettering 1 Harrow 1; Kidderminster 1 Kings Lynn 1; Marine 0 Whitby T 1; Merthyr T 1 Barry 1; Mossley 0 Goole 1; Penrith 3 Formby 2; Stalybridge Celtic 1 Workington 0; Stourbridge 1 V S Rugby 1; Tow Law T 1 Scarborough 0; Weymouth 3 Worcester 1; Windsor & Eton 5 Tooting and

Scottish premier division

Dundee	1	Dumbarton	1
Hearts	0	Hibernian	0
St Mirren	2	Morton	1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Aberdeen	11	9	1	1	27	6	19
Celtic	11	7	4	0	21	7	18
Rangers	11	6	4	1	11	2	16
St Mirren	12	6	1	5	13	14	13
Hearts	12	5	1	6	11	16	11
Dundee United	11	4	1	6	13	15	9
Dumbarton	12	3	3	6	12	15	9
Dundee	12	3	2	7	16	20	8
Hibernian	12	3	2	7	11	19	8
Morton	12	2	1	9	10	31	5

Yesterday

Scottish League Cup Final (at Hampden Park)

DUNDEE UNITED (0) 0 RANGERS (1) 1
44,698 Ferguson

Mitcham 0; Wycombe Wdrs 1 Burton Albion 1; Yeovil 3 Witney T 1.

WELSH LEAGUE: National Division: Blaenrhondda 2 Caerleon 2; Brecon 2 Pontllanfraith 1; Bridgend 3 Ebbw Vale 1; Briton Ferry 4 Cwmbran 1; Caerau 2 Haverfordwest 2; Llanelli 3 Milford 1; Port Talbot 3 Pembroke 1; Ton Pentre 0 Maesteg Park 2.

SOUTH EAST LEAGUE: First Division: Arsenal 1, Portsmouth 4; Chelsea 1, Ipswich 2; Gillingham 1, Fulham 0; Millwall 4, Charlton 0; Norwich 2, Spurs 4; Orient 6, Camb Utd 2; Watford 3, Southend 0; West Ham 7, QPR 2. Second Division: Brentford 1, Spurs 1; Brighton 1, Swindon 1; Palace 3, Reading 2; Southend 2, Bristol Rovers 4; Wimbledon 1, West Ham 1.

SCOTTISH RESERVE LEAGUE: Premier Division: Hibernian 0, Hearts 1; Rangers 0, Celtic 1.

NORTH WEST COUNTIES LEAGUE: Caernafon Town 4, Winsford United 0; Curzon Ashton 2, Leek Town 3; Eastwood Hanley 3, Fleetwood Town 2; Glossop 3, Leyland Motors 2; Lancaster City 0, Congleton Town 2; Prescot Cables 2, St Helens Town 1; Radcliffe Boro 1, Bootle 0; Netherfield 1, Accrington Stanley 1.
ARTHURIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Malvernians 3, Lancing OB 2. First division:

Scottish first division

Ayr United	2	Falkirk	0
Clydebank	1	Meadowbank	0
East Fife	1	Motherwell	2
Forfar Athletic	0	Airdrieonians	0
Hamilton	0	Clyde	2
Partick Thistle	1	Brechin City	2
St Johnstone	0	Kilmarnock	1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Airdrieonians	12	9	1	2	22	9	19
Clydebank	12	7	3	2	19	8	17
Motherwell	12	7	2	3	20	13	16
Forfar Athletic	12	6	2	4	23	14	14
Brechin City	12	6	2	4	19	15	14
Ayr United	12	4	5	3	14	11	13
Hamilton	12	5	2	5	15	16	12
Clyde	12	3	5	4	19	18	11
East Fife	12	2	6	4	20	22	10
Kilmarnock	12	4	2	6	10	25	10
Falkirk	12	4	1	7	19	27	9
Partick Thistle	12	2	4	6	12	17	8
Meadowbank	12	2	4	6	16	22	8
St Johnstone	12	3	1	8	16	27	7

Bradfieldians 4, Wellingburians 3; Reptonians 5, Etonians 0; Wykehamists 0, Harrovians 3.
SCHOOLS MATCH: Shrewsbury 3, Eton 0.

SINGAPORE: Merlion Cup: Final: Iraq 2, South Korea 1 (aet). Third place: Netherlands XI 3, Australia 0.

NORTHERN LEAGUE: Whitley Bay 8, Consett 0; Peterlee 1, Billingham 2; Ryhope 1, Ferryhill 3, Hadon 1, Gretna 1; Blyth Spartans 4, Horden CW 0; North Shields 2, Chester-le-Street 0; South Bank 2, Spennymoor 0.

WESTERN LEAGUE: Bideford 3, Clandown 0; Bristol City 0, Mangotsfield United 1; Chard Town 0, Dawlish Town 0; Melksham Town 2, Liskeard Athletic 1; Minehead 3, Devizes Town 3; Paulton Rovers 4, Shepton Mallet 0; Plymouth 4, Weston-Super-Mare 2; Saltash 3, Clevedon 0; Taunton Town 0, Bristol Manor Farm 1.
SOMERSET PREMIER CUP: Welton Rovers 0, Glastonbury 0.

EASTERN COUNTIES LEAGUE: Braintree 1, Great Yarmouth 1; Bury 4, Brantham 1; Felixstowe 2, Haverhill 2; Gorleston 2, Histon 1; Harwich 1, March 2; Newmarket 3, Clacton 1; Soham 0, Colchester 3; Sudbury 3, Ely 0; Tiptree 2, Chatteris 0; Thetford 0, Stowmarket 2; Wisbech 1, Lowestoft 0.

Scottish second division

Arbroath	1	Cowdenbeath	1
Berwick	2	Stenhousemuir	2
Dunfermline	2	Alloa Athletic	2
Queen's Park	0	Montrose	1
Raith Rovers	3	Albion Rovers	0
Stirling Albion	2	Queen of South	0
Stranraer	1	East Stirling	1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Dunfermline	12	9	2	1	27	8	20
Alloa Athletic	12	7	5	0	19	8	19
Montrose	12	9	0	3	18	12	18
Stenhousemuir	12	4	5	3	13	14	13
Cowdenbeath	12	5	2	5	20	14	12
Queen of South	12	3	5	4	17	18	11
Raith Rovers	12	4	3	5	16	17	11
Berwick	12	4	3	5	13	15	11
Stranraer	12	5	1	6	14	18	11
Stirling Albion	12	3	3	6	14	15	9
Queen's Park	12	4	1	7	18	22	9
Arbroath	12	3	3	6	11	19	9
Albion Rovers	12	4	1	7	15	24	9
East Stirling	12	0	6	6	13	23	6

ENGLAND SCHOOLS TROPHY: Third round: Redbridge 6, Colchester 0; Vale of White Horse 0, Reading 0.

MIDDLESEX SENIOR CUP: First round: Hampton 3, Haringey 0; Hounslow 2, Northwood 2.

COMBINED COUNTIES LEAGUE: BAE 3, Farleigh 1; Chobham 0, Ash 0; Cobham 0, Westfield 1; Fleet 0, Malden Vale 2; Frimley Green 0, Merstham 2; Hartley W 1, Horley 1; Malden 1, Cove 0; Virginia Water 5, Farnham 2.

NORTHERN COUNTIES EAST LEAGUE: Premier division: Alfreton 3, Thackley 0; Belper 3, Mexborough 1; Bentley Victoria 0, Bottom 1; Denaby 2, Guisborough 4; Eastwood 2, Bridlington Trinity 1; Emley 3, Heanor 0; Guiseley, 3, Sutton 0; Ilkeston Town 0, Arnold 2; Spalding United 0, Pontefract Cols 1.

ESSEX SENIOR LEAGUE: Bowers 0, Halmsford 0; Brentwood 1; Ford 3; Coggleshall 0, Brightlingsea 6; East Ham 1, E Thurrock 1; Halstead 1, Canvey Island 2; Maldon 5, Sawbridgeworth 1; Stansted 2, Wivenhoe 2; Witham 3, Eton Manor 0.

UNITED COUNTIES LEAGUE: Baldock 4, Bourne 0; Brackley 4, Desborough 1; Eynesbury 3, Potton 3; Holbeach 1, Ampthill 2; Irthlingboro D 2, Stotfold 2; Raunds 1, Arlesey 2; S and L Corby 2, Rothwell 1; Wootton 5, Stamford 4.

WORLD CUP: African Zone, qualifying group one: (in Khartoum): Sudan 0, Tanzania 0 (Agg: 1-1. Sudan qualify for second round on away goals).

SURREY SENIOR CUP: Third qualifying round, replays: O Suttonians 3, Egham 7; Cranleigh 1, Godalming 3.

HELLENIC LEAGUE: Bicester 1, Almondsbury Greenway 1; Fairford 1, Abingdon 1, Moreton 7, Clanfield 0; Morris Motors 1, Rayners Lane 4; Shortwood 4, Thame 1; Supermarine 0, Sharpness 0

SPARTAN LEAGUE: Burnham 3, Beckton 1 (abandoned 85th min, fighting on pitch); Collier Row 4, Brob Barnet 1; Corinthian-Casuals 7, Redhill 2, Pennant 2, Brimsdown 4; Waltham Abbey 0, Hanwell 3.

BERKS AND BUCKS SENIOR CUP: First round: Abingdon 1, Wokingham 3; Beaconsfield 0, Chesham 2; Holmer Green 2 Wolverton 2 (aet); Wallingford 2, Winslow 1 (aet); Maidenhead United 1, Wantage 2 (aet).

SUSSEX SENIOR CUP: Second round: Burgess Hill Town 0, Chichester City 4; Hailsham Town 1, Three Bridges 1; Hassocks 1, Southwick 1; Horsham 4, Horsham YMCA 2; Midhurst 2, Worthing 5; Peacehaven and Telscombe 0, Steyning Town 1; East Grinstead 2, Haywards Heath 1; Wigmore 1, Pagham 1; Albion 4, Wick 3

SUSSEX RUR CHARITY CUP: First round: Storrington 2, Forring 3

SUSSEX COURTY LEAGUE: First division: Eastbourne Town 1, Ringmer 1. Challenge Cup: First round Hastings Town 5, Bexhill Town 4.

Leading goalscorers

FIRST DIVISION: G Bannister (QPR), 14, M Falco (Tottenham), 11, G Thompson (WBA), 10, E Gates (Ipswich), 9, G Lineker (Leicester), 9, G Sharp (Everton), 9.

SECOND DIVISION: J Aldridge (Oxford), 11, G Stevens (Shrewsbury), 10, W Hamilton (Oxford), 9, C Thompson (Blackburn), 9, W Clarke (Birmingham), 9.

THIRD DIVISION: G Oghani (Bolton), 13, K Wilson (Derby), S Lovell (Millwall), 12, A Cascarino (Gillingham), 11, S Johnson (Wigan), 11.

FOURTH DIVISION: A Adcock (Colchester), 13, J Clayton (Tranmere), 12, S Phillips (Hereford), 10, A Mayes (Swindon), 9, J Steele (Wrexham), 9.

GOLF

Brown is on course to earn tour exemption

Pensacola, Florida (Reuter) - Ken Brown of Britain, shot a two-under-par 69 to take a one-stroke lead after three rounds of the $300,000 (£250,000) dollar Pensacola Open golf tournament on Saturday.

Brown, with 16 pars and two birdies over the 7,093-yard Perdido Bay Resort course, saved par on four occasions. But the European Ryder Cup team member has three players, John Hahaffey, Bill Kratzert and Joey Sindelar, a PGA tour newcomer, breathing down his neck on nine-under par 204. One stroke behind them are Danny Edwards and Ralph Landrum, the first-round leader.

Brown's performance in this last official event of the 1984 PGA tour puts him a position to earn a two-year exemption from qualifying for the United States tour. He is curently at 151 on the tour's money list and needs about *$15,600* to break into the top 125 exempt players. A three-way tie for third place, or better, would give him the breakthrough.

Tom Watson, who bypassed this event, captured his fifth Arnold Palmer Award as the year's leading money winner when his two closest challengers, fellow Americans Mark O'Meara and Andy Bean, failed to make the 36-hole cut here. Watson, who has $476,260 in official earnings this year, last won the award in 1980.

Calvin Peete, who also bypassed the event, secured the Vardon Trophy for the tour's lowest stroke average when O'Meara, his closest pursuer, returned a two-round total of *149 to missed the cut by six* strokes.

THIRD ROUND SCORES: (US unless stated): 203: K Brown (GB), 66, 68, 69; 204: J Sindelar, 70, 68, 66; J Mahaffey, 67, 67, 70; B Kratzert, 67, 66, 71; 205: D Edwards, 66, 68, 71; R Landrum, 63, 69, 73; 206: S Hoch, 70, 67, 69; T Norris, 67, 68, 71; 207: G Sauers, 70, 69, 68; G Burns, 72, 66, 69; D Pohl, 67, 70, 70; E Fiori, 67, 70, 70; L Thompson, 67, 67, 73. GB SCORE: 214: P Oosterhuis, 71, 72, 71.

Ballesteros slip lets in Wadkins

Kurimoto, Japan (Reuter) - Lanny Wadkins shot a final-round 63 to eclipse his fellow-American Tom Watson, and Severiano Ballesteros of Spain, to win a tournament titled the World Golf *Championship* by four strokes here yesterday.

Wadkins scored seven birdies over the 6,798-yard, par-70 Oak Hills course for a 14-under-par 266 total, as Ballesteros, who took a one-stroke lead into the final round, shot his second successive 73 to finish in sixth place, eight strokes behind. It was the American's first win of the year.

"I feel great," Wadkins said after his triumph. "I played very well. I did not miss a green today."

Ballesteros came to grief over the back nine after collecting two birdies before the turn. The Open champion faltered with an eight at the par-five sixteenth and dropped another shot at the next hole to finish on 274.

Final scores (US unless stated): 266: L Wadkins 69, 64, 70, 63; 270: N Price (SA) 67, 70, 66, 67; Chen Tze-Min (Tai) 68, 70, 69, 68; 273: T Watson 69, 68, 66, 70; D Graham (Aust) 68, 70, 68, 67; 274: S Ballesteros (Sp) 67, 61, 73, 73; 275: G Marsh (Aus) 70, 70, 68, 67; I Aoki (Jpn) 68, 71, 68, 68; 276: C Peete 71, 70, 68, 67; S Torrance (GB) 69, 68, 73, 66; 277: R Caldwell 66, 75, 71, 65; T Gale (Aust) 67, 71, 69, 70; Kuramoto (Jpn) 69, 68, 71, 69; 278: N Faldo (GB) 70, 70, 69, 69; 279: S Lyle (GB) 72, 68, 71, 68; H Irwin 68, 73, 69, 69; K Arai (Jpn) 68, 75, 68, 68; G Norman (Aust) 72, 65, 71, 71; J-M Canizares (Sp) 62, 71, 73, 73; 280: Chen Tze-Chung (Tai) 68, 71, 68, 73; 281: B Langer (WG) 69, 73, 70, 69; 282: B Shearer (Aust) 72, 69, 71, 70; Hsieh Min-Nan (Tai) 71, 70, 67, 74; 284: Nakajima (Jpn) 73, 67, 76, 68; Saburo Fujiki (Jpn) 68, 75, 67, 74; 287: J Nelford (Can) 68, 70, 71, 78.

TENNIS

Striking it rich in Brighton as JR's well dries up

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

Sylvia Hanika, a left-handed German who combines strength with an extraordinary variety of buzzing spins, won the £26,700 first prize in the singles event of the Pretty Polly tournament at the Brighton Centre yesterday. In a final that had everything except the spice of a dramatic finish, she beat Joanne Russell 6-3, 1-6, 6-2. These experienced players were more consistent than two promising teenagers, Pascale Paradis and Andrea Temesvari, in Saturday's semi-finals. Miss Temesvari, though, gave Miss Russell such a testing match that, yesterday, it was no surprise when Miss Russell's concentration eventually insisted on a breather.

Against Miss Temesvari and Miss Hanika in turn, Miss Russell had to maintain a level of performance that tired the mind as much as it tired the body. At the beginning of yesterday's third set she hit a loose patch that cost her 15 points out of 16. Miss Russell recovered from 0-4 to 2-4 but her chance had gone. Miss Hanika responded with two commanding games

It may be wondered why the final of such a distinguished tournament should be contested by players ranked only nineteenth and thirty-fourth in the world. But in the absence of Martina Navratilova, Chris Lloyd, Tracy Austin and Andrea Jaeger (the last two are temporarily out of the game), there are plenty of players capable of winning the kind of prize money that is easier to write than to believe.

Miss Hanika, for example, has been runner-up for the French title and has four times reached the last eight of the US championship. But this Brighton success was her first in the big event since she beat Miss Navratilova at Madison Square Garden in 1982. Miss Russell, who will be 30 tomorrow, won the Wimbledon doubles with Helen Gourlay in 1977, but, currently, may be playing the smartest, most disciplined tennis of her career.

They gave us one of the better Brighton finals. It was rich in shrewd shot-sequence; the tennis of the chess board, with each player thinking one or two moves ahead. Miss Hanika's game is difficult to read but Miss Russell mostly read it well. Each in turn played a fine set. "JR" struck oil in the second set. Then the well dried up.

The all-American doubles final, for a first prize of £10,800, featured three players chosen for this week's Wightman Cup match against Britain at the Albert Hall. Paula Smith was the odd one out but she and Alycia Moulton gave the week an exciting and spectacular climax with a 6-7, 6-3, 7-5 win over Barbara Potter and Sharon Walsh, the last team (back in 1982) to beat Miss Navratilova and Pam Shriver in a grand slam championship. Brighton's last result, therefore, was encouraging news for Britain.

SEMI-FINALS: J Russell (US) bt A Temesvari (Hun), 7-6, 6-7, 6-2; S Hanika (WG) bt P Paradis (Fr), 7-6, 6-2. FINAL: Hanika bt Russell, 6-3, 1-6, 6-2.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES: SEMI-FINALS: B Potter/S Walsh (SA) bt K Horvath (US)/V Ruzici (Rom), 6-2, 2-6, 6-2. A Moulton/P Smith (US) bt A Hobbs (GB)/M Mesker (Neth), 3-6, 7-5, 6-3. FINAL: Moulton/Smith bt Potter/Walsh, 6-7, 6-3, 7-5.



Hanika on high: a moment worth £26,700. (Photo: Chris Cole)

● Vienna (Reuter) - Tim Wilkison, of the United States, crushed Pavel Slozil, of Czechoslovakia, 6-1, 6-1, 6-2 yesterday to win the $122,000 (£101,000) Vienna Grand Prix Tournament.

The eighth-seeded American, 25, who reduced the Czech to a bystander in a one-sided match, was in top form after overcoming a virus earlier in the week and picked up a £16,000 cheque for his efforts.

The Czech made numerous slips and only in the third set did Slozil show any sign of a comeback as Wilkison began to tire.

● Hongkong (Reuter) - Andres Gomez, of Ecuador, tamed the fighting spirit of Tomas Smid, of Czechoslovakia, to win the final of the $200,000 (£166,000) Hongkong Grand Prix here yesterday.

The world No 5 controlled the match from the start and passed Smid almost at will to win 6-3, 6-2.

SNOOKER

Taylor in better frame of mind

By Sydney Friskin

Dennis Taylor had not practised since he won his semi-final on Friday night in the Rothmans Grand Prix tournament at Reading. In the first half of the final against the *1980* world champion, Cliff Thorburn, yesterday, he did not seem to be in need of practice.

Taylor eventually won 10-2 and received snooker's richest prize - £45,000.

Taylor built a lead of 6-2 in a scheduled 19-frame match against an opponent who had achieved a 9-7 victory over Steve Davis the previous evening. Taylor potted so fluently in the last four frames before the main interval that he went into it with a smiling face, having compiled a brilliant clearance break of 112. Before that, he had successively made breaks of 57 (clearance), 40, and 33.

At the first interval, the frame scores were 2-2, Thorburn having once again shown his determination by drawing level. With a break of 39, he built a lead of 52-1 in the fourth frame and resisted a spurt by Taylor, who had replied with 32.

Thorburn started the day well, winning the first frame, and in spite of an early break of 53 by Taylor had a chance of winning the second. He made a break of 45 but after potting the green lost the position he was seeking on the brown. His fate was later sealed when he missed the brown completely and hit the blue to concede five points. Taylor, taking all the colours in a row, made sure of the third frame to give ample notice of better things to come.

When Thorburn defeated Davis on Saturday night, he became the first player to beat the world champion in nine months.

Davis, after falling 3-1 behind Thorburn, won five frames in a row to go 6-3 ahead, an advantage which was soon cancelled by Thorburn, who went on to win the match with a brilliant clearance break of 101.

SEMI-FINAL: C Thorburn (Can) bt S Davis 9-7. *Frame scores (Thorburn first)*: 23-98, 94-27, 83-9, 118-12, 34-82, 0-141, 36-76, 60-63, 8-108, 76-18, 78-43, 82-34, 18-80, 97-31, 76-39, 121-12.
FINAL: D Taylor leads Thorburn 8-2. Frame scores (Taylor first): 5-64; 74-50, 66-52, 33-70, 107-1, 81-38, 74-24, 112-22.

ATHLETICS

Too hot for some as Italian triumphs

From Sue Mott, New York

In the hottest New York City marathon ever and the slowest since 1976, a 26-year old Italian student with the looks and dramatic instinct of their football star Paolo Rossi beat the Briton, David Murphy, to the finishing tape.

Several times in the last five miles. Orlando Pizzolato stopped dead clutching his stomach, almost unseating the motorcycle policeman following behind as cramp overwhelmed him. Murphy who was 15 seconds adrift with less than two miles to go, was unable to catch the winner and eventually finished 43 seconds behind him.

Pizzolato's winning time was 2hr 14min and 52sec, the slowest New York marathon since Tom Fleming's in 1975 (2:19.27).

The wet, slippery road surfaces and 74 degree heat dictated a tactical race for the marathoners as opposed to a greyhound pursuit and many of the favourites, including the British pair Geoff Smith and Mike Gratton, dropped out of the reckoning, victims of the unhealthy conditions.

Nick Brawn, the 27-year old Oxford graduate from Canterbury, became Britain's only other representative in the top 10 finishers, clocking 2:17.42 - more than six minutes off his previous best.

The race began in misty, stiffling conditions as 18,365 competitors, the largest ever field for the event, josled at the starting line on the Verrazano Bridge linkin Staten Island with Brooklyn. Many had been at the start since 5.30am enduring the crack of dawn humidity and pre-race nerves.

Among them was Gary Fanelli, a 34-year old Pennsylvanian, who was spirited along the 26.2 mile course to Central Park, drapped in a sheet and with a tape recorder strapped to *his back blaring the theme tune to* the film "Ghostbusters".

But clearly as the race progressed toward the 20-mile barrier known to long distance runners as the wall, the rejuvenation qualitities of marathon running was open to dispute. One of the favourites, Rod Dixon, last year's champion, who had been paid $10,000 to enter this time dropped out

Grete Waitz, who had admitted that her silver medal performance in Los Angeles was regarded as a failure in her native Norway, led the women's race from start to finish to win for the sixth time, in 2:29.29 Véronique Marot, who lives in York, finished second, beating one of the favourites, Laura Fogli of Italy.

MEN: 1, O Pizzolato (It), 2:14.53; 2, D Murphy (GB), 2:15.38; 3, H Steffny (WG), 2:18.22; 4, P Petersen (US), 2:16.35; 5, G Domadonna (It), 2:17.05; 6, M Stoettel (WG), 2:17.11; 7, A Niemczak (Pol), 2:17.34; 8, N Brawn (GB), 2:17.42; 9, A Ismail (Som), 2:18.16; 10, Z Bane (Tan), 2:18.27.
WOMEN: 1, G Waitz (Nor), 2:29.29; 2, V Marot (GB), 2:33.58; 3, L Fogli (It), 2:37.23; 4, L Dussieras (Can), 2:37.34; 5, J St Hilaire (US), 2:37.49; 6, C May (Ire), 2:38.11; 7, R Walendziak (Pol) 2:40.48; 8, C Teske (WG), 2:41.16; 9, R Marchisio (It) 2:41.18; 10, L Albers (US), 2:42.12.

Increase in Olympic drug cases

From Pat Butcher Brussels

It did not take too much sniffing to detect the explosive material lurking under the rose garden of European athletics. It seems that at least two more athletes, and possibly five, failed dope tests at the Olympic Games in Los Angeles. That is apart from Martti Vainio, the Finn originally placed second in the 10,000 metres, and Anna Verouli, the European javelin champion from Greece, who have already been identified.

It may seem difficult to believe that four days of athletics chat, joviality, back-slapping and swopping of contracts could exclude any mention of the one item which could undermine the whole show. The question of drug abuse only arose as an addendum to the final press briefing, when most of the delegates had left for home. And it is only due to the sterling opposition maintained by Sir Arthur Gold, the English president of the European Athletic Association (EAA) towards what he rightly calls "downright cheating", that anything was said about it.

John Holt, the secretary of the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF), admits that he has heard of two cases besides Vainio and Verouli, and has "asked for clarification from the International Olympic Committee, who are not due to discuss it until their council meeting in Mexico City next month."

Sir Arthur's riposte, bearing in mind that his association has banned athletes, ostensibly for life, only to see them reinstated by the IAAF, is that the IAAF and the IOC "are sweeping it under the carpet again. They should name the offenders straight away and ban them."

The EAA has also reiterated its opposition to world records set with pace-makers. This, too, is depite the decision of the IAAF Congress in Los Angeles to drop its proscriptions of pace-making on the ground that it was unworkable. But, as Sir Arthur points out, the IAAF did not drop its wording that a world record should be set in a bona-fide race, and that is what the EAA is demanding.

City centre race plan boosts IAC

The International Athletes' Club is proposing to hold three city-centre road races in Britain next year with prize money of about £42,000 (Pat Butcher writes).

It is more welcome news for the IAC, who might well have been fighting for their survival, if not simply their credibility, had not *their Coca-Cola meeting been* included on next year's track grand prix circuit.

The road races will be modelled on the successful 5,000 metres event round the centres of Newcastle last April, which was televised by the BBC. Indeed, the IAC scheme seems aimed at getting a good deal out of ITV, when their contract, separate to the one already agreed by the athletics' governing bodies, is signed in the forthcoming weeks.

If the road races are instituted as proposed, on May 5, 12 and 19, that will give the IAC a package of five events, including the "Coke" meeting on August 2, and their cross-country race, which is on December 15. Derek Johnson, the Melbourne Olympic silver medal winner, and David Bedford, the former 10,000 metres world record holder, are the IAC oficials who *have been here at the European* calendar conference lobbying for their club.

Their five meetings would represent about 20 per cent of the annual television coverage, but they were loath to admit that they could expect a comparable percentage of the £2m a year that the governing bodies are getting from ITV.

Jones again

Steve Jones ran his first competitive race yesterday since winning the Chicago marathon in a world record time last Sunday. The corporal, aged 29, helped the RAF to an easy win over the Royal Navy, Oxford University and Thames Hare and Hounds over a 4½ miles cross country course at shotover, near Oxford. He crossed the finishing line level with Chris Robison (Royal Navy), with the RAF filling the next four places.

SQUASH RACKETS

Briars increases Zaman's agony

By Colin McQuillan

Qamar Zaman lost his world second ranking last week to the young Australian, Chris Dittmar. Last night he suffered a far more significant deprivation when Gawain Briars, of England, thrust him almost contemptuously out of the World Masters championships 10-8, 9-2, 9-5 in 30 minutes.

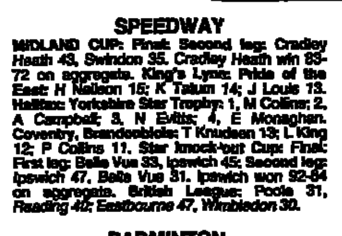
The ICI Perspex event at Warrington's Spectrum Arena was not a happy experience for the 34-year-old Pakistani master stroke-player, who has been accustomed to cruising just behind world champions - first Geoff Hunt and more recently Jahangir Khan. In three round-robin qualifying matches he lost to the astute tactics of Magdi Saad, of Egypt, the grim determination of Ross Thorne, of Australia, and now the calm professionalism of England's joint No 1.

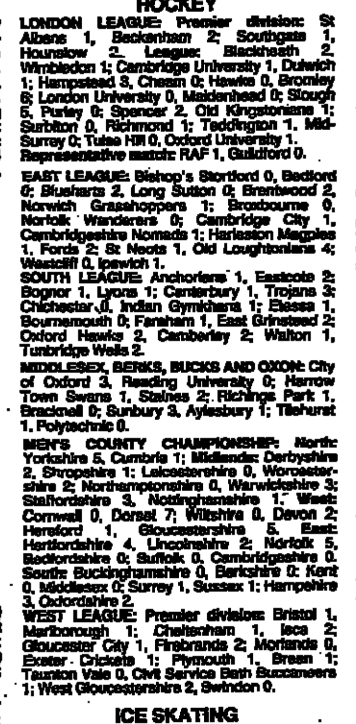
"I went on determined to play my own game", Briars said. "I could have relaxed because I had already had Qamar's allotted semi-final place after winning two matches. But I knew if I could win the first game I could turn him over for the first time since Brussels two years ago."

This second win was an important psychological achievement for Briars, who is under serious domestic challenge from a clutch of players honed to fine competitive sharpness by the new national Premier League.

Briars matched Zaman stroke for stroke in the early rallies and assumed gradual command driving to immaculate lengths and then cutting the ball perfectly to the top edge of the tin. Anxiety reduced a 7-4 led in the first game to a series of tense game points from 8-7 to 10-8. But the 26-year-old Englishman showed fresh depths of competitive character, tidying up the rest of the match for only seven points.

RESULTS: Blue Pool: M Ahmed (Pak) bt A Aziz (Swe) 9-1, 10-9, 2-9, 9-3; J Khan (Pak) bt R Norman (NZ) 9-4, 9-2, 9-6. Red Pool: M Saad (Egypt) bt R Thorne (Aus) 9-6, 6-9, 9-7, 9-6; G Briars (Eng) bt Q Zaman (Pak) 10-8, 9-2, 9-5.





Briars: determined

IN BRIEF

British trio on top in Versailles

British athletics took the first three places in the annual Paris-Versailles road race yesterday. Karl Harrison was first, recording 50 min 51 sec for the gruelling 17-km course, with Peter Tootell second *and Julian Goater third. Altogether* 25,000 runners took part.

BOWLS: John Bell, runner-up last week in the Granada Television Superbowl to David Bryant, was surprisingly beaten in the first round of CIS UK indoor singles championship at Preston yesterday. He went down by two sets to one to Stephan Rees, of Wales.

BADMINTON: The women's singles final was won by the favourite. Han Aiping, of China, who beat compartiot Wu Dixi, 9-11, 11-2, 11-2

CYCLING: Darryl Webster, of Leicester, retained his hill climb title by 10 seconds at Stanhope Village, co Durham, yesterday.

CRICKET: Six young athletes have been chosen for the Webster's Yorkshire Bitter fast bowling squad. They are Simon Goddard, aged 24, and Alan Fellows, 21 (both from London), Tom Stancombe, 18, of Plymouth, Alastair Brett, 20, of York, Martin Marriott, 19, of Stoke and David Dismore, 20, of Coventry.

MOTOR RACING: The fifth Himalayan rally was flagged off in Delhi yesterday with Jayant Shah of Kenya, leading the 60-car field in a Nissan 240 RS. British drivers include Philip Young and Hywel Thomas.

RUGBY LEAGUE

Sterling display of recovery powers

By Keith Macklin

Two exciting finals in the county cups, with attendances totalling 51,000, gave Rugby League followers a great weekend. The winners were Hull and St Helens, but in both games there were remarkable recoveries, a winning one by Hull and a losing one by Wigan.

A crowd of 25,243 at Boothferry Park saw **Hull Kingston Rovers** romp into a 12-0 lead in the first 10 minutes of Saturday's game. The try scorers were Robinson, Fairbairn and Hall but Fairbairn could not land any of the goals. Hull looked down and out by they recovered superbly, with Sterling, the Australian scrum half, playing the game of his life to inspire his team.

Crooks got a try and Schofield two goals before half-time and in the second half Hull ran away with it. Tries came from Kemble, Schofield, Norton and Evans, Schofield completing four goals and a dropped goal.

At Central Park there was an attendace of 26,000 to see St Helens beat Wigan 26-18 after coasting to a 24-2 lead at half-time. Again the inspiration came from Australia, with the big centre, Meninga, bursting through for two tries and sending over his winger, Day, for another. Haggerty also touched down and Day kicked four good goals.

Wigan seemed demoralized but their huge contingent of followers roared them to a splendid second-half fightback. Gill scored a try before hurting his shoulder. West and Kiss followed suit and Whitfield landed three goals, but a late penalty goal from Day edged St Helens to victory.

In the championship Oldham leapfrogged to the top of the table over Bradford Northern and Hull Kingston Rovers by beating Featherstone Rovers.

LANCASHIRE CUP: Final: St Helens 26, Wigan 18.
YORKSHIRE CUP: Final: Hull 29, Hull KR 12.
FIRST DIVISION: Castleford 32, Leigh 0; Halifax 36, Warrington 12; Leeds 38, Barrow 12; Oldham 26, Featherstone Rovers 8; Workington 8, Hunslet 9.
SECOND DIVISION: Batley 17, Carlisle 18; Fulham 4, Blackpool 8; Huddersfield 20, Swinton 14; Mansfield 17, Runcorn 8; Rochdale 12, Dewsbury 12; Salford 22, Whitehaven 12; Sheffield 28, Bridgend 10; Southend 22, Keighley 18; Wakefield Trinity 28, Doncaster 2; York 35, Bramley 24.

● The Great Britain under-21 Rugby League side will play France at Castleford on November 25, with the return at Albi on December 16.

HOCKEY: COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP WARMS UP

Goal rationing leaves issue open

Goals were rationed in the southern division of the mens county championship yesterday (Sydney Friskin writes). Middlesex drew 0-0 against Kent at Canterbury, and **Buckinghamshire** were likewise held at Slough by Berkshire.

These results leave the issue wide open for places in the south semi-finals from that group. All four teams have yet to score a goal. Potter, as expected, did not play for Middlesex.

In the other group, Surrey and Sussex drew 1-1 at Cheam, Jeremy Cox scoring for Sussex in the fifth minute and Cotterell for Surrey 15 minutes after the interval. Both teams have three points but **Hampshire** left themselves with the chance of qualifying for the semi-finals by beating Oxfordshire 3-2 at Fareham.

This was an exciting match, in which all five goals were scored in the second half. Faulkner, from a penalty stroke, and Seabrook put **Hampshire** two goals ahead: goals by Biggs and East enabled Oxfordshire to draw level, but Paul Jones *scored the winner for Hampshire.*

By beating **Lincolnshire** 4-2 at St Albans, **Hertfordshire** made sure of a place in the east semi-finals. Halliday scored three goals from penalty strokes for Hertfordshire and Swerling increased their score. Both goals for Lincolnshire were obtained by Puddick.

In the other group. **Norfolk beat Bedfordshire** 5-0, which means that they and Essex have already qualified for the semi-finals in this division.

Yorkshire, the county champions, started their northern fixtures by beating **Cumbria** 5-1. Byas (2), Pearson, Cutter and Bechener scored for Yorkshire; Gray for Cumbria.

Yorkshire are held

Yorkshire and Leicestershire's county women's encounter ended in a 1-1 draw but was not with out incident (Joyce Whitehead writes). Yorkshire held the upper hand in the first half, despite Leicesterhire taking the lead through Mary Grimley.

In Canterbury Sue lane, of Kent, and Sue Heely, of Cheshire, scored in a 1-1 draw, a surprise result for Kent. Cheshire enjoyed plenty of possession but could not score a *second time*.

After being on top in the first half, Sussex lost 1-4 to Somerset.

BOARDSAILING

French alight on success

From a Special Correspondent Mombasa

Against the background of a white sandy beach lined with coconut palms, the opening race of the World Board Sailing championships was run yesterday, just north of Mombasa, Kenya.

French sailors dominated, particularly in the lightweight and women's sections, where they took the first three places in each and also took a second place in the heavyweight division. The breeze suited the lighter sailor with good board speed, and France seems to supply most of these.

RESULTS: Lightweights: 1, R Nagy (Fr); 2, B Benoit (Fr); 3, G Calvert (Fr). Heavyweights: 1, E Bellini (Sp); 2, G Guillerot (Fr); 3, A Bringdal (Swe). Ladies: 1, V Chartier (Fr); 2, M Gravelina (Fr); 3, V Dejust (Fr). Britten placings: 6, P Way.

BADMINTON

Medal winners face challenge

Nora Perry, Helen Troke, Steve Butler and all the stars of England's best-ever performance in the Thomas and Uber Cup finals will have to be right on their mettle again in a four-match series against South Korea, starting at Farnborough today (Richard Eaton writes).

It was the powerful Koreans, regarded as the second-best women's badminton nation in the world, that Perry, Troke and company pipped for the silver medal in Kuala Lumpur, and that country's men's team which England beat 3-2 in the play-off for the men's bronze medal.

FOR THE RECORD

TENNIS

SYDNEY: Australian hardcourt championships: Semi-finals: J Canter (US) bt P Johnston (Aus), 7-6, 6-3; P Doohan (Aus) bt S Shaw (GB) 6-1, 3-6, 6-2.
HOUSTON: WCT World mixed doubles championship: Quarter-finals (Women first): K Rinaldi/V van Patten (US) bt C Bassett (Can)/E Korita (US) 7-6, 6-3; Z Garrison/S Giammalva (US) bt L Bonder (US)/I Nastase (Rom) 6-2, 6-1; B Nagelsen/B Waltz (US) bt B J King/P Fleming (US) 3-6, 7-6, 7-5; C Lloyd/J Connors (US) bt G Sabatini/J Clerc (Arg) 6-4, 6-1. Semi-finals: Nagelsen/Waltz bt Garrison/Giammalva, 7-5, 6-4; Rinaldi/van Patten bt Lloyd/Connors 4-6, 7-6, 6-4.
HONG KONG: Grand Prix tournament: Semi-finals: A Gomez (Ec) bt T Moor (US) 6-3, 6-0; T Smid (Cz) bt B Gilbert (US) 6-4, 6-4. Final: Gomez bt Smid, 6-3, 6-2.
VIENNA: Grand Prix tournament: Semi-finals: P Slozil (Cz) bt H Leconte (Fr), 2-6, 6-1, 6-2; T Wilkinson (US) bt Mel Purcell (US), 3-6, 6-2, 6-3. Final: Wilkinson bt Slozil, 6-1, 6-1, 6-2.

ICE HOCKEY

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Friday's results: OT- Toronto Maple Leafs 2, Quebec Nordiques 2: Detroit Red Wings 7, Buffalo Sabres 3; Edmonton Oilers 8, Los Angeles Kings 2. Saturday's results: Boston Bruins 8, New York Islanders 3; New York Rangers 5, Quebec Nordiques 2; OT-Los Angeles Kings 2, Winnipeg Jets 2; Calgary Flames 5, Toronto Maple Leafs 3; Chicago Black Hawks 5, St Louis Blues 4; Hartford Whalers 5, Minnesota North Stars 3; Philadelphia Flyers 4, New Jersey Devils 2; Pittsburgh Penguins 6, Montreal Canadiens 5.

LACROSSE

NORTH OF ENGLAND LEAGUE: First Division: Mellor 18, Sale 12; Old Waconians 10, Cheadle 17; Sheffield University 8, Heaton Mersey 11; South Manchester and Wythenshawe 6, Sheffield 12.
SOUTH OF ENGLAND SENIOR FLAGS: First Round: Chipstead 13, Hillcroft 19; Cathorpe 14, Purley 12.
SOUTH OF ENGLAND LEAGUE: First Division: Kenton 8, London University 11; Oxford University 6, Buckhurst Hill 8. Second Division: Hillcroft A 6, Kenton A 8.

ROAD RUNNING

MARATHONS: Rheims: 1, J-M Ancion (Bel) 2hr 24min 50sec; 2, F Lacombe (Fr) 2:27.24; 3, R Wojno (US) 2:27.44. Windermere: Men: 1, I Thompson, 2hr 27min 8sec; 2, G Bell 2:29.56; 3, A Taylor 2:30.23. Snowdownia: 1, M Neary 2hr 29min 08sec; 2, M Jones, 2:42.38; 3, D Bell 2:42.55.
VERSAILLES: Paris to Versailles (17.2km): 1, K Harrisson (GB) 50min 51sec; 2, P Tootell (GB) 50.56; 3, J Goater (GB) 50.58.
TULSA, Oklahoma (15km): Men: 1, J Nzau (Ken) 44min 35sec; 2, C Rios (US) 44.38. 3, M Anderson (US) 45.01. Women: 1, A Tooby (GB), 50.09. 2, M Joyce (Ire) 50.33. S Tooby (GB) 51.21.

VOLLEYBALL

SCOTTISH LEAGUE: Men: first division: Glasgow Gregg 0, Volvo Trucks 3; AT Mays 0, Belshill Cardinals 3; Falkirk, Scottish Farm 3; DV 81 3, Dundee Kirkton 1; Murray International Metals 3, KA's 0. Women: first division: Jets 3, West Coast 1; Carluke 1, Telford 3; Inverclyde 0, Auchentoshan 3.
SEOUL: International tournament: Men: US 3, Mexico 0; South Korea 3, Japan 0. Women: South Korea 3, Canada 0.

SPEEDWAY

MIDLAND CUP: Final: Second leg: Cradley Heath 43, Swindon 35. Cradley Heath win 83-72 on aggregate. King's Lynn: Pride of the East: H Nielson 15; K Tatum 14; J Louis 13. Halifax: Yorkshire Star Trophy: 1, M Collins; 2, A Campbell; 3, N Evitts; 4, E Monaghan. Coventry, Brandonbiola: T Knudsen 13; L King 12; P Collins 11. Star knock-out Cup: Final: First leg: Belle Vue 33, Ipswich 45; Second leg: Ipswich 47, Belle Vue 31. Ipswich won 92-64 on aggregate. British League: Poole 31, *Reading 46*; Eastbourne 47, Wimbledon 30.

BADMINTON

RANDERS: Scandinavian Cup: Men's singles, semi-finals: M Frost (Den) bt N Yates (GB) 15-7, 15-7; Han Jian (China) bt Zhao Jinhua (China) 15-8, 15-7. Final: Frost bt Han Jian 15-10, 15-8. Women's singles, semi-finals: Han Aiping (China) bt H Troke (GB) 12-9, 11-3; Wu Dixi (China) bt K Larsen (Den) 11-8, 11-8. Final: Han Aiping bt Wu Dixi 9-11, 11-2, 11-2. Men's doubles, semi-finals: M Christiansen, M Kjeldsen (Den) bt S Baddeley, M Dew (GB) 15-12, 8-15, 15-7; Zhang Qiang, Zhou Jincan (China) bt T Kihlstrom, S Karlsson (Swe) 15-11, 15-12. Final: Qiang, Jincan bt Christiansen, Kjeldsen 17-15, 13-15, 18-15. Women's doubles, semi-finals: Lin Ying, Wu Dixi (China) bt Troke, G Gowers (GB) 15-5, 15-5; Youn Ja Kim, Sang Hee Yoo (S Kor) bt Ch. Wen, Ruan Xiaoping (China) 15-7, 15-7. Final: Lin Ying, Wu Dixi bt Youn Ja Kim, Sang Hee Yoo (S Kor) 15-1, 15-7. Mixed doubles, semi-finals: M Dew, G Gilks (GB) bt T Kihlstrom, M Bengtsson (Swe) 15-8, 15-5; D Tailor, Gowers (GB) bt Christian (Indon), Kikuchi (Jpn) 17-18, 15-6, 15-9. Final: Dew, Gilks bt Taylor, Gowers 17-14, 15-3.

CANOEING

LLANGOLLEN: men: Kayak: 1, R Fox (Eng) 189.84 sec; 2, I Hilgert (Cz) 191.47; 3, C Prigent (Fr) 196.10. Grand Prix: 1, R Fox (Eng) 64.10; 2, M Hemmer (WG) 67.30; 3, L Higert (Cz) 67.70. Team Result: 1, Czechoslovakia 211.25; 2, France 215.45; 3, England 220.84.
Women: Kayak: 1, Y Kasuda (US) 218.72; 2, L Sherman (Eng) 220.02; 3, G Allan (Eng) 221.26. Grand Prix: 1, L Sharman (Eng) 72.60; 2, G Allan (Eng) 72.80; 3, M Francoise Grance (Fr) 78.30. Team Result: 1, England 233.48; 2, France 244.52; 3, International Women 271.10. Canadian singles: 1, D Hearn (US) 203.25; 2, J Lugbill (US) 26.67; 3, M Hedges (Eng) 219.52. Canadian Doubles: 1, E Jamieson and R Williams (Eng) 227.37; 2, D Seidl and L Daval (Fr) 229.88; 3, P Keane and M Wolkenstein (Eng) 235.61. Overall Result: 1, England; 2, France; 3, Czechoslovakia.

CYCLING

CONCEPTION: Tour of Chile amateur race: Los Angeles to Conception (157km): 1, A Silvestre (Br) 4hr 07min 59sec; 2, M Barzaini (It) 4:07.58; 3, P Pais (Uru) 4:08.03. Leading positions after five stages: 1, R Ferraro (Br) 19:50.21; 2, A Silvestre 19:50.39; 3, P Pais 19:51.13.
EASTERN COUNTIES CA TIME TRIALS: 25 miles: 1, I Browning 53min, 12sec. Team: Unity CC 2:48.29. 23 miles: 1, Redbridge CC 50min, 58sec.
CRAWLEYSIDE, County Durham: National Hill Climb Championship: (2.65 miles): 1, D Webster 9 min 18.8sec; 2, S Marchant 9:28.8; 3, K Smith 9:32.4; 4, P Curran 9:43.6. Team: Manchester WH, 29min 5.6sec.
RANMORE, Dorking: South West London Combine: (1,000 yards): 1, R Hughes 2:28.9. Team: Clarence WH, 8:3.1.

CRICKET

SHEFFIELD SHIELD: Brisbane: Victoria 201 and 159 for 5 (M Quinn 54); Queensland 467 (G M Ritchie 136, R B Kerr 109, G R Trimble 90, K C Wessels 80).
Canberra: New South Wales 156 and 145 for 4 (J Dyson 76); Western Australia 171 (G M Wood 61, M Veletta 49; G F Lawson 4-42).

HOCKEY

LONDON LEAGUE: Premier division: St Albans 1, Beckenham 2; Southgate 1, Hounslow 2. League: Blackheath 2, Wimbledon 1; Cambridge University 1, Dulwich 1; Hampstead 3, Cheam 0; Hawks 0, Bromley 6; London University 0, Maidenhead 0; Slough 5, Purley 0; Spencer 2, Old Kingstonians 1; Surbiton 0, Richmond 1; Teddington 1, Mid-Surrey 0; Tulse Hill 0, Oxford University 1. Representative match: RAF 1, Guildford 0.
EAST LEAGUE: Bishop's Stortford 0, Bedford 0; Blueharts 2, Long Sutton 0; Brentwood 2, Norwich Grasshoppers 1; Broxbourne 0, Norfolk Wanderers 0; Cambridge City 1, Cambridgeshire Nomads 1; Harleston Magpies 1, Fords 2; St Neots 1, Old Loughtonians 4; Westcliff 0, Ipswich 1.
SOUTH LEAGUE: Anchorians 1, Eastcote 2; Bognor 1, Lyons 1; Canterbury 1, Trojans 3; Chichester 0, Indian Gymkhana 1; Elessa 1, Bournemouth 0; Fareham 1, East Grinstead 2; Oxford Hawks 2, Camberley 2; Walton 1, Tunbridge Wells 2.
MIDDLESEX, BERKS, BUCKS AND OXON: City of Oxford 3, Reading University 0; Harrow Town Swans 1, Staines 2; Richings Park 1, Bracknell 0; Sunbury 3, Aylesbury 1; Tilehurst 1, Polytechnic 0.
MEN'S COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP: North: Yorkshire 5, Cumbria 1; Midlands: Derbyshire 2, Shropshire 1; Leicestershire 0, Worcestershire 2; Northamptonshire 0, Warwickshire 3; Staffordshire 3, Nottinghamshire 1. West: Cornwall 0, Dorset 7; Wiltshire 0, Devon 2; Hereford 1, Gloucestershire 5. East: Hertfordshire 4, Lincolnshire 2; Norfolk 5, Bedfordshire 0; Suffolk 0, Cambridgeshire 0. South: Buckinghamshire 0, Berkshire 0; Kent 0, Middlesex 0; Surrey 1, Sussex 1; Hampshire 3, Oxfordshire 2.
WEST LEAGUE: Premier division: Bristol 1, Marlborough 1; Cheltenham 1, Isca 2; Gloucester City 1, Firebrands 2; Morlands 0, Exeter Crickets 1; Plymouth 1, Bream 1; Taunton Vale 0, Civil Service Bath Buccaneers 1; West Gloucestershire 2, Swindon 0.

ICE SKATING

VICTORIA, Canada: International meeting: Final placings: Men: 1, Orser (Canada) 2.6pt; 2, G Filipowski (Pol) 2.0; 3, M Ogawa (Japan) 7.6. Women: 1, M Ho (Japan) 3.8pt; 2, T Cain (US) 3.6; 3, N Lebedeva (USSR) 7.0.6, S Jackson (GB) 12.8. Ice Dance: 1, O Volozhinskaya / A Svinin (USSR) 2.0pt; 2, P Born / Ra Schonborn (WG) 4.0; 3, K Johnson / J Thomas (Canada) 6.0; 6, S Jones / P Askam (GB) 12.0.

BASKETBALL

National Association: Friday's results: Boston Celtics 130, Detroit Pistons 123; Philadelphia 76ers 111, Cleveland Cavaliers 101; Atlanta Hawks 119, New Jersey Nets 104; Chicago Bulls 109, Washington Bullets 93; Seattle Supersonics 102, Utah Jazz 94; Phoenix Suns 122, Golden State Warriors 114.
Saturday's results: New York Knicks 137, Detroit Pistons 118; Philadelphia 76ers 111, Atlanta Hawks 106; New Jersey Nets 131, Cleveland Cavaliers 106; Houston Rockets 121, Dallas Mavericks 111; Portland Trail Blazers 140, Kansas City Kings 119; San Antonio Spurs 113, Los Angeles Lakers 112; Milwaukee Bucks 108, Chicago Bulls 106; Washington Bullets 104, Indiana Pacers 102; Los Angeles Clippers 103, Utah Jazz 94; Denver Nuggets 125, Golden State Warriors 121.
KELLOGG'S CUP: Second round: Swindon Rakers 86 (Modelewski 28, Braken 21, Jackson 12), Solent Stars 117 (Lewis 35, Callandrillo 35, Skeogh 14); Manchester Giants 127 (Moorehead 24, Garner 24, Rooney 17), Sandwell 81 (Miller 33, Deans 11, Bird 10); Doncaster 84 (Martin 28, Streater 21, Brantley 14), Telford Turbos 81 (Owens 24, Shackleford 17); Crystal Palace 93 (Seaman 24, Lucas 23, Bett 17), Camden 77 (Ambrosius 22, Politi 17, Clarke 16); Warrington and Liverpool 84 (Brown 31, Irish 23, Bons 17), Tyneside 70 (Ellis 28, Xavier 17, Hanson 15); Plymouth 89 (Blunt 33, Tungson 25), Worthing Bears 108 (Cunningham 44, Jenkins and Hungrecker 25); Kingston 85 (Bontrager 43, Davis 14, Clark 12), Hemel and Watford Royals 84 (Balogun 20, Mcoay 18, Lloyd 16); Bolton 105 (Crosby 38), Leicester 116 (Vaughan 41).
WOMEN'S NATIONAL CUP: Second round: Kingston 76, Northants 101; Sheffield Hatters 64, Nottingham 84; Solent Suns 34, Crystal Palace 88; Uxbridge 42, London YMCA Bobcats 71; Kings Lynn 64, Enfield Browns 55; Ipswich Bobcats 33, Worthing Wasps 51, Manchester 88, Erewash 51; Bath 56, Bolton 57.

GOLF

EDOZAKI, Japan: Women's championship: Final team standings: Japan 49, US 41.
RIO DE JANEIRO: Brazilian Open: Third round (US unless stated): 206 V Fernandez (Arg) 70, 70, 66. 210 T Pernice 65, 71, 74. 211 R Navarro (Br) 73, 70, 68; T Cornelis 70, 70, 71. 212 P Diniz (Br) 75, 67, 70; J Hart 69, 72, 71; M Maclean (GB) 69, 70, 73. 213 J Jacobs 70, 72, 71; R Byman 70, 72, 71. 214 T Slackmann 75, 71, 68; C Bowles 70, 72, 72; A Saavedra (Arg) 70, 71, 73.

CYCLOCROSS

BRISTOL RC (9 laps): 1, A Aubern 58min, 24sec. Junior: E Silverton, Welwyn WH (1 hour plus 2 laps): 1, M Farrow 1hr, 8min. Junior: S Cope, Brighton Excel (15 miles): 1, S Douce 1hr, 4min. Team: Wembley RC. North Eastern RC (13 miles): 1, P Brooks 1hr, 0min, 45sec. Rutland CC (10.5 miles): 1, D Baker 1hr 10min, 40sec. Team: Norton. New Forest CC (15 miles): 1. M Springer 1hr, 0min, 11sec. Junior: PGalpin at 1 lap. Dinedor Circuit (11 miles): 1, M Hughes 55min, 57sec.

VOLLEYBALL

LADY'S DIVISION ONE: Ashcombe 3, Britannia 0; Portsmouth 3, Trident 0; Hillingdon 3, Speedwell 0; Sparks 3, Birmingham 1; Bradford 3, Notangham 0; Ashcombe 3, Trident 0; Portsmouth 3, Britannia 2; Hillingdon 3, Birmingham 0; Spark 3, Speedwell 1.

BASEBALL

HAVANA: World amateur championships: Friday: Nicaragua 3, Puerto Rico 2; US 3, Panama 4; Japan 5, South Korea 4; Taiwan 7, Cuba 4; Netherlands Antilles 2, Venezuela 6.

CLAY PIGEON SHOOTING

British International grand prix. BEVERLEY, North Humberside: 1, P Croft 89 (out of 100); 2, A Benson 88; 3, W Sykes 88. Gun-Up prize: P. Croft 48 (out of 50). Gun-Down prize: A Benson 44.

RACKETS

MANCHESTER: Gold Racquet: Singles: semi final: W R Boone bt J S Male, 15-11, 15-0; J A N Prenn bt C F Worlidge, 15-11, 15-11. Final Boone bt Prenn, 15-7, 15-0, 15-9. Doubles: semi finals: Prenn and Male bt J Snow and Worlidge, 15-7, 15-9; Boone and C T M Pugh bt R M Gracey and A C Lovell, 15-6, 15-11. Final: Prenn and Male bt Boone and Pugh, 15-7, 17-13.

TENPIN BOWLING

SYDNEY: World Cup: Men: quarter-finals: 1, N Katha (Thai) 1753 pts (average 202); 2, F Perez (P Rico) 1598 (193); 3, J Jurek (US) 1557 (182). Final group: T Kawabata (Japan) bt M Chuah (Mal) 234-170; J Jurek (US) bt T Kawabata 212-158; J Jurek bt F Perez (P Rico) 193-165; J Jurek bt N Katha (Thai) 204-168. Finals standings: 1, J Jurek (US); 2, N Katha (Thai); 3, F Perez (P Rico).

RACING: LANFRANCO ENSURES CECIL IS CHAMPION TRAINER AGAIN

Babacoote's chance for belated success

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)

"How the mighty are fallen" could well be an apt description of the two divisions of the Fawborough Maiden Fillies Stakes at Nottingham today. BABACOOTE, my selection for the first division, was Henry Cecil's "talking horse" in the spring of this year, so much so that she was one of the favourites for the 1,000 Guineas even before she had set foot on a racecourse.

But such are the baffling characteristics of racehorses, even the most able can easily be fooled, and seven months later Babacoote is still seeking to lose her maiden certificate. This she should do at long last, following that good run behind her stable companion La Noblesse at York earlier this month when she finished ahead of Crown and Sceptre, who will be one of her principal opponents again this afternoon.

Before the start of this season, Ian Balding must have been hoping that Paul Mellon's beautifully bred Mill Reef filly, NONESUCH BAY, would develop into a strong contender for the Oaks in view of her pedigree and the way she ran in her only two-year-old race when she was runner-up in the Hoover Fillies Mile at Ascot. But it was not to be.

A variety of reasons, too many to chronicle, have restricted Nonesuch Bay to just two races this year, the first at Sandown in April, the second at Haydock earlier this month. But that latest run – she finished fifth behind My Volga Boatman – coupled with the fact that her stable has hit form, influenced me to go nap on her to win the second division by beating that exasperating animal Recamier and Razyana

No matter how he gets on aboard Recamier, Willie Carson can win the Westborough Nursery on DOMYNGA, always assuming that she can overcoe her low draw. Her fourth behind Sunera at Goodwood, followed by that excellent run behing Mirala at Pontefract point to her having a few pounds in hand on the book.

Meanwhile at Lingfield, MICKEY GO, so eye-caching when fifth on her debut behind Dubian at Newbury in the Stable Stud and Farm Stakes last month, can confirm that promise by winning the K F Butler's Wines Maiden Fillies Stakes.

KEY TO BAGHDAD (1.30) October (3.00) and Main Reason (4.00) are my selections for the divisions of the Willow Maiden Stakes on the Surrey course.

Leaders on the flat

TRAINERS

	1st	2nd	3rd	Days since win	Level stakes
H Cecil	106	73	44	0	-0.09
M Stoute	94	63	58	1	-39.49
G Harwood	91	76	67	5	-163.96
J Dunlop	85	60	71	0	-102.00
P Cole	60	47	33	2	72.46
B Hills	57	53	55	0	-120.04
W R Hern	55	51	44	2	59.40
H T Jones	55	43	39	9	+14.48
R Hollinshead	54	48	64	9	-152.30
L Cumani	49	31	21	11	+34.82
P Walwyn	48	40	55	2	-142.29

JOCKEYS

	1st	2nd	3rd	Losing sequence	Level stakes
S Cauthen	127	108	104	0	-77.59
Pat Eddery	106	89	71	2	-34.90
L Piggott	99	76	72	0	-80.54
W R Swinburn	96	68	64	4	-74.97
W Carson	91	102	94	2	-116.83
T Ives	88	105	72	7	-197.90
G Duffield	84	69	87	15	-192.83
B Rouse	67	53	84	3	-205.97
T Quinn	61	44	43	2	+116.55
B Raymond	59	48	82	18	-190.38
G Starkey	59	54	48	13	-134.48

Blinkered first time

LINFIELD: 1.30 Disting. 2.0 Hautboy Lady.
NOTTINGHAM: 1.15 Norska. 2.15 Bollin Palace, Muftah El Farag. 3.15 Manor Farm Trio. 3.45 Sally's Smile. 4.15 Bunding Bed, Lochfast, Pax Romana.

Saturday's results

Doncaster

1.30: 1, Roman Beach (5-1); 2, Lyphaness (7-2 fav); 3, Ballad Island (13-1); 4, Matou (16-1). 19 ran. NR: Scilly Boy.

2.0: 1, Madam Mo (16-1); 2, Torquemada (2-1 fav); 3, Fairways Girl (12-1). 13 ran.

2.30: 1, Valley Mills (12-1); 2, Dawn's Delight (11-1); 3, Miss Thames (12-1); 4, Amarone (11-1). Lucky Dutch (4-1 fav). 16 ran.

3.0: 1, Lanfranco (100-30); 2, Damister (10-1); 3, Brave Bambino (20-1). River Drummer (9-4 fav). 10 ran.

3.35: 1, Blue Breeze (10-1); 2, Merry Tom (10-1); 3, Just Autumn (9-1). Secret Pursuit (5-2 fav). 19 ran.

4.5: 1, Concorde Island (7-1); 2, Foxy Dyke (33-1); 3, Sparkford Lad (16-1). Mattaaward (5-2 fav). 22 ran.

Newbury

1.30: 1, Leading Star (7-1); 2, Christian Sched (6-1); 3, Hollow Ring (13-8 fav). 17 ran. Nr: Chewain.

2.00: 1, Milk Heart (7-1 jt fav); 2, Padre Pio (9-1); 3, Fun Galore (10-1); 4, Alakh (9-1). Bold Fort (7-1 jt fav). 17 ran. NR: Will George, Chaplins Club.

2.30: 1, Dawn Star (4-1 jt-fav); 2, Mill Plantation (12-1); 3, Flaming Pearl (11-1). Borsoneva Boy 4-1 jt-fav. 10 ran.

3.0: 1, Gay Lemur (10-1); 2, Glowing With Pride (12-1); 3, Bob Back (4-1). Jupiter Island (9-4 fav). 11 ran.

3.30: 1, Braddells (7-1); 2, Great Northern (5-1); 3, Sudden Impact (9-2 fav). 15 ran. NR: Fremont Boy, Anna-Louise.

4.0: 1, All Fair (14-1); 2, Rana Pratap (5-1 fav); 3, Flyhome (9-1); 4, Hello Sunshine (7-1). 21 ran.

Worcester

1.45: 1, Another City (5-2); 2, Warner For Leisure (2-1 fav); 3, Flying Mistress (33-1). 15 ran.

2.15: 1, Gods Will (7-2 fav); 2, Bold Roderick (9-1); 3, Rebel Star (9-2). 13 ran.

2.45: 1, Tartan Trader (9-4 jt-fav); 2, Johns Present (9-4 jt-fav); 3, Kilegar Kim (20-1). 13 ran. NR: Granular Base.

3.15: 1, Silent Echo (100-30 fav); 2, King's Jug (6-1); 3, Ronrabo (8-1). 14 ran.

3.45: 1, Bandalero (5-1); 2, End Of The Road (12-1); 3, Torymore Green (33-1). The Langholm Dyer (2-1 fav). 21 ran. NR: Heston Park, King Viv, Lyminster.

4.15: 1, Last Suspect (14-1); 2, Cross (11-2); 3, Gin N'Lime (12-1). Hallo Dandy (13-8 fav). 14 ran. NR: Glen Fox.

4.45: 1, Chryseor (8-1); 2, Cashed In (33-1); 3, Try To Remember (2-1 fav); 4, Applante (25-1). 22 ran. NR: Silver Leo.

Huntingdon

2.15: 1, Work Mate (10-11 fav); 2, Milora (8-1); 3, Gascof (8-1). 15 ran.

2.45: 1, Overway (14-1); 2, John Standish (4-1); 3, Man of Mark (12-1). Sandmoor Court, Show House (7-2 jt favs). 17 ran. NR: Ride High.

3.15: 1, Janus (2-5 fav); 2, Military Band (7-2); 3, Asia Minor (6-1). 4 ran.

3.45: 1, Grandogan (3-1 fav); 2, Ramblix (6-1); 3, Selborne Rambler (7-2). 9 ran.

4.15: 1, Fair Babu (10-1); 2, Landing Board (4-1); 3, Moon Dreamer (2-1 fav). 7 ran. NR: Nookie Bear.

4.45: 1, Mattigo (50-1); 2, Tough Customer (6-1); 3, Perovskia (10-11 fav). 13 ran.

Course specialists

NOTTINGHAM

TRAINERS: H Cecil 36 winners from 70 runners, 51.4%; J Sutcliffe 12 winners from 41 runners, 29.3%.

JOCKEYS: P Eddery 21 wins from 127 rides, 16.5%; W Swinburn 20 wins from 124 rides, 16.1%.

LINGFIELD

TRAINERS: G Harwood 41 winners from 150 runners, 27.3%; P Cole 28 winners from 129 runners, 21.7%.

JOCKEYS: G Starkey 44 winners from 183 rides, 24.0%; P Cook 23 winners from 158 rides, 14.6%.

Lanfranco, comfortably holds Damister's challenge in the Futurity Stakes at Doncaster

Piggott gives Warren Place the perfect parting gift

By Michael Seely

Henry Cecil reacted furiously yesterday to the suggestion that Lester Piggott might be attempting to claim his tenth Derby on Saturday's William Hill Futurity winner, Lanfranco, at Epsom next June. "I've never heard such utter nonsense. Steve Cauthen is 100 per cent my stable jockey, and that's the end of the matter", said the man who is now certain to become champion trainer for the fifth time.

The trainer's feelings are understandable. Piggott's four-year association with Warren Place was terminated earlier this season and it was also announced that Cauthen would be given the most lucrative jockey's job in racing in 1985. The 24-year-old American's outstanding talents are about to earn him his first British championship and Cauthen is just about the hottest property in the sport, apart from Northern Dancer.

Having said this, the speculation was still inevitable in view of Piggott's long and successful association with Charles St George. The good luck and judgment of Lanfranco's owner have long been a byword in the game.

The sight of Piggott excelling on the big occasion evokes the same deep feeling of satisfaction which comes from watching any of the other great performers of sport, such as John McEnroe, Vivian Richards and Robin Cousins, in action.

Both François Boutin and Cash Asmussen, the trainer and rider, respectively of River Drummer, who finished fourth, tacitly acknowledged Piggott's genius afterwards. "Cash had to go after Lester if he wanted to try and win the race," said the distinguished grey-haired Norman, "and that cooked their goose. If he had been able to ride a more patient race, we would have finished closer, but would never have beaten the winner." Similarly, Asmussen commented: "I was cantering three out with Piggott right in my sight. But there was nothing I could do about it."

Damister, who was only beaten three-quarters of a length into second place, would have given Lanfranco an even harder fight for his money if Khalid Abdullah's Mr Prospector colt had not hesitated when Cauthen first asked the two-year-old for his effort. The disappointment of the race was the indifferent performance put up by Sabona. "The colt didn't like the going and may also have had enough for the season said.

Like the Dewhurst Stakes winner, Kala Dancer, Lanfranco was a comparatively cheap purchase, having cost Mr St George 17,500 guineas as a yearling at Tattersall's Newmarket sales. Sired by the 1963 Derby winner, Relko, Saturday's winner is out of a mare by Pardao and is therefore likely to stay a mile and a half as a three-year-old.

The 20-1 offered by William Hills against Lanfranco for the Derby is probably a fair reflection of the value of the Futurity form. There are two lines which suggest the superiority not only of Kala Dancer's Dewhurst win but also that of Shadeed in the Houghton Stakes. Brave Bambino, who finished six lengths behind Kala Dancer at Newmarket, was only separated by two and a quarter lengths from Lanfranco on Saturday. The pointer to Shadeed's outstanding merit is given by New Tick, who before being beaten five lenths in the Houghton, had finished a length and a head ahead behind Saturday's runner-up Damister at Newbury.

To accept the Futurity at face value as a guide to next season's 2,000 Guineas and Derby, it is necessary to discount the indifferent running of River Drummer.

As we go into winter quarters – or perhaps to brave the elements at Plumpton, whichever may be our respective lots – Shadeed and Gold Crest are joint favourites for the 2,000 Guineas at 10-1. Gold Crest, Vincent O'Brien's impressive Beresford Stakes winner, is also first choice in the market for the Derby with Shadeed on offer at 14-1. At these prices it might be safer to opt for Plumpton.

The other highlight of the weekend's racing was, of course, Gay Lemur's hard-fought victory over Glowing With Pride and Bob Back in the St Simon Stakes at Newbury, which paid a handsome tribute not only to Bruce Hobbs's skill as a trainer, but also to the much under-rated jockeyship of Geoff Baxter.

Gay Lemur split a pastern a fortnight after beating Jupiter Island in the Jockey Club Stakes in the Spring. Hobbs commented at that time, "It's only a hairline fracture. And with luck, I'll get him back in time to win the St Simon in October." Seldom can a long-term plan have been executed with such hair's-breadth precision.

Boos greet Procida

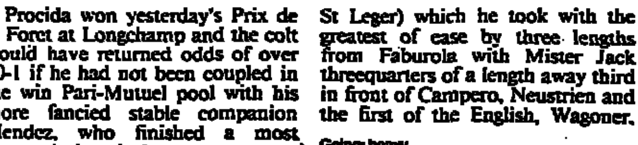
From Desmond Stoneham, Paris

Procida won yesterday's Prix de la Foret at Longchamp and the colt would have returned odds of over 50-1 if he had not been coupled in the win Pari-Mutuel pool with his more fancied stable companion Mendez, who finished a most disappointing ninth.

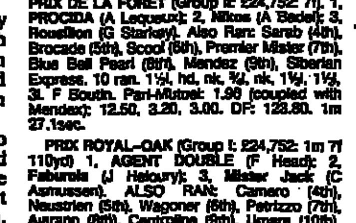
Ridden with great expertise by Alain Lequeux Procida had a length and a half to spare over Nikos with the English colts, Rousillon and Sarab, close up in third and fourth places.

When Procida was brought into the winners' enclosure he was booed by the crowd, but the gestures were stupid as the horse had every right to win the Foret on previous form.

Agent Double justified favouritism in the Prix Royal-Oak (French St Leger) which he took with the greatest of ease by three lengths from Faburola with Mister Jack threequarters of a length away third in front of Campero, Neustrien and the first of the English, Wagoner.



Going: heavy
PRIX DE LA FORET (Group II: £24,752: 7f). 1, PROCIDA (A Lequeux); 2, Nikos (A Badel); 3, Rousillon (G Starkey). Also Ran: Sarab (4th), Brocade (5th), Scool (6th), Premier Mister (7th), Blue Bell Pearl (8th), Mendez (9th), Siberian Express. 10 ran. 1½l, hd, nk, ¾l, nk, 1½l, 1½l, 3l. F Boutin. Pari-Mutuel: 1.90 (coupled with Mendez): 12.50, 3.20, 3.00. DF: 123.80. 1m 27.1sec.



PRIX ROYAL-OAK (Group I: £24,752: 1m 7f 110yd) 1, AGENT DOUBLE (F Head); 2, Faburola (J Heloury); 3, Mister Jack (C Asmussen). ALSO RAN: Camero (4th), Neustrien (5th), Wagoner (6th), Petrizzo (7th), Ajarann (8th), Centroline (9th), Umara (10th), Harly. 11 ran. 3l, ¾l, 2½l, 1l, ¾l, ¾l, 1½l, 8l, 8l. Mme C Head. Pari-Mutuel: 2.10; 1.30, 2.70, 1.70. DF: 30.30. 3m 42.4sec.

NOTTINGHAM

GOING: Good

DRAW: 5, 6f high numbers best

12.45 FLAWBOROUGH MAIDEN FILLIES STAKES (Div I: 3-y-o: £1,459: 1m 2f) (14 runners)

2 0 AMARNA D Murray-Smith 8-11 ... Pat Eddery 11
5 0-200 ARCKARINGA D Morley 8-11 ... R Cochrane 8
7 3320 BABACOOTE H Cecil 8-11 ... N Day 5
10 0004 CA SERO G Pritchard-Gordon 8-11 ... G Duffield 12
12 0044 CROWN AND SCEPTRE I Balding 8-11 ... T Ives 10
14 0-400 DRAMA SCHOOL W Hern 8-11 ... W Carson 7
23 0300 JERSEY LILY P Kelleway 8-11 ... Gay Kelleway 5 9
28 0000 LIBRA'S HOPE (B) J Dunlop 8-11 ... J Mercer 1
35 0040 PEACEHAVEN (B) D Laing 8-11 ... S Whitworth 5 2
38 0 RECORD RISE B McMahon 8-11 ... P Robinson 14
39 0022 REGGAE DANCER B Hills 8-11 ... S Cauthen 3
40 3200 RELATIVELY SMART M Stoute 8-11 ... W R Swinburn 4
43 SHES BROKE D Laing 8-11 ... C Rutter 7 13
47 0003 SMOKE CREEK (B) G Wragg 8-11 ... G Baxter 6

9-4 Reggae Dancer, 7-2 Babacoote, 9-2 Smoke Creek, 13-2 Relatively Smart, 8 Drama School, 10 Crown And Sceptre, 16 others.

1.15 WOODBOROUGH MAIDEN STAKES (Div I: 2-y-o: £684: 1m 2f) (13)

2 00 EASY KIN J Dunlop 9-0 ... W Carson 6
3 FOURTH TUDOR B Hanbury 9-0 ... – 13
4 002 HUNTERS FEN R Hollinshead 9-0 ... S Perks 3
5 0 IHASA E Weymes 9-0 ... S Cauthen 1
7 00 CACKLE G Pritchard-Gordon 8-11 ... G Duffield 6
8 000 CAPEL CURIG B Hobbs 8-11 ... G Baxter 8
9 000 COURT JEWEL A Pitt 8-11 ... R Fox 10
10 0000 NORSKA (B) D Morley 8-11 ... R Cochrane 12
11 000 PARMA NOVA R Hannon 8-11 ... R Wernham 2
12 000 ROMANA F Durr 8-11 ... A Wiss 5 4
13 000 SABROSA C Wildman 8-11 ... M Hills 7
14 400 SHIPMATE D Ancil 8-11 ... Pat Eddery 11
15 000 SOLDIER OF FORTUNE W Hastings-Bass 8-11 . T Ives 9

5-2 Hunters Fen, 7-2 Fourth Tudor, 5 Capel Curig, 13-2 Soldier Of Fortune, 8 Easy Kin, Shipmate, 12 others.

1.45 FLAWBOROUGH MAIDEN FILLIES STAKES (Div II: 3-y-o: £1,073: 1m 2f) (14)

1 4000 AMALEE B Hanbury 8-11 ... J Mercer 3
4 0020 ARACHOVA J Fitzgerald 8-11 ... W R Swinburn 8
6 0000 ARIBIAN Mrs S Davenport 8-11 ... S Perks 7
9 4000 BERTORELLA (B) G Pritchard-Gordon 8-11 ... G Duffield 14
19 0-0 HURRY DOWN H Candy 8-11 ... R Curant 9
20 0302 INTO THE FIRE (B) D Elsworth 8-11 ... T Ives 4
24 0-040 KINZ P Butler 8-11 ... – 5
30 MAJESTIC FAWN M McCourt 8-11 ... G Baxter 6
34 2-00 NONESUCH BAY I Balding 8-11 ... S Cauthen 12

20 0000 SWEET SONJA (D) G Huffer 3-8-5 ... G Carter 5 18
26 1000 SINGLE HAND (CD) D Chapman 4-7-13 ... P Griffiths 5 3
27 0001 LINPAC LEAF (D) (B) W Elsey 3-7-13 (7 ex) ... J Lowe 17
28 0340 EASY STAR (D) M Chapman 4-7-12 ... M Fry 5
30 0020 NEW EMBASSY G Balding 7-7-11 ... W Higgins 4
31 0032 GRACIOUS HOMES (D) (B) D H Jones 3-7-10 ... S Whitworth 5 15
35 0203 FEI LOONG E Eldin 3-7-8 ... D Cahill 7 6
37 1100 SINDOS R Hollinshead 3-7-7 ... W Ryan 3 16
41 1000 TACHERON (B) M Haynes 3-7-7 ... R Fox 13
44 0000 CAPTAIN'S BIDD (B) L Lightbrown 4-7-7 ... D Fowler-Wright 7 1
45 0100 DINGFRED AIR K Brassey 4-7-7 ... C Rutter 7 11

5 Emergency Plumber, 6 Gracious Homes, 15-2 Cree Bay, Legal Sound, 8 Lady Of The Land, Sweet Sonja, 10 Fei Loong, Linpac Leaf.

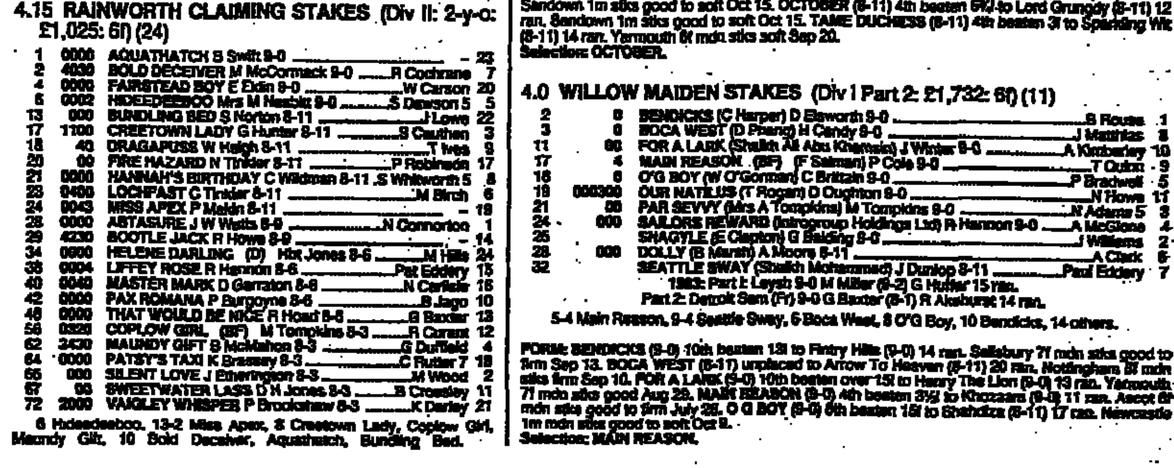
3.15 RAINWORTH CLAIMING STAKES (Div I: 2-y-o: £1,034: 6f) (25)

3 0000 DONNA'S BOY (B) B Stevens 9-0 ... P Robinson 23
5 0440 GRAND UNION R Hannon 9-0 ... Pat Eddery 24
9 0 YANI P Butler 9-0 ... – 10
11 4200 BEEB (B) D Dale 8-11 ... M Miller 3
14 0000 CANDY ROSE P Kelleway 8-11 ... Gay Kelleway 5 15
16 CRADLE POINT J Douglas-Home 8-11 ... R Cochrane 20
19 00 DUCHESS OF CONNAUT C Tinkler 8-11 ... M Birch 22
25 2002 SALLY O'BRIEN P Makin 8-11 ... – 14
33 0040 GLAZEPTA TOWN (D) (BF) C Miller 8-6 ... T Ives 2
35 LADY GRIM W Wharton 8-6 ... W Wharton 12
37 0011 LEAN STREAK (D) (B) R Simpson 8-6 ... S Whitworth 5 8
39 2400 MANOR FARM TRIO (B) M Tompkins 8-6 .. R Curant 25
41 0 NUKE BRUCE J Sutcliffe 8-6 ... J Mercer 11
44 00 ROBROS R Baker 8-6 ... T Rogers 18
45 01 RUN EASY (D) G Pritchard-Gordon 8-6 ... G Duffield 1
50 0000 YOUNG DROGONARA K Morgan 8-6 ... C Rutter 7 7
53 0000 ASHLEY HOPE D Leslie 8-3 ... M Rimmer 21
54 0030 BERINA Peter Taylor 8-3 ... W Ryan 3 5
57 0000 DAME DECOY N Bycroft 8-3 ... K Hodgson 9
58 DONNAL DEUX B McMahon 8-3 ... J Lowe 17
61 0000 MASTER OF MISCHIEF D Chapman 8-3 ... S P Griffiths 5 19
65 0004 RALLUME M Lambert 8-3 ... D Oldham 4
70 0000 THIRTY ACRE (B) G Lewis 8-3 ... W Carson 8
71 0 TRUE BEAR T Kersey 8-3 ... – 16
73 WYOMING T Kersey 8-3 ... A Proud 13

9-2 Run Easy, 11-2 Lean Streak, 13-2 Manor Farm Trio, 8 Grand Union, Sally O'Brien, 10 Beeb, Glazepta Town, Nuke Bruce.

3.45 WESTBOROUGH NURSERY HANDICAP STAKES (2-y-o fillies: £2,276: 6f) (19)

2 0034 SORAYAH H Thomson Jones 9-7 ... A Murray 10
4 2442 DRAGONESS P Walwyn 9-0 ... J Mercer 2
5 0410 MUSICAL MAIDEN R Sheather 8-13 ... R Cochrane 7
6 1042 DIAMI (BF) P Haslam 8-12 ... S Whitworth 5 12
7 3102 DERRING MISS (D) W Hastings-Bass 8-12 ... R Lines 5 16
9 3140 STOCK HILL LASS (D) M Blanshard 8-7 ... T Ives 14



LINGFIELD PARK

GOING: Soft

TOTE: double 2.0, 3.0. Treble 1.30, 2.30, 3.30

DRAW: low numbers best

1.0 CHESTNUT AMATEUR RIDERS HANDICAP STAKES (£2,497: 1m 2f) (15 runners)

1 214600 SOCKS UP (D) (R Houghton) R Houghton 7-12-0 ... Gayle Johnson-Houghton 14
2 313-100 RIMAH (B) (Hamdan Al-Maktoum) H Thomson Jones 3-12-0
4 1000 SENAURIUS (D) (S Niarchos) G Harwood 3-11-11 ... A J Wilson 13
6 332210 BETTYKNOWES (D) (D Wickins) R Akehurst 6-11-10 ... Sarah Wickins 3
5 210200 LEONIDAS (D) (G Ward) D Arbuthnot 6-11-11 ... Di Yeomans 2
7 10 THATCHERED (J Moore) P Cole 3-11-7 ... S Sherwood 8
8 011003 WIDD (T Mills) D Mills 7-11-7 ... R Hutchinson 6
9 120040- FALCON'S HEIR (S Mailes) J Bradley 5-11-7 ... J Wintle 15
10 212000 GLENHAWK (CD) (Express Newspapers) M Ryan 8-11-4 ... Lydia Pearce 12
11 01-0000 RA NOVA (CD) (D Travers-Clark) Mrs N Kennedy 5-11-3 ... Brooke Sanders 11
12 303141 PEANDAY (D) (B Boardman) H Beasley 3-11-3 ... Clare Nicholas 7
13 142150/ GLASGOW CENTRAL (D) (W Morgan) B Palling 7-11-3 ... Mr P Morgan 10
14 301204 BEN'S BIRDIE (Mrs A Tompkins) M Tompkins 4-11-3 ... Anne Tompkins 1
15 000020 SAILING HIGH (BF) (Shaikh Fawaz Al-Sabah) J Bethell 3-11-2 ... –
17 000000 RIDGEFIELD (D) (R Doughty) D Thom 6-11-0 ... D Murphy 9

1983: Div I: Bahoor 3-11-4 Mr A J Wilson (1-6 fav) G Harwood 15 ran.
Div II: Sunoak 3-11-4 Mr A J Wilson (13-8 fav) G Harwood 14 ran.

7-2 Peanday, 9-2 Thatchered, 11-2 Rimah, 6 Senarius, 7 Sailing High, 8 Ra Nova, 10 Ben's Birdie, 12 Widd, 16 others.

FORM: SOCKS UP (100-6) 8th beaten 10l to Sooejoy (9-0) 9 ran. Doncaster 1m 2f ladies stks good to soft Sept 15. RIMAH (12-0) 6th beaten 4l to Flaming Pearl (10-6) 20 ran. Haydock 1m 2f amat h'cap good Oct 6. LEONIDAS (7-6) unplaced to Leysh (8-7) 34 ran. Newmarket 1m 1f h'cap good to soft Oct 6. BETTYKNOWES (9-9) 12th beaten over 20l to Morway Boy (8-12) 15 ran. Doncaster 1m 2f h'cap good to soft Sept 12. THATCHERED (8-7) 8th beaten 12l to Shmaireekh (9-7) 14 ran. Newmarket 7f h'cap good to soft Oct 6. WIDD (9-0) 3rd beaten 1½l to Alcmene (9-4) 18 ran. Lingfield 1m 2f h'cap soft Oct 19. PEANDAY (7-9) won sh hd from Greed (8-1) 12 ran. Brighton 7f h'cap good to soft Sept 20. BEN'S BIRDIE (10-11) 4th beaten 13l to Gilt Star (9-2) 16 ran. Chepstow 1m 4f ladies stks good to soft Oct 22.
Selection: THATCHERED.

Lingfield selections

By Mandarin

1.0 Ben's Birdie. 1.30 Key To Bagdad. 2.0 Pusey Street. 2.30 Mickey Go. 3.0 The Owls. 3.30 October. 4.0 Main Reason.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

1.0 Ben's Birdie. 1.30 The Leak. 2.0 Ewe Lamb. 2.30 Mickey Go. 3.0 The Owls. 3.30 October. 4.0 O'G Boy.

By Michael Seely

1.0 RA NOVA (nap). 3.0 The Owls.

Nottingham selections

By Mandarin

12.45 Babacoote. 1.15 Capel Curig. 1.45 NONESUCH BAY (nap). 2.15 Muftah El Farag. 2.45 Cree Bay. 3.15 Lean Streak. 3.45 Domynga. 4.15 Liffey Rose.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

12.45 Babacoote. 1.15 Capel Curig. 1.45 Amalee. 2.15 Muftah El Farag. 2.45 Fei Loong. 3.15 Run Easy. 3.45 Sorayah. 4.15 Coplo Girl.

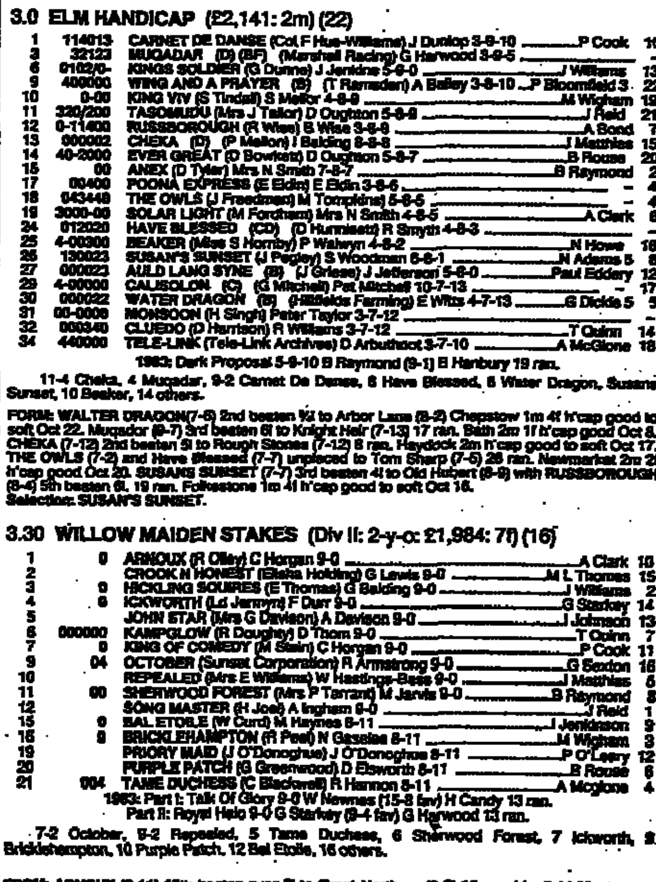
Michael Seely's selection: 2.45 Legal Sound.

1.30 WILLOW MAIDEN STAKES (Div I, Part I: £1,744: 6f) (12)

5 0 CATS LULLABY (Mrs W Dewes) P Mitchell 9-0 ... R McGhin 2
7 0 DELLWOOD RENOWN (admin of late F Dellafera) W Holden 9-0 ... R Morse 7 1
8 DISTING (BF) ... D McKay 4
10 0030 FLEET SPECIAL (Ld Matthews) Mrs C Reavey 9-0 ... A Bond 8
13 00 HOLYPORT VICTORY (Holyport Bloodstock Ltd) M Usher 9-0 ... M Wigham 9
22 3233 PRINCE HAB (D Hunnisett) B Swift 9-0 ... J Reid 12
23 02 RUNNING FLUSH (N Capon) D Oughton 9-0 ... B Rouse 5
26 042030 THE LEAK (Nimrod Co) F Durr 9-0 ... G Starkey 6
27 0 WELSH BEACON (G Newman) G Lewis 9-0 ... P Waldron 7
29 IDEOLIGIA (A Helaissi) A Hide 8-11 ... G Sexton 10
30 02 KEY TO BAGHDAD (B Yousif) J Dunlop 8-11 ... P Cook 3
33 0 SWEET ROSA (D Weeden) D Weeden 8-11 ... A Clark 11

1983: Part I: Leysh 9-0 M Miller (9-2) G Huffer 15 ran.
Part II: Detroit Sam 9-0 G Baxter (8-1) R Akehurst 14 ran.

11-10 Key To Baghdad, 3 Prince Hab, 5 Running Flush, 8 The Leak, 10 Disting, 14 others.



RUGBY UNION

Middlesex selectors have work to do

By Nicholas Keith

Middlesex 16
Northumberland 9

For the third season in succession Middlesex have reached the semi-finals of the county championship with little difficulty. Once again their path to the final is barred by either Gloucestershire or Yorkshire, who each have proved too formidable an obstacle in the recent past.

Middlesex's victory by four tries to three penalties over Northumberland at the Stoop Memorial ground on Saturday was achieved solely by the incisiveness of their backs. Their selectors, however, must find a front five capable of producing sufficient possession.

They are particularly vulnerable in the second row, where they are missing the likes of Cuthbertson, who has opted out of county rugby. Ripley, that cheerful warhorse, makes an unhappy lock and emerged from this game with a black eye and two nutbrown ears.

Butcher, the Ripley of the Eighties at No 8, was far from reliable in his channelling at the scrummage, although he provides a powerful presence in the lineout and the loose. Yet the Middlesex back row had great difficulty in stopping the tireless foraging and belligerent bursts of Edwards, Gosforth's promising flanker.

Northumberland are but a shadow of the side who won the championship in 1981 and finished runners-up to Middlesex in 1979. Their forwards were game enough and more than held their own, but for attacking ideas they relied entirely on Edwards and the boot of Johnson, who kicked three penalties but missed three more and an attempted dropped goal.

Johnson also tested Stringer with several high punts. England's new full back was equal to this task, but failed with five attempts at goal and was generally off key with his kicking. Stringer will be put on his mettle by yesterday's report that the England selectors have sounded out Hare about his availability for the five nations championship.

SCORERS: Middlesex: tries: Smith, O'Reilly, Stringer, Williams. Northumberland: penalties: Johnson, 3.

Somerset's air of anti-climax

By Gerald Davies

Somerset 6
Gloucestershire 6

It was, after all, too much to expect the players to lift their game for the second time in a week, particularly as this was, apart from four Gloucester men and a Wasp, a rematch between the same players of Bath and Bristol, who figured in a thrilling encounter on Wednesday. It was a poor game. Perhaps for a non-partisan visitor from across the water it was just as well it ended in a draw, with two penalties apiece.

Gloucestershire men might disagree and argue that they had, territorially, the better of the game, but those hailing from Somerset could argue with equal conviction that it was in fact they who squandered most of the scoring opportunities. Palmer missed easy penalties in the first five minutes of each half as well as two others in the last five. Horton, too, had gone close with two dropped-goal attempts and right at the end Trevaskis, with a kick and chase, nearly got the winning try for Somerset.

Hogg, for Gloucestershire, had had his chances too but they were from much longer distances. For the rest of the game there was hardly a sniff of a try.

Simpson recovered a lot of loose possession for Somerset, as did Spurrell, who carried an injured shoulder almost throughout. None of the possession even at the scrums, where both sides were equal, was of a kind that made for a comfortable afternoon for either Harding or Hill. Both these fine scrum halves did well in frustrating circumstances, whereas Sorrell and Horton largely kicked for position.

The scores however came from the kicking of others. Hogg and Palmer got a penalty each in the first half. Palmer then kicked another one two minutes after the interval, a lead which Somerset held much against, shall I say, the run of play only for Hogg to equalize with six minutes to go.

SCORERS: Somerset: Penalties, Palmer (2). Gloucestershire: Penalties, Hogg (2).
SOMERSET (Bath unless stated): C R Martin; D M Trick, J A Palmer, A Rees, B Trevaskis, J P Horton (capt), R Hill, D Sole, R Cunningham, J P Hall, P D Simpson.
GLOUCESTERSHIRE (Bristol unless stated): P Cue, A Morley, J Watson, S Hogg, A Richards (Gloucester); D P Sorrell, R Harding, M Preedy, S Mills (capt) (both Gloucester), A Shepherd, J Gadd (Gloucester), N Pomphrey, A Blackmore, D Pegler (Wasps), M Teague.
Referee: D J Wilson (Yorkshire Society).

Notts unity sets them apart

By George Allan

Notts, Lincs and Derby 24
Surrey 9

In ball-winning ability there was little difference at Beeston on Saturday, but in ball-using ability Notts, Lincs and Derbys were a team apart. They beat Surrey by three goals, a dropped goal and a penalty goal to a goal and a penalty, and go to Gosforth on November 10 to pay Northumberland for a place in the semi-finals of the county championship.

There were four late changes in the Surrey side, but the result would have been much the same without them. Notts, Lincs and Derbys are the Nottingham club under a grander name, and it came out clearly in their unity and driving force, with the forwards hunting as a pack, Hodgkinson and Murphy scheming and sniping at half back, and the threequarters running and tackling hard.

Surrey were fractionally slower to think and act, made handling errors in midfield, and did not kick the ball well. Such luck as there was ran against them too. Their best passing movement ended with the ball dropping behind Sainter on the left wing and Notts, Lincs and Derbys rushing away to score their third try, Murphy going over from a maul in the corner and Hodgkinson converting.

Notts, Lincs and Derbys had first use of wind and sun and were 12-0 up at the interval. Hodgkinson kicked a 50-metre penalty and dropped a goal from a ruck, and in between he converted a penalty try.

Speculation that Surrey might still win was unfounded. Notts, Lincs and Derbys were no less masterful in the second half than they had been in the first.

SCORERS: Notts, Lincs and Derbys: Tries: penalty try, S Holdstock, Murphy. Conversions: Hodgkinson (3). Penalty: Hodgkinson. Dropped goal: Hodgkinson. Surrey: Try: Taylor. Conversion: Preston. Penalty: Preston.
NOTTS LINCS AND DERBYS (all Nottingham): M Drane; S Holdstock, M Northard, G Hartley, D Holdstock, S Hodgkinson, K Murphy; J Ward (rep. S Chapman), B Moore, M Grindle, J Taylor, P Nixon, N Mantell (captain), N Malik, P Cook.
SURREY (Richmond unless stated): M Jermyn (Rosslyn Park); S Moriarty (Harlequins), N Preston (Richmond), D Guyatt (Richmond), R Sainter (Rosslyn Park); S Smith (Richmond), A Woodhouse (Harlequins; rep. G Porter, Met Police); J Probyn (Richmond), T Evans (Richmond), C van der Merwe (Harlequins), J Taylor (Rosslyn Park), M Stagier (Richmond), P Ackford (Met Police, captain), J Smith (Richmond), M Catt (Richmond).
Referee: R Parker (North Midlands).

Kent pipped at the post

By Peter Marson

Yorkshire 12
Kent 3

The regulations governing this season's county championship meant that Yorkshire and Kent's meeting in group two of League One at Otley on Saturday was only the second time that the counties had faced each other in close on 100 years.

An astonishing reversal in fortunes during the last minutes will have inscribed an indelible mark on the memory of all those who witnessed Kent's sudden demise and Yorkshire's last-ditch triumph by two goals to a dropped goal.

Yorkshire had been obliged to take the field six short of the side that had beaten Somerset at Bath earlier this month. Kent's formidable pack of forwards would have no trouble, it was thought, adding to their reputation. Yet Kent's total command forward and all the possession that resulted from dominance there in the set pieces and elsewhere failed to bring forth points and Yorkshire's line held until four minutes into the second half when Williams landed a neat dropped goal.

It remained thus until seven minutes before no-side when Gray's opportunism brought him a try which he converted. Kent needed to give proof of their mastery now. Alas, in their anxiety the ball ran loose, and Mason kicked on to the line to score a second try. Gray's conversion was the last kick of the match, and with it he signalled an improbable victory.

SCORERS: Yorkshire: Tries, Gray, Mason; Conversions, Gray (2).
Kent: Dropped goal, Williams.
YORKSHIRE: D Norton (Headingley, capt); M Harrison (Wakefield), B Barley (Wakefield), A Mason (Roundhay), A Stanland (Roundhay); P Gray (Roundhay), H Jarzyna (Morley); P Hunsman (Headingley), P Lazenby (Morley), A Machell (Headingley), P Jones (Rotherham), D Mitchell (West Hartlepool), S Tipping (Sale), P Lockyer (Mosley), R Buckton (Liverpool).
KENT (Blackheath unless stated): G Walters; K Purchase, R Bodenham (capt), L Cokell, M Gregory (Askeans); N Colyer, G Williams; P Essenhigh, R Howe, R Pascall (Gloucester), P McCrae (Askeans), D Hursey (Charlton Park), M Wildes, S Hill, M Skinner.
Referee: C J High (Manchester Society).

Swansea pair return to face Wallabies

By David Hands

Tony Swift and Mark Davies, Internationals for England and Wales repectively, return to Swansea's side for tomorrow's match with the Australians at St Helens after missing the 25-12 win over Laicester at the weekend. Davies is joined in the back row by John Thomas, which allows Cheeseman to play lock against the touring team.

Neverless, Swansea will be without three capped players – Richards, Dacey and the suspended Richard Moriarty. Dacey's Aled Williams, at stand off half, opended his side's scoring against Leicester with a try and a dropped goal, but it took Swansea until the final quarter to make the game safe.

Leicester lost Woodward (hamstring) and Cusworth (ankle) in the first half but led 12-10 before Emyr and Brian Thomas scored tries and Wyatt, captain for the day, kicked penalties and two conversions.

There were contrasting fortunes for the students of Oxford and Cambridge. While Oxford went down 34-14 to Northampton

SWANSEA (v Australians): M Wyatt; A Swift, G Jenkins, S Evans, P Moriarty, J Williams, R Jones; C Williams, H Gileon, S Evans, P Moriarty, J Williams, T Cheeseman, M Davies, J Thomas. Replacements: R Blyth, D Setaro, C Hutchins, K Colclough, P Hitchens, B Clegg.

Irish selectors have plenty to mull over

By George Ace

The four Irish provinces in action over the weekend in Belfast and Limerick provided the selectors with plenty of food for thought when they met last night in Limerick to select the side to play Australia at Lansdowne Road on November 10, which will be announced in Dublin this afternoon.

Ulster's stirring victoy at Ravenhill on Saturday over Irish kingpins Leinster by 16-3 opened up many avenues for conjecture and certainly provided more in the skills of the game than Munster's rather flattering win over Connaught at Thomond Park yesterday, 15-6.

Names that must have figured large in the selectors' deliberations last night were the uncapped players Matthews and Anderson among the forwards and Brady at scrum half for Ulster, while Mullin, the Leinster centre, looks special.

Ciaran Fitzgerald, who lost his Irish place last season and was superceded by Duggan as captain for the games against England and Scotland, had a fine match for Connaught as captain, and must be close to being recalled to lead Ireland. Ward, who scored seven of Munster's points, was equally efficient.

RUGBY UNION: SERVICES PROVE EASY TARGETS FOR WALLABIES

Triumph and disaster for Australia

By David Hands
Rugby Correspondent

Combined Services 9
Australians 44

As a social exercise in the lighter arts of touring, Saturday's match at Aldershot was a triumph; as a tactical exercise for an Australian side one week away from their first international, it was a disaster – notwithstanding the largest points haul of the tour, which brought victory by six goals and two tries to three penalty goals at the Military Stadium.

As a workout for a team looking suspiciously near international strength, it degenerated into a game of catch as catch can: the lineout weaknesses evident in previous games were still on show, and three players had to leave the field injured after a bizarre series of accidents left only three of the original six front-row forwards in tact.

The most serious of those injuries was to Lillicrap, the improving young loose-head prop who had been on the field barely two minutes as a replacement for Rodriguez when he went down with damaged ankle ligaments. He will be unavailable for the best part of three weeks, so Greg Burrow, a tight-head prop from Sydney University is to be flown in. Burrow toured Britain in January with the Australian Universities.

Rodriguez required stitches in a cut on the top of his head and Slack, the captain, went off at half-time feeling a hamstring, but most measures were precautionary with the game against England only seven days away. Inevitably the impetus of the side slowed after all the reshuffles, which took Poidevin out of the pack and on to the wing; but in any case the Australians led 32-6 at half-time and were not seriously inconvenienced playing the second half with only 14 men. Roche was limping during the last quarter after a kick on the knee but happily recovered later.

A degree more fortune would have seen them score three more tries, because the Services' backs were baffled and bemused by the sleight of hand which saw the ball whipped from half back to wing in less time than it takes an average English scrum half to decide whether to pass, run or kick. Such play, of course, is fine for a sunlit afternoon on a beautifully prepared playing surface; on a grey Murray-field day, for example, it may prove less satisfactory.

Much of the Australian back play on Saturday revolved around Lynagh, who has appeared in all four games so far. If Hawker is to regain his international place he will have to do well against Swansea tomorrow. Lynagh's dependable place kicking is another point in his favour. Up front, however, the Services' jumpers managed to match the lanky Campbell and Williams and the Australian forwards continued to concede a striding of penalties when the ball had gone to ground.

It was instructive to note that Campese, who played right wing in the first match and full back in the second, was switched to the left, which prevented Underwood marking him. Campese scored three tries, often appearing in midfield, while Underwood saw most of the ball won by the Services kicked away and eventually resigned himself to defence and a couple of try-saving tackles on his wrong wing.

I imagine that Campese will be back on the right against England with Moon on the left, well though Grigg played at Aldershot. From the Services' viewpoint Evans and Goslin made some darting runs in a noble effort to open the game, but they were up against a side overwhelmingly better equipped to play open rugby. Who can blame the Australians for enjoying the fixture and voting for its retention?

SCORERS: Combined Services: Penalties: Worrall (3). Australians: Tries: Campese (3), Slack (2), Grigg, Campbell. Conversions: Lynagh (6).

Combined Services: Sub Lt C Alcock (Royal Navy), captain; Sgt D Johnson (Army), Lt Greenhalgh (Army), FO I Goslin (RAF), PO R Underwood (RAF), Cpl M Evans (RAF), Cpl S Worrall (RAF), Cpl M Whitcombe (RAF), Lt I Thompson (RN; rep, AB R Joy, RN), Capt C Harvey (Army), Sgt G Williams (Army), Cpl J Orwin (RAF), Sgt Instructor S Peacock (Army; rep AEM G Wood, RN), Cpl M Reece (RN), Capt B McCall (Army).

Australians: J Black; P Grigg, A Slack (captain), M Lunagh, D Campese; M Ella, N Farr-Jones; E Rodriguez (rep, C Lillicrap; rep M McBain), T Lawton, A McIntyre, S Poidevin, S Williams, W Campbell, C Roche, R Reynolds.

Referee: G Anderson (Scotland).


Drop kick: Worral kicks and Reynolds drops (Photo: Ian Stewart)

Turnbull's star turn

By Ian McLauchlan

In near-perfect conditions Heriots and Hawick enthralled a huge crowd at Goldenacre on Saturday, Hawick playing like champions were worthy of their 31-25 win. They lost tighthead prop Ron Nicol, with rib damage after 15 minutes but the remaining 14 men raised their game to such heights that one scarcely notices the discrepancy.

They were hopelessly outgunned in the tight scrum, where the No8, McGaughey, was seconded to tighthead; but in the lineout and the loose they dominated. Both teams scored three tries but where Andy Irvine had an off day with his boot, his counterpart Colin Easton, could not miss.

It would seem unfair to single out one Harwich player for special praise, but the young Derek Turnbull at lock must have done his international chances no harm.

Kelso emphasized the difference between the top and bottom of the first division when they scored 15 tries agaisnt Glasgow Academicals. of their 90 points, Colin Flanigan the full back scored a try and 13 conversions for a personal tally of 30 points.

Stewart's Melville found their neighbours, Edinburgh Academicals, too much of a Handful at Inverlieith. The visitors won 22-15. Stewarts Melville scored three tries through Mackenzie, Brewster and Clader, with Scott adding a penalty. Academicals socred through Greig and Richardson (tries) Paton (dropped goal) and Hutcheson (three penalties and one conversion).

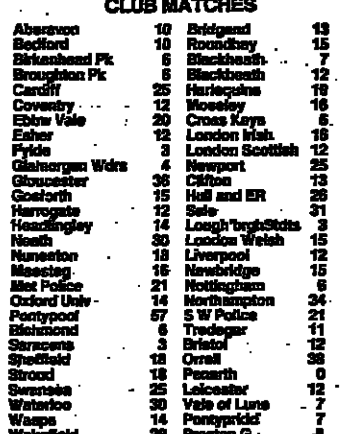
Springbok win

Cape Town (AFP) – South Africa battled to a 22-13 win over the South American Jaguars here on Saturday. The Springboks, who led 12-7 at half time, scored four tries and Errol Tobias, their stand-off half, succeeded with two penalty goals. The Jaguars, who had fought to the end, replied with a try and and three penalties from their captain and standoff, Hugo Porta.

Record victory

Suva, Fiji (Reuter) – New Zealand's cohesive and disciplined forwards ran in seven tries to beat Fiji by a record 45-0 here on Saturday. Persistent pressure drained Fiji of spirit and strength and gave the All Blacks a 21-0 lead at half-time. The match threw up a new star in Kieran Crowley, the full back and the only uncapped player in the New Zealand side.

Weekend results



CLUB MATCHES

Aberavon	10	Bridgend	13
Bedford	10	Roundhay	15
Birkenhead Pk	6	Blackheath	7
Broughton Pk	6	Blackheath	12
Cardiff	25	Harlequins	19
Coventry	12	Moseley	16
Ebbw Vale	20	Cross Keys	6
Esher	12	London Irish	16
Fylde	3	London Scottish	12
Glamorgan Wdrs	4	Newport	25
Gloucester	36	Clifton	13
Gosforth	15	Hull and ER	26
Harrogate	12	Sale	31
Headingley	14	Lough'brgh Stdts	3
Neath	30	London Welsh	15
Nuneaton	18	Liverpool	12
Maesteg	16	Newbridge	15
Met Police	21	Nottingham	6
Oxford Univ	14	Northampton	34
Pontypool	57	S W Police	21
Richmond	6	Tredegar	11
Saracens	3	Bristol	12
Sheffield	18	Orrell	38
Stroud	18	Penarth	0
Swansea	25	Leicester	12
Waterloo	30	Vale of Lune	7
Wasps	14	Pontypridd	7
Wakefield	29	Preston G	8
West Hartlepool	18	Birmingham	12

County Championship

FIRST DIVISION: Middlesex 16, Northumberland 9; Notts, Lincs and Derbys 24, Surrey 9; Somerset 6, Gloucestershire 6; York 12, Kent 3.
SECOND DIVISION: Eastern Counties 15, Warwickshire 22; Lancashire 26, Devon 7; Cumbria 17, Cornwall 4; Cheshire 13, Durham 22.
THIRD DIVISION: Buckinghamshire 20, Dorset and Wilts 15; Hertfordshire 38, Hampshire 12; North Midland 26, Sussex 24; Staffordshire 12, Leicestershire 9.
FOURTH DIVISION: Oxfordshire 15, Berkshire 23.
INTERNATIONALS: (In Cape Town): South Africa 22, South American Jaguars 13; (In Suva): Fiji 0, New Zealand 45; (In Fukuoka): Japan 20, South Korea 13. (Japan retain Asian title.)
TOUR MATCH: Combined Services 9, Australia 44.
SCOTTISH FIRST DIVISION: Ayr 9, Jed-Forest 3; Gala 41, Watsonians 13; Heriot's F P 25, Hawick 31; Kelso 90, Glasgow Acads 0; Stewarts/Mel F P 15, Edinburgh Acads 22; Selkirk 18, Melrose 18; West of Scotland 17, Boroughmuir 21.
HAMPSHIRE SENIOR MERIT TABLE: Gosport and Fareham 9, Isle of Wight 9.
HERTS MERIT TABLE: Maidstone 16, Tonbridge 0.
E.A.S.T. NORFOLK LEAGUE: Diss 0, North Walsham 38; Holt 17, U.E. A 6.
SUSSEX MERIT TABLE: Hellingly 21, West Sussex Inst 9.
TRUMAN O.B. MERIT TABLE: O Brentwoods 24, O Ignatians 3; O Brockleians 33, O Colfeians 9; O Caterhamians 15, John Fisher O/A 15; O Elthamians 3, O Midwhitgiftians 16; O Rutlishians 13, O Haberdashers 8; O Whitgiftians 22, O Paulians 7.
SEVEN COUNTIES MERIT TABLE: Askeans 13, Southend 6; Havant 22, Upper Clapton 4.
DORSET AND WILTS CUP: First round: Dorchester 16, Dorset IHE 6.
BASS MERIT TABLE: Tiverton 34, Brixham 6; Devonport Serv 3, Lydney 10.
DEVON MERIT TABLE: Crediton 4, Paignton 6.
CORNWALL MERIT TABLE: St Ives 17, St Austell 0; Barnstaple 10, Plymouth 19; Bideford 10, Newquay 11; Exeter 11, Okehampton 28; Hayle 16, Exmouth 16; Newton Abbot 3, Falmouth 6; Penryn 13, Sidmouth 4; Wiveliscombe 31, Teignmouth 14; Torquay 45, Newbury 18; Avon Police 61, Wellington 15; Bridgwater 23, Stafford 9; Newbold-on-Avon 19, Taunton 9.

West goes east

Three Irish officials will control the Rugby Union international between France and Romania in Bucharest on November 10.

CRICKET

Anti-Boycott faction consider response

By Peter Ball

The Yorkshire committee's decision to reappoint David Bairstow as captain against the wishes of their cricket committee chairman, Brian Close, was, given the balance of forces and Boycott's refusal to countenance the job, always the most likely outcome of Saturday's meeting. Whether it will be the end of the story is another matter.

It is known that a group of the old committee and their supporters are still unutterably opposed to the continuing presence of Boycott in the team and his influence in the club. There has been speculation since the end of the summer that they may attempt to reverse last winter's defeat, which saw several lose their committee places, and this decision could prove the catalyst.

They are believed to be holding a meeting to discuss their response tomorrow but Desmond Bailey, who has been the only one of the group to break cover so far, refused to comment yesterday.

Much will depend on the reaction of Close, who intimated last week that he would resign if this advice was not taken. He is maintaining his own counsel for a few days while he considers his position.

If Close resigns, and his example is followed by Phil Sharpe and Bob Appleyard, the only other former cricketers on the cricket committee, the counter-revolutionaires would have to be taken seriously. Close's support would provide a cause and a leader of credibility they otherwise lack.

If the decision to reappoint Bairstow may still have repercussions in the committee room, it will undoubtedly end any disaffection in the dressing-room, for the moment at least. The seriousness of Bairstow's threat to take other players with him if he left may be open to doubt, but in a choice between Bairstow and Boycott most players would support Bairstow.

The players may understand Close's motives in wanting Boycott to be captain, but living with the consequences of that decision was something few had any desire to experience.

Faisalabad may lose Test status

Faisalabad (AFP) – Faisalabad's future as a Test venue is under threat because of its lifeless wicket. New Zealand have refused to play a Test at the Iqbal Stadium and spectators are losing interest, the Mayor of Faisalabad said here yesterday.

He called on the stadium's administrators to alter the wicket to make is easier for bowlers. Bowlers in the present Test between Pakistan and India have failed to make headway on the notorious pitch, with only 13 wickets falling in the first four days, while 943 runs were scored.

The match seems destined to be a draw, like the first Test, after Pakistan reached 443 for three in their first innings at the end of the fourth day, in reply to India's first innings tital of 500.

Mudassar Nazar and Qasim Omar added 250 runs, a Pakistan second-wicket partnership record, before the former was out one run short of his double century. Qasim and Mudassar stayed at the crease for 362 minutes, taking the home team's score from 141 for one to 391 for two. Mudassar was out playing a hasty shot off Shival Yadav, and edged a catch to Syed Kirmani, the wicketkeeper.

Qasim completed his third Test century when he lifted Yadev over mid-wicket for four.

He took 317 minutes to become the fourth century maker in this test

INDIA: First Innings 500

PAKISTAN: First Innings

Mohsin Khan c Gavaskar b Sharma	59
Mudassar Nazar c Kirmani b Yadav	199
Qasim Omar not out	147
Javed Miandad st Kirmani b Shastri	16
Zaheer Abbas not out	3
Extras	19
Total (3 wkts)	443

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–141, 2–391, 3–430.

BOWLING: Kapil Dev 4.5-0-22-0, Sharma 27-0-114-1, Madan Lal 15-2-50-0, Yadav 54-16-127-1, Shastri 50-16-100-1, Gaekwad 2-0-7-0, Amarnath 1-0-5-0.

No-balls and wides debited in bowlers' analyses.

West Indies pair pile on the agony

Adelaide (Reuter) - Dujon and Richards helped themselves to centruires as the West Indians savaged the injury-hit South Australian attack in the third day of their four-day match here yesterday.

The Australians had four men off the field injured for most, of the final session, and Dujon hammered a sparkling 151 not out and Richards an equally impressive 102

WEST INDIANS: First Innings 242 (I V A Richards 80)

Second Innings

C G Greenidge run out	79
D L Haynes c Phillips b McCurdy	94
H A Gomes c sub b Benton	9
I V A Richards c sub b O'Connor	102
†P J Dujon not out	151
*C H Lloyd b Benton	63
M D Marshall not out	2
Extras (b 6, l-b 7, n-b 1)	14
Total (5 wkts, dec)	514

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–135, 2–156, 3–217, 4–346, 5–486.

BOWLING: McCurdy 13.2-2-75-1, Carmichael 23-4-85-0, May 5-1-21-0; Benton 32-3-144-2, Hookes, 12.4-0-43-0, Inverarity 24-0-105-0, Haysman 2.4-0-5-0, O'Connor 5-0-22-1, Hilditch 0.2-0-1-0.

SOUTH AUSTRALIANS: First Innings

A M J Hilditch c Dujon b Marshall	2
G Bishop c Greenidge b Walsh	29
*D W Hookes c Gomes b Walsh	27
†W B Phillips b Marshall	0
D O'Connor l-b-w b Walsh	51
M Haysman l-b-w b Holding	91
J Benton c sub b Harper	9
J Inverarity b Marshall	17
T May l-b-w b Marshall	4
R McCurdy not out	18
I Carmichael c Baptiste b Holding	22
Extras (l-b 7, w 1, n-b 17)	25
Total	295

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–2, 2–48, 3–51, 4–64, 5–167, 6–192, 7–249, 8–249, 9–256, 10–295.

BOWLING: Marshall 21–5–75–4; Walsh 18–5–53–3; Holding 21.2–4–54–2; Baptiste 8–3–11–0; Harper 26–8–72–1; Richards 5–1–23–0.

● Colombo (Reuter) – Sri Lanka's selectors have named 13 players from whom they will pick the teams for two one-day matches against New Zealand to be played here on November 3 and 4.

SQUAD: D Mendis, R Dias, S Wettimuny, A Silva, R Madugalle, A Ranatunga, A de Silva, S de Silva, A de Mel, R Ratnayake, V John, †G de Alwis, U Kamain.

LACROSSE

Chelsea College of Physical Education won the south clubs and colleges tournament at Queenswood School, Potters Bar, for the first time in six years on Saturday (Peter Tatlow writes). They put out the holders, West London, before going on to beat Putney 4–3 in the final

RESULTS: Semi-finals: Chelsea College of PE 3, St Mary's College 1; Putney 2, Weybridge 1. Final: Chelsea 4, Putney 3.

TODAY FIXTURES

FOOTBALL

CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division Leicester v Sunderland (7.0); TOUR MATCH: Reading v New Zealand (7.0) REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: Hellenic League v Army FA XI (at Thame, 7.30)

OTHER SPORT

Basketball: Anglo Scottish Cup first round: Sunderland Maestros v Calderdale Explorers (8.0). Leicester v Hemel and Watford Royals (7.30).
BADMINTON: Wimbledon Tournament (Wimbledon S and BC); SKC Tour: England v Korea (Farnborough RC, Hants)

Law Report October 29 1984 House of Lords

Knowledge of unlawful false statement not necessary

Wings Ltd v Ellis

Before Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, Lord Chancellor, Lord Keith of Kinkel, Lord Scarman, Lord Brandon of Oakbrook and Lord Templeman

[Speeches sold October 25]

Knowledge by a defendant of the making of a statement was not a necessary ingredient of an offence under section 14(1)(*a*) of the Trade Descriptions Act 1968. Furthermore, a statement could be "made" for the purposes of section 14(1) at times other than its communication to another person.

Thus, in the absence of the defence afforded by section 24 of the 1968 Act, a company which in the course of its business as a holiday tour operator published in May 1981 a travel brochure containing a false statement about accommodation made a statement which it knew to be false contrary to section 14(1)(*a*)(ii) of the Act, when, having become aware of the error in June 1981 and taken steps to prevent potential customers from reading the false statement, the statement was nevertheless read by a customer on January 13, 1982.

The House of Lords allowed an appeal by a trading standards officer, David Kenneth Ellis, against part of the decision of the Queen's Bench Divisional Court (Lord Justice Robert Goff and Mr Justice Mann) (*The Times*, December 7, 1983; [1984] 1 WLR 731) who on December 2, 1983 quashed the defendant company's conviction by Plymouth Justices on January 17, 1983 for an offence under section 14(1)(*a*)(ii).

Section 14(1) provides: "It shall be an offence for any person in the course of any trade or business – (*a*) to make a statement which he knows to be false; ... as to ... (ii) the nature of any ... accommodation ... provided in the course of any trade or business; ..."

Section 24 provides a defence where a defendant proves that an offence under the Act was due to the mistake, act or default of another, accident or some other cause beyond his control.

Mr Anthony Scrivener, QC and Mr Nicholas Nardecchia for the prosecutor; Mr John Mathew, QC and Mr James Price for the company.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, agreeing with the speech of Lord Scarman, said that the certified question for the opinion of the House was "whether a defendant may properly be convicted of an offence under section 14(1)(*a*) of the Trade Descriptions Act 1968 where he has no knowledge of the falsity of the statement at the time of its publication but knew of the falsity at the time when the statement was read by the complainant".

The Divisional Court rightly held that they were bound by the decision of the Court of Appeal in *R v Thomson Holidays Ltd* ([1974] QB 592) but made use of the authority to establish the general proposition, taken out of context from the judgment of Lord Justice Lawton, that "a statement is made when it is communicated to someone".

When, in the course of a trade or business, a brochure containing a false statement was issued in large numbers through a chain of distribution involving several stages and intended to be read and used at all or some of the stages, it did not follow that it was only "made" at its ultimate destination.

It might be "made" when it was posted in bulk, when the information was passed on by telephone, or in smaller batches by post, and when it was read by the ultimate recipient, provided that at each stage what happened was in accordance with the original intention of the issuing house.

It did not follow that repeated attempts to convict a firm in respect of each separate communication of an individual copy of a brochure should meet with anything but reprobation from the courts. That had to depend on the circumstances.

The company's attempt to induce the House to declare that *Thomson* was wrongly decided failed.

In the instant case the statement was made when the complainant read the brochure.

What rendered the charge particularly objectionable to the company was that at the time the complainant read the statement, the company honestly believed that it would be read by a member of the public in a corrected and accurate form. They had used their best endeavours to correct the statement, and genuinely believed that those had succeeded.

Many of the offences created by the Trade Descriptions Act 1968 were absolute offences. But offences under section 14 required as an essential ingredient of the offence knowledge by the maker of the statement that it was false (section 14(1)(*a*)) or recklessness in the making of it (section 14(1)(*b*)).

An ordinary person reading an account of a conviction after reading the section would think that the offender had been convicted of fraudulent conduct.

The Act said nothing about fraud or intent. It said nothing to the effect that the defendant should at least know at the moment when the false statement was made that it was being made in a form other than that which was intended. It said only that at the moment when the statement was made the defendant had to know that the statement was false.

Section 24 of the 1968 Act provided a special defence which was available to a defendant in section 14 cases. The company failed to invoke the section and in the absence of a plea of that defence had no answer to the charge as framed.

Without criticizing the authorities who mounted the present proceedings and persisted in the appeal, there was room for caution by prosecuting authorities in mounting proceedings against innocent defendants. They should be even more careful in cases which ordinary people would read as containing an implication of fraud, but where the offender was of excellent reputation and had acted honestly.

LORD SCARMAN said that the statement complained of was contained in a brochure prepared and published without knowledge of its falsity by the company in May 1981. It was not read by the complainant until January 13, 1982, by which time the company knew that it was false.

Two issues arose on the appeal: first, whether, as the company submitted, the offence under section 14(1)(*a*) was knowingly making a false statement, or whether it could be committed without knowledge that the statement had been made. Second, what was meant by the words "make a statement" in their statutory context.

The charge laid under section 14(1)(*a*) alleged that on January 13, 1982 (the prosecution tied its case to that date) the company made the false statement.

The Trade Descriptions Act 1968 was a very important safeguard for millions of members of the public who chose their holidays in reliance upon descriptions which they read in brochures which they were unable to check.

If the protection was not to be undermined, the Act had to be widely known, easily understood and be of general application save in situations specifically excepted by the statute.

The Act operated by prohibiting false descriptions under the pain of penalties enforced through the criminal courts. But it was not a truly criminal statute. Its purpose was not the enforcement of the criminal law but the maintenance of trading standards.

In the end, the question whether an offence created by statute required *mens rea*, guilty knowledge or intention, in whole, in part, or not at all, turned on the subject matter, the language of the particular statutory provision under consideration construed in the light of the legislative purpose embodied in the Act, and on "whether strict liability in respect of all or any of the essential ingredients of the offence would promote the object of the provision": see *Gammon (Hong kong) Ltd v Attorney General of Hongkong* (*The Times* May 12, 1984; [1984] 3 WLR 437); and *Sweet v Parsley* ([1970] AC 132, 163).

The necessary ingredients of the offence under section 14(1) (*a*) were that: (1) a person in the course of a trade or business (2) made a statement (3) which he knew to be false (4) as to the provision in the course of trade or business of any services, accommodation or facilities.

The company submitted that the essence of the offence was knowingly making a false statement. It was submitted for the prosecutor that it sufficed to prove that the statement was made on a person's behalf in the course of his business and that its content was false to the knowledge of the person carrying on the business.

The latter construction was correct. It advanced the legislative purpose embodied in the Act in that it struck directly against the false statement irrespective of the reason for, or explanation of, its falsity.

It involved contruing the offence as one of strict liability to the extent that the offence could be committed unknowingly, that is, without knowledge of the act of statement; but that was consistent with the social purpose of a statute in the class to which the Act belonged.

The strictness of the offence did no injustice because the defendant, if he acted innocently, could invoke and prove one of the statutory defences contained in sections 23 and 24 of the Act and which, contrary to the company's submission, clearly applied to an offence under section 14.

Moreover, the prosecutor's submission had the advantage of following the literal and natural meaning of the words used. The subsection said not that it was an offence knowingly to make the statement but that it was an offence to make the statement.

The question remained whether the company made any statement on January 13, 1982 when the complainant read it. The company submitted that the statement was made only once, on publication of the brochure in May 1981.

The importance of the question was not only that the prosecution pinned its case to January 13, 1982, but that in May 1981 the company did not know the statement was false whereas in January 1982 they did know it was false.

That submission was not open to the company before the justices or the Divisional Court. The Court of Appeal had decided in *R v Thomson Holidays Ltd* that a new statement was made on every occasion that an interested member of the public read it in a brochure published by a company engaged in attracting his custom. The court considered that communication was the essence of statement.

Thomson was correctly decided, although his Lordship did not accept the totality of the court's reasoning.

A statement could consist of a communication to another: and in the context of the 1968 Act and, the circumstances of that class of business, communication by an uncorrected brochure of false information to someone who was invited to do business in reliance upon the brochure was to "make a statement" within section 14(1)(*a*).

But there could be statements which were not communicated to others. It was unnecessary for the Court of Appeal in *Thomson* to hold that communication was of the essence and in that they erred.

In the instant case the statement was made when the brochure was published. But further statements to the same effect were made whenever persons did business with the company on the strength of the uncorrected brochure.

There was no injustice in that. If the company believed that there was no default on its part when the false description was communicated to the complainant it should have admitted the offence and called evidence to establish a defence under section 23 or 24. Accordingly, the company did make a statement to the complainant on January 13, 1982.

The appeal would be allowed and the certified question would be answered as follows: "A statement which was false was made by the company in the course of its business when it was read by the complainant, an interested member of the public doing business with the company on the basis of the statement. The offence was committed on that occasion because the company then knew that the statement was false. The fact that it was unaware of the falsity of the statement when it was published in the brochure was irrelevant."

LORD BRANDON, concurring, said that in so far as *R v Thomson Holidays Ltd* purported to decide as a general proposition of law applicable to all cases, that a statement was only made for the purposes of section 14 when it was communicated to someone, the decision was not supported by section 14 and was wrong.

A statement could well be made even though no one immediately heard or read it.

That did not mean, however, that the statement had not been made for the purposes of section 14 if it was intended that, after it had been made once, many copies of it would be recorded or printed and those copies thereafter put and kept in circulation, with the intention, or with the natural and probable consequence that the statement would be heard or read by a particular person or body of persons, or by a substantial section of the public.

In the present case the false statement was a continuing statement in that it continued to be made so long as such brochures remained in circulation without effective correction.

LORD TEMPLEMAN, concurring, said that on the facts the company committed an offence under section 14 without intending to do so. The company, no doubt for good commercial reasons, did not rely on the defence under section 24

It was not open to the Divisional Court to invent a different defence and to quash the conviction by asserting that when the company discovered that the statement was false it immediately did all that could reasonably be expected in order to neutralize the error.

By creating a new criminal offence under section 14, Parliament indicated that the civil remedies for breach of contract and criminal sanctions for fraud were insufficient to protect the public against false statements in mass advertisements.

It was necessary that the falsity should be known but by section 24 Parliament indicated that good intentions and mistake did not by themselves constitute a defence. The defendant had to plead and prove the circumstances specified in section 24 before a defence of mistake could succeed.

Lord Keith agreed with the speech of Lord Scarman.

Solicitors: Sharpe Pritchard & Co for Mr J. E. Coyne, Plymouth; Knapp-Fishers.





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The Times guide to career choice

Here is a job worth asking for

Two top research executives explain why their profession is now an important discipline and not just an extra job for a disgruntled secretary

By Daphne Silvester

When a well-known woman journalist advertised for a part-time researcher for 12 hours' work a week in London she received several hundred replies, some from as far as the Isle of Skye. The response was mainly because of the glamorous image of journalism together with the lure of working for a famous person. That explains only the attraction of the job, not the reason why so many people felt qualified to "do research".

How could they be qualified in the technical sense? There are no degrees in research, no "B.Scs in research" (or is it an art and not a science?) no RSA awards, no tests for speed and accuracy, no proof of practice.

Research is not a subject. It is a discipline and success in it is a result of a mixture of certain personal characteristics bound together with literacy, a knowledge of the alphabet (a rarer phenomenon than those over 35 might think) and experience of one or more fields of interest.

Only eight years ago, when looking for a new job, I was told in confidently assertive tones by a bold lady in a first floor office in Bond Street that "researchers are ten a penny". Now her successors will tell you "they're like gold dust".

There has been a remarkable transformation since I was sent away with my confidence shattered – and research is used and valued widely. There are few reputable executive search firms, for example, who do not parade the skills of their research department in front of prospective clients as proof of their company's analytical and objective professionalism. "Doing my research now" once was regarded as an automatic use for an able but discontented secretary. Now a different animal is emerging: not a passive processor of other people's thoughts and decisions but an active contributor of ideas with the brains and the commercial nous to back these ideas up with hard facts.

I have done research in a financial environment and in headhunting. The qualities essential to success are common to both – and probably to any commercial setting. First, you need a certain feel or "flair" for your subject; secondly, an enquiring mind; thirdly, a good measure of dogged perseverance; fourthly, an eye for detail. It has been my experience that the people best endowed with the first two tend to be short on the last two. People with quick minds able to take a wider view are often impatient.

However, it makes sense to realize that, however clever or useful your work, its value is greatly diminished if your conclusions and arguments cannot be speedily absorbed by the recipient. And, of course, inaccuracy on one or two minor points might be sufficient to undermine confidence in the whole basis of your conclusions.

A good researcher must be able to see into the mind of the person for whom the work is intended and you must be prepared to adapt your presentation to suit the recipient. Some people prefer a few perfectly prepared morsels of haute cuisine while others are happier with bags of fast foods – some prefer to wait longer for a fully digested meal.

Daphne Silvester, is a research partner for Tyzack & Partners Ltd.

Give them a clue you are bright

By Mychelle Hunter

Research is the creative and disciplined process of investigation. It is the pursuit of a path strewn with clues, some informative, others deceptive. Eventually the pursuer of the path, distracted at times by detours, finds the answer. It may not be the expected answer to the original question, but an answer nevertheless.

Research does not just occur in the sophisticated atmosphere of a management consultancy or the detective's rooms at Scotland Yard. Nor is it reliant on advanced retrieval systems, elaborate codings or impressive tomes. Its quality is dependent on the mental and personal characteristics of the person who has the task of finding the answer.

The search may be simple and easily resolved, or simple and difficult to resolve, or quite complex in question and answer. The researcher may be in a laboratory, a bank, the secret service, an advertising agency, a film studio, a publishing house or a research bureau.

In the commercial world these detectives are often women – women of varying background, interest, motivation and creativity. Their arrival at the role is often an accidental event. A secretary is asked to make a few telephone calls or to look up a company in the local library. In an advertising agency, she may start in media liaison role and gradually move into product or market research for the agency's clients, or in larger agencies, for the agency itself.

More often than not women arrive at the role out of frustration, seeing it as an avenue to avoid their current position of secretary and being released from the typewriter. Or, at the other end, they will perceive it as a route to management. Rarely does one hear a school leaver or a graduate saying that she wants to be a researcher. There seems little awareness that commercial research can be a profession.

I have interviewed, hired and trained many researchers here and abroad. Inevitably young women came to the interview out of curiosity. When asked why they came for the interview the usual response was: "It sounds exciting and I'm fed up with. . . ." When asked what it was that led them to assume that "It sounds exciting" there was either silence or the aspiration for glamour and travel. Once in a while the rare candidate would come by who would manifest a desire to learn – not simply to learn a new job, but to learn about different industries, products, people. These possessed a curiosity, an eagerness to know.

Only two have ever said: "I want to be a researcher". Perhaps that is due to the general lack of awareness that commercial research can be a profession with its challenges, excitements, drudgeries and rewards.

So long as employers sustain the attitude that research is a static, non-creative function, researchers will continue to be back-room support, a situation unattractive to women of drive, imagination and initiative.

If the researcher can subtly make the transition from a supplier of information to an originator of new questions and new solutions through research, someone, somewhere, will take notice. If her solutions display suggestions that not only the obvious but the subtle, less overt and even opposite avenue has been trod, then her originality may begin to be recognised and her skills may be applied to other areas.

Rather than transferring printed matter from one piece of paper to another, she will look beyond the apparent into what awaits discovery. She may become indispensable and her research might even become a marketable product for the company.

Mychelle Hunter is a director of Breckeridge Research Ltd.

BLESSED BE THE Lord ... there hath not failed one word of all his good promise. 1 Kings 8: 56

BIRTHS

BOWES - On October 26th at Wycombe Hospital to Rosalind (née Ashton) and Simon, a son Oliver George Foster.

BUCHAN - On October 26 at Breconshire hospital to Fiona (née Carlisle) and Edward, a son.

CRAWSHAY - On 23rd October, at The Westminster Hospital, to Philippa (née Gibbs) and Huw, a daughter (Louise Caroline).

EDMUNDS - On October 24th at St. Teresa's, Wimbledon, to Bryony and Andrew, a son. Brother for Xanthe and Uffy.

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Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM.
6.30 Breakfast Time with Selina Scott and Nick Ross. News from Fern Britton at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours and at 8.59; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; programme choice at 6.55; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.18. Plus consumer affairs news from Lynn Faulds-Wood.
9.00 Battle of the Planets. Cartoon science fiction adventures 9.20 Food and Drink investigates why, from the hundreds of varieties of English apple, only about half-a-dozen are available from the greengrocer (r). 9.50 Ceefax. 10.30 Play School, presented by Kate Copstick (r). 10.50 Ceefax.
12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Frances Coverdale. The weather prospects come from Michael Fish. 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles).
1.00 Pebble Mill at One includes guest, Andy Williams; this month's film preview; and the last of Hilary James's Sew Easy guide. 1.45 Pigeon Street. A See-Saw programme for the very young (r).
2.00 The World of Cooking. Derek Cooper tastes the cuisine of Germany (r). 2.25 See Hear! Magazine programme for the hard of hearing (r). 2.50 In the Making. The glass engraving skill of Alison Kinnaird (r). 3.10 Songs of Praise. Gospel songs from Central Hall, Birmingham (r). 3.48 Regional news (not London).
3.50 Play School, presented by Brian Jameson. 4.10 The Hunter. Cartoon series. 4.15 Beat the Teacher. Inter-school quiz competition. 4.30 Dungeons and Dragons. Cartoon adventures. 4.50 John Craven's Newsround. 5.00 Blue Peter with recipes for a Halloween party from Michael Sundin (Ceefax).
5.35 Gloria. The first episode of a new comedy series based on the character of the eldest daughter in the American comedy series All in the Family. In this opener Gloria is adjusting to life as a single parent. Starring Sally Struthers (Ceefax). 5.58 Weather.
6.00 News with Sue Lawley and Nicholas Witchell.
6.30 London Plus.
6.55 Harty. Among the guru of Giggleswick's guests this week are Barbara Castle, Barry Sheene and the new singing partnership of John Denver and Sylvie Vartan.
7.40 Get Set Go! Fast moving word game presented by Michael Barrymore.
8.10 Panorama: The Sale of the Century? David Lomax reports on the privatization of British Telecom.
9.00 News with John Humphrys.
9.25 Film: The Great Smokey Roadblock (1976) starring Henry Fonda as John Howard, an aging truck driver who steals his repossessed truck from the finance company and sets off to make one last 'perfect' run across the United States. On the way he picks up an old friend, Penelope, a madam in a brothel, her five charges and a disc jockey. Directed by John Leone (first showing on British television).
10.55 Film 84 presented by Barry Norman. Among the films reviewed are Bo Derek's latest, Bolero, and Dreamscope in which Dennis Quaid has the facility to enter other people's dreams – including those of the Armageddon-obsessed United States president.
11.23 News headlines.
11.25 Sparks. Continuing the series on enterprising young people (r).
11.50 Weather.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain, presented by Anne Diamond and Henry Kelly. News with Jayne Irving at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.39 and 7.37; guest, Limahl, from 6.45; exercises at 6.46 and 8.53; the day's anniversaries at 6.51; Popeye cartoon at 7.22 pop video at 7.45; astrology at 8.15; Jimmy Greaves's television highlights at 8.43; financial advice at 8.47; Roland Rat at 9.02.

ITV/LONDON

1.49 News headlines followed by Film: Wuthering Heights* (1939) starring Laurence Olivier. Emily Bronte's romantic novel adapted to the big screen by Ben Hecht and Charles MacArthur. The story, set against a background of the Yorkshire moors, tells of the daughter of a middle-class family who falls hopelessly in love with a gypsy who has been brought up with her. A strong supporting cast includes Merle Oberon, David Niven and Flora Robson. Directed by William Wyler.
3.30 Thames news headlines followed by The Young Doctors.
4.00 We'll Tell You a Story. Christopher Lillicrap with another tale for young children.
4.15 Button Moon. Rocket adventure for the puppet, Mr Moon.
4.30 Sooty with Matthew Corbett.
4.45 Dangermouse and his timid assistant, Penfold do battle with the evil Baron Greenback.
5.00 The Coral Island. Children's adventure serial.
5.30 Botanic Man. The ebullient Professor David Bellamy presents another enthusiastic examination of flora and fauna.
6.00 News headlines followed by Diff'rent Strokes. American comedy series about a millionaire and his adopted family.
6.30 Keep it in the Family. Domestic comedy series.
7.00 Knight Rider. David Hasselhoff stars as the trouble-shooting Michael Knight, owner of the talking and crash-proof motor car, KITT (with the voice of William Daniels of St Elsewhere fame.)
8.00 News headlines followed by Tripper's Day. The last programme of the comedy series starring the late Leonard Rossiter as Norman Tripper, the harrassed manager of a supermarket. This week his troubles come in the form of the VAT inspector who is making enquiries about a liquid container. Elsewhere, Hilda the tea lady is nagging him about an incident between them in their private lives; and there is a suspect bomb on the check-out counter.
8.30 Fresh Fields. Delightful domestic comedy series starring Anton Rogers and Julia McKenzie as the middle-aged husband and wife with their family off their hands.
9.00 The Sweeney. Another case for the hard hitting Flying Squad team of Regan and Carter.
10.00 News headlines followed by Quincy. The pathologist this week investigates a car accident in which Sherry Anderson appears to have broken a leg. Her father is more seriously injured and taken to a different hospital to that of his daughter, but it is the daughter who dies.
11.00 Hammer House of Mystery and Suspense: Paint Me a Murder. An artist is persuaded by his wife to fake his own death in order to increase the worth of his paintings. But the police are not convinced that the man is dead. Starring Michelle Phillips and James Laurenson, with the late Alan Lake. Directed by Alan Cooke.
12.15 Night Thoughts.


Ken Hom presents a Chinese cookery course: BBC2, 7.35 pm

CHOICE

● Calling a temporary freeze in television's nuclear barrage, HORIZON (BBC2, 9.25 pm) looks towards the next milestone on the road to mass destruction – germ warfare. For viewers still scarred by *Threads* the programme's message is as welcome as a dose of salmonella: A clandestine parallel arms race has begun. America's expenditure on biological defence has increased four-fold, 15 years after President Nixon outlawed such weapons, arguing that man held too many seeds of his own destruction to be incubating the spores of an alternative armageddon. As sharp and chilling as the icicles which drip from the hot-line between Moscow and Washington, the programme is densely woven but worth unravelling – a tale of treaties twisted and of governments armed to the teeth and lying through them. Illustrating the harsh economics of instant death, Jeremy Taylor's film also reveals that, given three months, two rhesus monkeys, a clutch of mosquitos and (bizarrely) a crate of dog chow, a group of terrorists could produce enough yellow fever toxin to wipe out a town at a cost of only $9,066.

● E Wing of Durham Prison, closed in 1974 as inhumane, was re-opened slightly later largely unchanged but renamed H Wing and housing women. A case, it appears from this programme's highly partial account, of calling the dog a cat to stop it barking. KILLERS (Channel 4, 11.00 pm), a monologue written and performed by former inmate Jacqui Holborough, presents imprisonment as a crawl from boredom through malnutrition to madness. Vivid production and acting save the script from the pit of special pleading into which it often falls: for example, the assertion that "all prisoners are political prisoners." A brief sequel, *Killers 2*, includes interviews with four ex-inmates and a challenging but erratic hour ends with the question with which it might more usefully have begun – is there a more creative way to treat offenders?

● A frenetically inventive biography, Martyn Wade's YOUNG COLERIDGE) Radio 4, 8.15 pm) shows the subject in 1803, craving laudanum, aware that "the poet in me is dead" and gazing at the blank sheet of an unwritable poem, on which are reflected scenes from his past; largely Oxford and the birth of a literary mafia – "Ah, Southey. Hazlitt awaits." Recommended.

Mark Lawson

BBC 2

9.00 Ceefax.
9.15 Daytime on Two: Working for a mail order company: 9.38 Young people who find their jobs demanding and satisfying. 10.00 Robert visits the zoo. 10.15 The music of the streets. 10.38 Shame, a play about the Workhouse Act of 1834. 11.00 The impact the oceans have on our climate and diet (Ceefax). 11.23 *Thinkabout*. 11.42 The first of three programmes about the issues that divide the East and the West. 12.10 Young people from Walsall talk about how racism affects their lives.
12.35 *Outcropping rocks of the British Isles*. 1.00 Development issues in India. 1.30 Ceefax. 1.38 Sport in Scotland this century. 2.00 Words and Pictures, for the very young. 2.18 Science: fire, earth and metals. 2.40 Music: keyboard instruments.
3.00 Dallas. Clayton, who is unhappy about the wedding plans, prepares to welcome his sister while Sue Ellen worries that Lucy may discover the truth about Peter's private life (r) (Ceefax).
3.45 Film: This Land is Mine* (1943) starring Charles Laughton and Maureen O'Hara. Albert Lory is a mild-mannered school teacher in a town lately occupied by the Germans. When he is charged with a murder he did not commit Lory defends himself at the same time lustily accusing those who collaborated with the Germans. Directed by Jean Renoir.
5.25 News summary with subtitles.
5.30 Hey Look . . . That's Me! Chris Harris watches the BMX experts; young fishermen in Dorset; and aerobics.
6.00 Film: The Girl Can't Help It (1956) starring Jayne Mansfield. Comedy about a rock 'n roll agent who wants to turn the glamorous Jerri Jordan into a top rock star – against her wishes.
7.35 Ken Hom's Chinese Cookery. In this first of a new series Ken Hom demonstrates the method of preparing the mouth watering Peking Duck.
8.00 To the Manor Born. Audrey's suspicions about Richard's plans for Grantleigh are heightened when she learns that he has brought his London-based farm manager to the manor (r).
8.30 Lame Ducks. Brian Drake continues on his task of becoming a hermit.
9.00 Laugh??? I Nearly Paid My Licence Fee. A new series of comedies starring Robbie Coltrane – one of the marvellous Kick Up the Eighties team – John Sessions, Ron Bain and Louise Gold.
9.25 *Horizon*: Biology at War – A Plague in the Wind. A new season begins with an investigation into the current research in the West on biological warfare. (see Choice).
10.30 Newsnight. End at 11.20.

CHANNEL 4

2.30 Vietnam: The Ten Thousand Day War. The third part of the Canadian-made series on the causes and occurrences of the Vietnam War examines the battles fought at Dien Bien Phu in the North-West highlands of the country. It was here that General Vo Nguyen Giap's troops surrounded 10,000 French troops and, after a 55-day siege, forced them to surrender.
3.00 A Day in the Garden. Highlights of the August day in London's Covent Garden when it was the venue for the Street Entertainers Festival.
4.00 A Plus 4 presented by Paul Jones and Gill Nevill. This afternoon's programme examines the implications of long-term separations forced on husbands and wives by occupational demands. (This programme will be changed if the Thames TV dispute is not settled).
4.30 Countdown Richard Whiteley presents another round of the fast-moving words and numbers game. Colin Birchington from Kent challenges the reigning champion.
5.00 Alice. The widowed Alice, working in Mel's Diner in Phoenix, Arizona, tonight manages to make singing star Jerry Reed, who only visited the diner to deliver concert tickets, do a stint as a waitress.
5.30 The Abbott and Costello Show.* Excerpts from the comic duo's funniest routines.
6.00 Counting On. In his third programme for viewers who blanch at the thought of figurework, Fred Harris suggests ways of coming to terms with metrication (r).
6.30 Gallery. George Melly presents the third edition of the arts quiz. His panel tonight is Joanna Lumley, Alister Warman, Maggie Hambling and Frank Whitford.
7.00 Channel Four News with Peter Sissons. Gavin Scott reports on the port of Hull's decision to close its fishing dock.
7.50 Comment from Dr David Purves, an agricultural chemist and president of the Scots Language Society.
8.00 Brookside. With George's trial over, the Jacksons consider the future.
8.30 Fairly Secret Army. Part two of the comedy series starring Geoffrey Palmer as a retired major, anxious to do his bit to save England from the raving lefties, the feminists and the long-haired weirdies.
9.00 The Caribbean in Crisis. A documentary about the state of the islands in the Caribbean one year after the invasion of Grenada by the United States.
10.00 St Elswhere. A severe snow storm causes chaos at the run-down Boston hospital.
11.00 The Eleventh Hour: Killers. A drama set in a cell of Durham Prison's H Wing – a maximum security unit for women. Written by a former inmate, Jacki Holborough. (see Choice).
12.05 Closedown.

Radio 4

On long wave. † denotes stereo on VHF.

5.55 Shipping Forecast. 6.00 News Briefing; Weather. 6.10 Farming Week. 6.25 Prayer for the Day.
6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News summary. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.45 Thought for the Day.
8.35 The Week on 4.
8.43 John Ebdon in the BBC Sound Archives. 8.57 Weather, Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Start the Week with Richard Baker. The guests include Raquel Welch, Erica Jong, Gerard Kingsland and Dr Dan Kiley.†
10.00 News; Money Box. Financial matters.
10.30 Morning Story: "A ride in the loop" by Jill Norris.
10.45 Daily Service, from St. Paul's Church, Birmingham, sung by the Birmingham School of Music Chamber Choir.†
11.00 News; Travel; Down Your Way, visits Banbridge, Co Down.
11.48 Poetry Please! Presented by Kingsley Amis. The readers are Barbara Jefford and Martin Jarvis.
12.00 News; You and Yours. Consumer advice.
12.27 Around the World in 25 Years. Johnny Morris recalls his travels in Japan. 12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping Forecast.
2.00 News; Woman's Hour, introduced by Liz Mardall. Margaret Horsfield recalls her visit to a pumpkin patch in Sacramento, California. Plus Margaret Tyzack reading part four of Margery Sharp's Cluny Brown.
3.00 News; The Afternoon Play. "The Maroon Cortina" by Peter Walley, starring Don Henderson and Lynda Rooke. Janice's birthday celebrations are ruined by the police who believe her son is responsible for the death of his girlfriend; by her friend Pauline who suspects that Janice has been playing around with her husband; and by the guests who don't like the birthday pizza.
4.30 One Man and His Bog. Second part of the unheroic tale of Barry Pilton's encounter with Britain's most arduos walk, the Pennine Way.
4.40 Story Time: 'Behaving Badly' by Catherine Heath. Abridged in 10 parts (6).
5.00 PM: News. 5.50 Shipping Forecast. 5.55 Weather.
6.00 The Six O'clock News; Financial Report.
6.30 Quote. . . Unquote. †
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Science Now. A weekly review of discoveries and developments form the world of science and technology.
7.50 Influences. Carole Stone and Bernard Rutherford in conversation with Gerald Priestland and Malcolm Muggeridge.
8.15 The Monday Play. "Young Coleridge" by Martin Wade.†(see Choice).
9.45 Kaleidoscope. Arts magazine.
10.15 A Book at Bedtime: "Quick Service" by P. G. Wodehouse. Abridged in 10 parts (6). 10.29 Weather.
10.30 The World Tonight, including 11.00 News Headlines.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 -12.15 News; Weather. 12.33am Shipping Forecast.

VHF (available in England & S Wales only). Radio 4 VHF is as above except: 5.55-6.00am Weather; Travel 11.00-12.00 For Schools: 11.00 Music Makers. 11.20 Let's Move! 11.40 Word Games. 11.50 Poetry Corner. 1.55-3.00pm For Schools: 1.55 Listening Corner 2.05 Playtime. 2.20 Introducing Science. 2.40 Noticeboard. 2.45 Radio Club 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00-11.30 Study on 4: People's Theatre. 5: Student Theatre. 12.30-1.10am Schools Night-time Broadcasting: General Studies (162).

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: part one. Locatelli's Concerto Grosso in F min; Mozart's Non piu di fiori (Lucia Popp); Granados's Three Spanish Dances Book 1 (Thomas Rajna, piano); Smetana's Richard III poem (Bavarian RSO).†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert: part two. Tchaikovsky's Dance of the Comedians; Mendelssohn's Five Vocal Duets (Victoria de los Angeles, Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau); Beethoven's violin sonata in A min (Erich Gruenberg); Elgar's Suite Crown of India (London Philharmonic).†
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer. William Mathias (Born 1934). Laudi Op 62; Vivat Regina Op 75 (Black Dyke Mills Band); Symph No 1 Op 31.†
10.00 Rachmaninov. Variations on Corelli theme Op 42; Sonata in B flat min Op 36. Howard Shelley (piano).†
10.45 Haydn. Quartets in B flat Op 71 No 1 and in D maj Op 71 No 2. Salomon Quartet.†
11.30 Paintings in Music. Respighi's Trittico Botticelliano; Giselher Klebe's Klee Metamorphosis; Rachmaninov's Isle of the Dead.†
12.25 Marilyn Dale, soprano. Debussy's Four chansons de jeunesse; Granados's Canciones Amatorias.†
1.00 News.
1.05 BBC Lunchtime Concert from St John's, Smith Square. Bach's Brandenburg Concerto No 6 in B flat; Stravinsky's Apollon musagete.†
2.00 Music Weekly. Melody and Thomas Arne, film music, the composer and jazz and Franz Schmidt as teacher.
2.45 New Records. Frescobaldi's (attrib) Messa Monica (King's College, Cambridge, Choir); Mozart's Piano quartet in E flat (Beaux Arts Trio); Mendelssohn's Six Anthems Op 79 (Chapelle Royale, Paris); Prokofiev's Suite Love of Three Oranges (German Youth Philharmonic Orch); Canteloube's Songs of the Auvergne (Kiri te Kanawa); Sibelius's Symph No (Helsinki Philharmonic Orch).†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure. Presented by Fritz Spiegl.†
6.30 Music for Organ. Catherine Ennis plays Widor's Symph No 6.†
7.10 Schubert's Last Songs. John Shirley-Quirk, baritone, Murray Perahia, piano. With interval reading at 7.55.
8.45 Witold Lutoslawski conducts three of his works, Musique funebre, and Symphs 2 and 3, BBC Symphony Orchestra.†
10.10 Chopin Nocturnes. A Variety, including Tarantella, Ecossaise and Berceuse, played by Kathryn Stott, piano.†
11.00 Radio Chamber Orchestra of Poland. Handel's Overture Serse; Karlowicz's Serenade for String Orch; Mozart's Divertimento in D; Bacewicz's Concerto for string orch.†
11.57 News. Until 12.00.


Raquel Welch, one of the guests on Start the Week: Radio 4 9.05am

Radio 2

On medium wave. † denotes also VHF stereo.
News on the hour. Headlines 5.30am, 6.30, 7.30 and 8.30.
4.00am Tony Gillham presents The Early Show†. 5.30 Colin Berry† including 6.15 Pause for Thought. 7.30 Ray Moore† including 8.31 Racing 8.45 Pause for Thought. 10.00 Jimmy Young†. 12.00pm Steve Jones† including 1.05 Sports Desk. 2.00 Gloria Hunniford† including 2.02, 3.02 Sports Desk. 3.30 Music All The Way featuring the Roland Shaw Orchestra†. 4.00 David Hamilton† including 4.02, 5.05 Sports Desk. 6.00 John Dunn† including 6.02 Sports Desk. 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (mf only). 8.00 Alan Dell with Dance Band Days†. 9.00 Humphrey Lyttelton with the Best of Jazz on record†. 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.00 Don't Stop Now – It's Fundation. Non-stop comedy cabaret with Jow Griffiths. 10.30 Star Sound. Nick Jackson plays your soundtrack requests. 11.00 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight († from midnight). 1.00am Bill Rennolls presents Nightride†. 3.00-4.00 Folk on 2†.

Radio 1

On medium wave. † denotes also VHF stereo.
News on the half hour from 6.30am until 9.30pm and at 12 midnight.
6.00am Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 12.00pm Gary Davies including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.30 Steve Wright. 5.00 Bruno Brookes including 5.30 Newsbeat 7.30 Janice Long. 10.00-12.00am John Peel†. VHF Radios 1 & 2: 4.00am With Radio 2. 10.00pm With Radio 1. 12.00-4.00am With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00am Newsdesk. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Sarah and Company. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Nineteen Eighty-Four. 8.30 Anything Goes. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 Waveguide. 9.25 Good Books. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Peoples Choice. 10.00 News Summary. 10.01 Science In Action. 10.30 Music Now. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 Gemini To Jo'Burg. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Brain of Britain 1984. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 Hollywood's Oscar Nights. 2.00 Outlook. 2.45 Persona Grata. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 A Word In Edgeways. 3.45 Music In The Age Of Chivalry. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Hot Air. 4.30 Letter from Mandalay. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Book Choice. 5.15 My Music. 8.00 World News. 9.15 Gemini To Jo Burg. 9.30 Rock Salad. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Hot Air. 11.30 Brain of Britain 1984. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Sarah And Company. 1.00 News Summary. 1.01 Outlook. 1.30 Short Story. 1.45 Roots And Branches. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 Sports International. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 John Peel. 4.00 Newsdesk. 4.30 Incredible Flautists. 5.45 The World Today.
(All times in GMT)

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

BBC1 Wales: 12.57pm-1.00 News of Wales headlines. 3.48-3.50 News of Wales headlines. 5.35-5.58 Wales Today. 6.30-6.55 Grange Hill. Episode 6. 11.50-11.55 News and Weather. Scotland: 10.50am-11.05 Gloma Gochd. 12.57pm-1.00 The Scottish News. 6.30-6.55 Reporting Scotland. 6.55-7.05 Cartoon. 7.05-7.40 Open To Question (Princess Anne). 11.50-11.55 News and Weather. Northern Ireland: 12.57pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.48-3.50 Northern Ireland News. 6.30-6.55 Inside Ulster. 11.50-11.55 News and Weather. England: 6.30pm-6.55 Regional news magazines.

S4C Starts 1.00pm Countdown. 1.30 Alice. 2.00 Ffenestri. 2.20 Yr Efeilliaid. 2.35 Daearyddiaeth. 2.55 Intervalk. 4.00 A Plus 4. 4.30 Let's Parlez Franglais. 4.45 Cadwgan. 5.00 Clwb S4C. 5.05 Ysgoloriaeth. 5.35 Human Jungle. 6.30 Fo A Fe. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Arolwg. 8.00 Upstairs, Downstairs. 9.00 Minafon. 9.45 Y Byd Ar Bedwar. 10.15 Frame With Davis. 10.45 Food For Thought. 11.30 Gallery. 12.00 Karen Armstrong Interviews. 12.15am Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30-3.30 Film: The World in His Arms (Gregory Peck). 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35-7.00 Peterborough Country Music Festival. 10.30 Anglia Reports. 11.00 Casablanca. 12.00 Mysteries, Myths and Legends. 12.30am Reflections, Closedown.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

TVS As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.32 Film: Vacation from Marriage (Robert Donat). 3.15 Afternoon Club. 3.27-4.00 Take The High Road. 5.15-5.45 Sons and Daughters. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.40-7.00 Airmail. 10.30 Film: If. . . (Malcolm McDowell). 12.30am Company, Closedown.

HTV As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30-3.30 Film: Harry Black and the Tiger (Stewart Granger). 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00-7.00 News. 10.30 River Parrett. 11.00 Streets of San Francisco. 12.00 Rare Silk. 12.30am Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 6.00pm- 7.00 Wales at Six. 10.30 Crown Green Bowls. 11.30-12.30am Streets of San Francisco.

CHANNEL As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30 Bygones. 2.00 Film: Flame is Love. 3.45-4.00 Carving out a Legend. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30-7.00 Gardens For All. 11.55 Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30-3.30 Film: Doctor in Clover. (Leslie Phillips). 6.00-7.00 North Tonight. 10.30 Film: New Centurians (George C. Scott). 12.30am News, Closedown.

BORDER As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30 Electric Theatre Show. 2.00 Adventurer. 2.30-4.00 Film: Lady in the Fog (Cesar Romero). 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.30-7.00 Take The High Road. 10.30 Falcon Crest. 11.25 Rockslot. 11.55 News, Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30 Film: Anzio* (Robert Mitchum.) 3.30-4.00 Country Practice. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Calendar. 6.30-7.00 Calendar Fashion Show. 10.30 Calendar Commentary. 11.00 Prisoner: Cell Block H. 12.00 Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: 1.20 pm Granada reports. 1.30 We'll Meet Again. 2.30 Scramble! 3.25 News. 3.30-4.00 Protectors. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Sons and Daughters. 6.30-7.00 Granada Reports. 10.30 Benson. 11.00 Week Tonight. 11.45 Legman. 12.45 am Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: 1.20 pm News. 1.30 Electric Theatre Show. 2.00-3.25 Film: Carry On Camping. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 News. 6.02 Cop and the Kid. 6.30-7.00 Northern Life. 10.32 Briefing. 11.15 Sporting Chance. 11.45 Beverly Hillbillies*. 12.15 am John Wycliffe, Closedown.

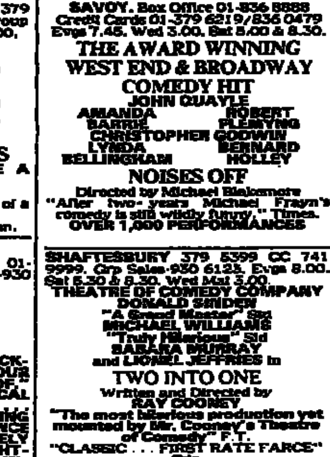
SCOTTISH As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30 Action Line. 1.35 Film: Nothing but the Best (Alan Bates). 3.20 Boy of South East Asia. 3.30-4.00 Sons and Daughters. 6.00 News and Scotland Today. 6.35-7.00 What's Your Problem? 10.30 Crime Desk. 10.35 Shelley. 11.05 Late Call. 11.10 Sir William Burrell in Search of Xanadu. 12.10am Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30 Film: Inspector Clouseau. 3.15-3.30 Old Lady's Camping Trip. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00-7.00 News. 10.35 Venture. 11.05 The Yellow Rose. 12.05am Contact. 12.25 Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: 1.20pm Lunchtime. 1.30 We'll Meet Again. 2.30 The Poseidon Files. 3.30-4.00 Gambit. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.30-7.00 Lifestyle. 10.30 Spectrum. 11.00 Second Sight. 11.30 Do You Remember?: The Dakotas. 12.25am News, Closedown.

TSW As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30 Bygones. 2.00 Film: The Flame is Love. 3.45-4.00 Carving Out A Legend. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30-7.00 Gardens For All. 11.55 Postscript. Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN
† Stereo. ★ Black and white. (r) Repeat



Pope prays as kidnap plunges Poland into crisis





The Pope speaking in Rome of his prayers for Father Popieluszko (right), while a sign at the priest's Warsaw church says "God save him".

Continued from page 1

left alive outside the northern town of Torun, close to where he was kidnapped.

But neither the church hierarchy, which has been keeping the Pope informed of the on the case several times a day, nor the various Solidarity crisis teams have any doubt that the priest is dead.

The one public doubter is the Warsaw Solidarity organizer, Mr Seweryn Jaworski, who claims the priest is alive, is being held by a group within the Interior Ministry, and that he may soon be smuggled abroad.

Mr Jaworski was summonsed by the public prosecutor to explain his information but did not appear.

General Kiszczak, wearing uniform with full military decorations, said on television the three kidnappers were frustrated with the soft approach towards Solidarity and its sympathizers and decided to take the law into their own hands.

What is not known is who stood behind them.

Trying to show that he has the full backing of the party leership, General Jaruzelski persuaded the central committee at the weekend to unanimously support a motion condeming the kidnap.

● ROME: The Pope told pilgrims in St Peter's Square yesterday that he was praying for Father Popieluszko (John Earle writes).

Speaking in restrained tones, with an evident eye on the tension building up in his home country, the Pope expressed the hope that "this new suffering may serve the spiritual renewal of our nation".

Libyan talks anger moderate miners

Continued from page 1

there something wrong with Libya?" My answer is that he should ask the parents of policemen Yvonne Fletcher. She is only one of so many murdered by Gaddafi's killers."

Another prominent right-winger on the executive, Mr Trevor Bell, of the white-collar Cosa section, said: "I can only express surprise that someone should send a member of the staff to see a head of state without reference to the national executive.

"It is particularly disturbing when the country involved has a reputation that will put the miners' dispute into a new context in the public eye, with heavy political overtones that will not go away whatever the eventual explanation for this incident".

A less than full explanation was offered by the NUM when *The Sunday Times* disclosed that Mr Windsor went to Tripoli in response to the invitation a week ago.

Mr Scargill said in a statement: "Since the beginning of the coal industry dispute, the NUM has received and accepted invitations to visit well over 50 countries, to explain and campaign against pit closures and to seek financial support for the families of striking miners suffering severe hardship.

"On October 8, the NUM's chief executive officer and I visited the CGT miners' Paris headquarters to finalize arrangements for a food convoy from France to the British coalfields. While there, we met with Alain Simon of the CGT, who is alos secretary of the miners' trade union international which represents the mining unions of nearly 60 nations.

"We also met a number of delegations which were in Paris, including representatives from Hungary, Libya and the Soviet Union. Our general secretary was invited to attend a conference in Prague, and our chief executive officer invited to meet trade unionists in Libya. The invitations were accepted.

"Our union welcomes any financial contributions from trade unionists anywhere who support our campaign."

It was not until Mr Scargill appeared on Radio 4's *The World This Weekend* yesterday that a fuller NUM version emerged.

Interview, page 2
Uneconomic pits, page 17

Grenada ready for jumbo jets

St George's, Grenada (AP). – Grenadians inaugurated the Point Salines international airport yesterday, celebrating with steel bands and prayers the opening of the controversial airstrip started by Cubans and completed by the United States.

Thousands gathered at the south-west tip of the tiny spice island to hear the Governor General, Sir Paul Scoon, dedicate the new 9,500ft runway, where jumbo jets will be able to land before the end of the year.

The airport is expected to increase tourism and help revive the stagnant economy of Grenada, which has a population of 100,000.

Also attending the ceremony was Mr Tom Adams, Prime Minister of Barbados, senior United States aid officials and the acting American Ambassador.

Washington focused world attention on the airport before the invasion by claiming it was being built by Cuba as a military base for Cuban and Soviet jets. It argued that the size of the airport outstripped Grenada's legitimate tourism needs.

Ethiopian aid official snubs Britain as planes stand by

Continued from page 1

and transport supplies as well as buying 2,500 tonnes of wheat from the European Community.

According to the Overseas Development Agency, 15,000 tonnes of food from Britain arrived in the port of Assab yesterday. Because cargo handling facilities are not geared to deal with a massive influx of supplies, grain is believed to be on board ships waiting to get into port. Some grain is also in warehouses because there is not sufficient transport to take it to famine areas.

A Red Cross spokesman said that although Assab is congested the Ethiopian Government had started an airlift using fuel supplied by the United States.

Britain hopes to use the Hercules to take food, lorries, spare parts and medical supplies to Ethiopia and to fly grain to famine areas, which is more controversial. Until now, Ethiopia has severely restricted the movement of foreign aircraft.

Britain and the EEC face strong criticism for the limited aid supplied. Dr Charles Elliott, former director of Christian Aid, has accused Britain and the US of withholding aid in the hope that a disastrous famine would bring down the Marxist Government.

Dr Elliot said: "There is no doubt in my mind that if the regime in Ethiopia had been of a different colour, British and American governments would have been involved in a dialogue to do something before the disaster happened.

The idea of sending Hercules aircraft with food is ridiculous. It is too late and adequate supplies are not going to get to the right places in time."

In the Lords today, the Liberal peer, Lord Avebury, will ask the Government whether it will provide food and medical aid for areas controlled by the Tigré and Eritrean rebel movements as well as those controlled by the "Ethiopian military Government".

Workers at Felixstowe, Britain's biggest container port, were yesterday urged to black plans to stockpile thousands of tons of surplus wheat in dockside sheds. The Intervention Board wants to store the grain – part of a record 25 million tonne British harvest – for up to two years.

Australia is also considering an airlift to Ethiopia. Mr Bill Hayden, the Foreign Minister, said three officials will visit the country to examine the problem of distribution and port facilities.

A second ship carrying whisky to Ethiopia will leave Teesport today. Last month, a Spanish-owned ship left the same port for Assab with half a million bottles on board, provoking a storm of protest.

The state-owned Ethiopian Shipping Corporation charters a ship once a month from Teesport.

Skipper jailed

Budapest (Reuter) – A Hungarian hydrofoil captain Jozsef Gyurics, was sentenced to five and a half years in jail for drunkenly steering his craft into a Soviet barge on the Danube a year ago killing a British tourist and injuring 34 other people.

Bomb charges

Jakarta – Seventeen people arrested in connexion with the bomb blasts that left two dead and 16 injured in Jakarta's Chinatown early this month are to be charged formally within two weeks.

Letter from Moscow

Soviet health care in need of a cure

Rusians have been repeatedly reminded recently that the Soviet health system is second to none, and is one of the main benefits of Soviet power. Soviet citizens interviewed on televison after Constitution Day earlier this month dutifully thanked the Kremlin for providing free and universal health care as well as free education and cheap housing and transport.

But some Western visitors to Russian hospitals have been surprised to find them crowded, old fashioned, poorly equipped and even drity, and the Soviet press has been increasingly exposing the same defects.

Soviet medicine is renowned in certain areas, such as eye surgery. But even *Izvestiya* has disclosed that ordinary Russians seeking routine health care face long queues, indifferent medical staff and shoddy facilities. *Izvestiya* visited one hospital near Makhachala on the Caspian Sea and found that the chief surgeon had resigned in disgust. It was not hard to see why.

"I was amazed by the shabbiness of the place, the small and uncomfrotable rooms". *Izvestiya's* reporter said: "I saw orderlies washing bed linen in a trough, and the toilets and baths were out of order because there was no running water."

Boris Mozhaev, a Soviet author, gave an equally remarkable account in the *Literary Gazette* of what happened when he broke his arm ski-ing. The arm was set in plaster rather than put in a splint for reasons of "administrative convenience": the doctors could sign him out after five days instead of having to keep him in hospital for several weeks.

Mozhaev was in agony, and when the plaster was removed his arm had swollen alarmingly and there was blood dripping from his armpit. The doctors refused him proper bandages because they were economizing, and his arm became twisted as the bones set wrongly. Mozhaev appealed to another doctor for help, but was told to put up with it. "What's the matter? You don't want to be a ballet dancer, do you?" the doctor asked coldly. "Can't you write with a twisted arm?"

Finally Mozhaev went in desperation to a famous clinic at Tallin in Estonia, where his bones were set properly. But even in Tallin he was horrified to see that the corridors were used for eating, sleeping and even treatment and consultation.

Part of the problem is that medicine is not a highly regarded profession in Russia and doctors, the majority women, are badly paid and poorly trained.

Drugs such as antibiotics are in very short supply, and disposable syringes or even sticking plasters are almost unknown.

Not surprisingly, Russians are increasingly turning to alternative medicine, folk remedies and occult healers, rather than run the gauntlet of a state system which involves bribing doctors to jump the queue and gain access to scarce drugs.

Some medical experts approve of the unofficial healers, but others such as Academician Uglov of Lenigrad favour reform of the state medical service.

In an article in *Izvestiya* entitled "Thoughts on the profession of doctor", praised the pre-revolutionary medical profession, a rare admission that health care existed under Tsarism, for serving the nation selflessly by treating patients in remote country areas.

Soviet medicine has scored notable success in recent times. For example the Kurgan Institute of Experimental Traumatology has developed new methods of healing bone fractures. One of the most celebrated Kurgan surgeons, Dr Yakov Vytebsky, has developed a new method of diagnosing stomach cancer by analysing gastric juices, and has pioneered stomach operations.

But there is criticism of the medical authorities for not applying such discoveries to the system as a whole, and for allowing specialists to flourish while health care for the average citizen deteriorates.

"What will our grandchildren be like?" the *Literary Gazette* asked recently, criticizing the state of health of Soviet teenagers, which is said did not meet the requirements of either modern industry or the armed forces. "It is time we changed our attitude to health" the paper said. "Health is not one's private property, it belongs to the state."

Richard Owen

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh dine at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, with the Chairman of the Territorial, Auxiliary and Voluntary Reserve Associations, 7.50.

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother attends a service in Westminster Abbey to mark the centenary of the foundation of Toynbee Hall, 4.45.

The Duke of Gloucester opens the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales' new office building in Milton Keynes, 11.30.

Princess Alexandra attends the Sunfield 50th Birthday Benefit Recital, given by Dame Janet Baker, in aid of the Sunfield Childrens Home, at Merchant Taylors' Hall, Threadneedle Street, London EC2, 8.05.

New exhibition

Paintings and constructions by Charles Oakley, and ceramics by Mark Stanczyk, Open Eye Gallery, Cumberland Street, Edinburgh' Mon to Fri 10 to 6, Sat 10 to 4 (from today until Nov 15).

Music

Concert by London Fortepiano Trio, Lecture Room, 1, University of East Anglia, Norwich, 7.30.

Piano recital by Andrew Goldstone, Younger Hall, St Andrews, 8.

Recital by Lorna Windass (violin) and Eleanor Mathews (piano), University Church of St Mary the Virgin, High Street, Oxford, 1.15.

Talks, lectures

Audubon, Birds and the Edinburgh Connection, by L T. Bunyan, Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, Edinburgh, 2.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,571

ACROSS

1 Descriptions left by artist returning dispatch (10).
9 This shop has got a monopoly (6).
10 Surred up enemies said to make hay (8).
11 Green gets unique award – a true surprise (8).
12 Colorado motorway round the lake (4).
13 Publicity man has some value for us for example (10).
15 Forgetting a name is deplorable (7).
17 Sheepish smear has this effect proverbially (7).
20 Underground deposit gives POW camp a little cash (10).
21 Confusion as to house in garden (4).
23 Prefer to alter the order in Hongkong, for instance (4,4).
25 Works in music-hall with established turn (8).
26 Flag officer gets three quarters of gin distribution (6).
27 What happened to University colleague in the end? (10).

DOWN.

2 Ducks on both sides of the river, right in the city (6).
3 Bishop's in there with Roosevelt (5).
4 Trying a seductive sound effect (10).
5 Fuel hold-up produces drain on raw material (7).
6 Superficial film featuring low types (4).
7 Stone overlooked in search? (8).
8 It gives you the go-ahead for putting on the lamp (5,5).
12 Typed under restricted conditions (10).
14 Changing colour through love, and can't sleep, being upset (10).
16 Mean quarter of region once including Balkans (4,4).
18 Literary representative of Tudor monarch (5).
19 Ancient Shakespearian bearing money? (7).
22 Anna, famous for her horse-tail, I hear (6).
24 French department has outstanding credit in 9 (4).

The Solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No 16,570 will appear next Saturday

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 10

Roads

London and South-east: A3: Lane closures on Kingston by-pass between Carters Bridge and Coombe Lane flyover; long delays A104: Dalston Lane near junction with Hartwell Street; closed to westbound traffic between Kingsland Road and Graham Road; diversion via Queensbridge Road and Richmond Road. A12 Lane closures on Brentwood by-pass, near M25 intercahnge.

Midlands and East Anglia: M54: Only one lane eastbound at junction 6 (Telford) Salop. M5: Lane closures between junctions 3 (Birmingham West and Central) and 4 (Bromsgrove).

Wales and West: M4: Westbound entry sliproad closed at junction 26 (Newport). A4: Contraflow on Monmouth to Abergavenny road at Gibralter Tunnels.

North: A1: Lane closures between Hickleficld and Wetherby, W Yorks. A6127: Single line traffic on Tyne Bridge. A56: Single line traffic with diversions at Cross Street, Sale, Greater Manchester.

Scotland: M9: Contraflow between junctions 6 and 4 (Bathgate to Falkirk). A9: Single line traffic with temporary lights at Alness, Ross and Cromarty.

Information supplied by the AA.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, further consideration of Lords amendments.

Lords(2.30): Debate on report of the royal commission on environmental pollution.

Anniversaries

Births: James Boswell, Edinburgh, 1740; (Jean Joseph Charles) Louis Blanc, socialist, Madrid, 1811.

Deaths: Sir Walter Raleigh, executed, Westminster, 1618; James Shirley, poet and dramatist, London, 1666.

Bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for Premium Bond prizes are: £100.000: 9BT 218230. (The winner comes from Lancashire); £50,000: 4WS 022828 (Middlesex); £25,000: 13TT 933387 (Surrey).

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Nature notes

Starlings are singing everywhere: one regular phrase in their song, a sharp 'ki-ki-ki', sounds like a kestrel hunting over the roof-tops. Migrating skylarks can often be heard in the daytime, calling musically as they fly low overhead. Marsh tits are the noisiest birds in the woods now, with their explosive, whistling outbursts.

So far it has been a predominantly yellow autumn, with extensive patches showing on most trees, and many horse-chestnuts a blaze of lemon or umber. It has been a remarkable year for all kinds of nuts and berries. Many beech-trees have produced quantities of fat, creamy nuts – so often, in other years, one opens the inner shells to find just a furry hollow inside. Sweet chestnuts are falling, hurried on by the wind: they also promise a good harvest. Holly trees are laden with light red berries, yews with fleshy pink fruit.

Common fungi now include the fly agaric, with its bright scarlet cap speckled with white remnants of the membrane it grew in; and honey agaric, a bronze-capped toadstool which grows in thich tufts on rotting tree-stumps.

D.J.M.

Aid for Ethiopia

Contributions for the Ethiopian famine relief should be sent to: Oxfam at 274 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 7DZ; Save the Children Fund, 17 Grove Lane, London SE5 8RD; Christian Aid, P.O. Box 1, London SW9 8BH; and Unicef, 55 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3NB.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.50	1.43
Austria Sch	27.05	25.65
Belgium Fr	78.00	74.00
Canada $	1.685	1.595
Denmark Kr	13.92	13.22
Finland Mkk	8.04	7.64
France Fr	11.70	11.20
Germany DM	3.84	3.65
Greece Dr	170.00	157.00
Hongkong $	9.95	9.35
Ireland Pt	1.24	1.18
Italy Lira	2365.00	2265.00
Japan Yen	313.00	297.00
Netherlands Gld	4.32	4.12
Norway Kr	11.18	10.60
Portugal Esc	203.00	194.00
South Africa Rd	2.24	2.10
Spain Pta	214.00	204.00
Sweden Kr	10.88	10.38
Switzerland Fr	3.15	3.00
USA $	1.28	1.21
Yugoslavia Dnr	260.00	245.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd.

Retail Price Index: 355.5.

London: The *FT* index closed up 3.2 on Friday at 873.2.

New York: The Dow Jones industrial average closed down 6.07 on Friday at 1204.55.

The papers

"The stage is set for winter war in Britain's coalfields, with the Government now holding the high ground", The Sunday Times said yesterday. "Last week's ;decision by Nacods not to strike leaves Mr Scargill looking increasingly isolated, and the Government confident that it can avoid power cuts".

President Mitterrand's state visit fell short of expectations not only because of a row over planted explosives but because however much they admire each other's qualities, "the British and French still instinctively feel themselves as rivals more than partners", said the Sunday Telegraph.

Portfolio

Times Portfolio rules are as follows:

1 Times Portfolio is free. Purchase of The Times is not a condition of taking part.

2 Times Portfolio list comprises a group of public companies whose shares are listed on The Stock Exchange and quoted in The Times Stock Exchange prices page. The companies comprising that list will change from day to day. The list is divided into four groups of ten shares (1-10, 11-20, 21-30 and 31-40) and every Portfolio card contains two numbers from each group.

3 Times Portfolio "dividend" will be the figure in pence which represents the optimum movement in prices (i.e., largest increase or lowest loss) of a combination of eight (two from each group) of the 40 shares which on any day comprise The Times Portfolio list.

4 The daily dividend will be announced each day and the weekly dividend will be announced each Saturday in The Times.

5 Times Portfolio list and details of the daily or weekly dividend will also be available for inspection at the offices of The Times.

6 If the overall price movement of more than one combination of shares equals the dividend, the prize will be equally divided among the claimants holding those combinations of shares.

7 All claims are subject to scrutiny before payment. Any Times Portfolio card that is defaced, tampered with or incorrectly printed in any way will be declared void.

8 Employees of News International plc and its subsidiaries and of Europrint Group Limited (producers and distributors of the card) or members of their immediate families are not allowed to play Times Portfolio.

9 All participants will be subject to these Rules. All instructions on "how to play" and "how to claim" whether published in The Times or in Times Portfolio cards will be deemed to be part of these Rules.

10 In any dispute, The Editor's decision is final and no correspondence will be entered into.

11 If for any reason The Times Prices Page is not published in the normal way Times Portfolio will be suspended for that day.

How to play – Daily Dividend

On each day your unique set of eight numbers will represent commercial and industrial shares published in The Times Portfolio list which will appear on the Stock Exchange Prices page.

In the columns provided next to your shares note the price change (+ or –), in pence, as published in that day's Times.

After listing the price changes of your eight shares for that day, add up all eight share changes to give you your overall total plus or minus (+ or –).

Check your overall total against The Times Portfolio dividend published on the Stock Exchange Prices page.

If your overall total matches The Times Portfolio dividend you have won outright or a share of the total prize money stated for that day and must claim your prize as instructed below.

Portfolio – how to play

Monday–Saturday record your daily Portfolio total.

Add these together to determine your weekly Portfolio total.

If your total matches the published weekly dividend figure you have won outright or a share of the prize money stated for that week, and must claim your prize as instructed below.

How to claim

Telephone The Times Portfolio claims' line 0254-53272 between 10.00 am and 3.30 pm, on the day your overall total matches The Times Portfolio Dividend. No claims can be accepted outside these hours.

You must have your card with you when you telephone.

If you are unable to telephone someone else can claim on your behalf but they must have your card and call The Times Portfolio claims line between the stipulated times.

No responsibility can be accepted for failure to contact the claims office for any reason within the stated hours.

The above instructions are applicable to both daily and weekly dividend claims.

● Some Times Portfolio cards include minor misprints in the instructions on the reverse side. These cards are not invalidated.

● The wording of Rules 2 and 3 has been expanded from earlier versions for clarification purposes. The Game itself is not affected and will continue to be played in exactly the same way as before.

● Rules will appear again in Friday's paper.

Weather forecast

A tough of low pressure will be slow-moving over central England.

6 am to midnight

London, SE England, East Anglia: Cloudy, occasional rain or drizzle, hill and coastal fog, some bright intervals developing; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 13 to 15C (55 to 59F).

Central S, E, SW, central N England, Midlands, Channel Islands, S Wales: Cloudy, occasional rain or drizzle, hill and coastal fog; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 13 to 15C (55 to 59F).

N Wales, NW, NE England, Lake District, Isle of Man: Rather cloudy, some rain later after a mainly dry start; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max temp 12 to 14C (54 to 57F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE Scotland: Cloudy rain at first, becoming brighter and mainly dry; wind S, veering SW, moderate or fresh, locally strong; max temp 10 to 12C (50 to 54F).

SW, NW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, Northern Ireland: Scattered showers, sunny intervals; wind SW, moderate or fresh, locally strong; max temp 10 to 12C (50 to 54F).

Orkney, Shetland: Cloudy, outbreaks of rain; wind SE, veering SW, moderate of fresh; max temp 9C (48F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Brighter with scattered showers and sunny intervals, becoming cloudy with rain in W later; temperatures near or above normal.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, strait of Dover: Wind SW, fresh or strong, occasionally gale, sea moderate or rough. English Channel (E): Wind fresh or strong, perhaps gale later, sea moderate or rough. St George's Channel: wind SW, moderate or fresh, sea slight or moderate. Irish Sea: Wind SW, moderate or fresh, sea slight or moderate.

Sun rises: 6.49 am	Sun sets: 4.39 pm
Moon rises: 1.02 pm	Moon sets: 8.06 pm

First quarter: October 31.

Lighting-up time

London 5.09 pm to 6.21 am
Bristol 5.19 pm to 6.30 am
Edinburgh 5.09 pm to 6.46 am
Manchester 5.12 pm to 6.35 am
Penzance 5.34 pm to 6.39 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain.

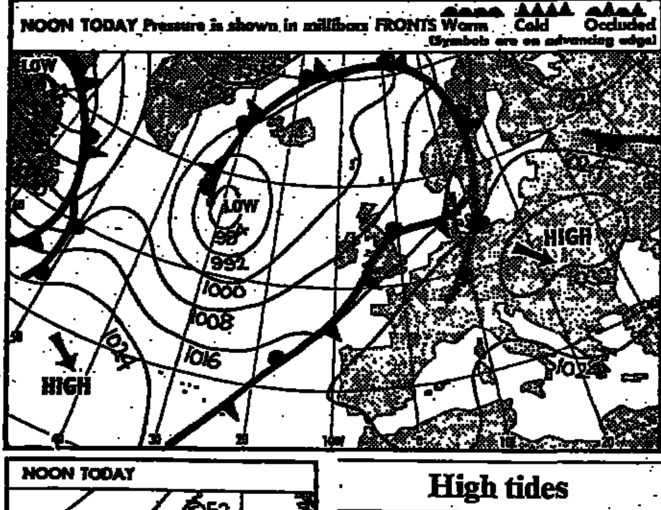
		C	F			C	F
Belfast	r	12	54	Guernsey	r	14	57
Birmingham	c	14	57	Inverness			
Blackpool	c	13	55	Jersey	r	13	55
Bristol	c	15	59	London	c	13	55
Cardiff	f	15	59	Manchester	c	14	57
Edinburgh	f	14	57	Newcastle	c	11	52
Glasgow	r	13	55	Ronaldsway			

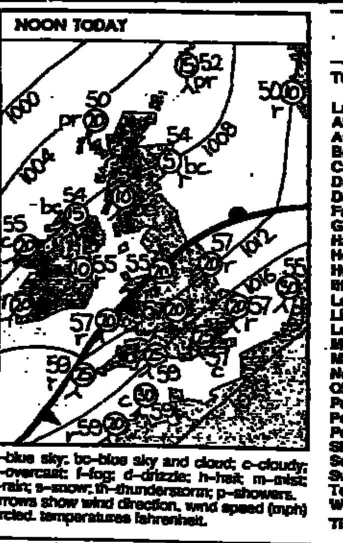
London

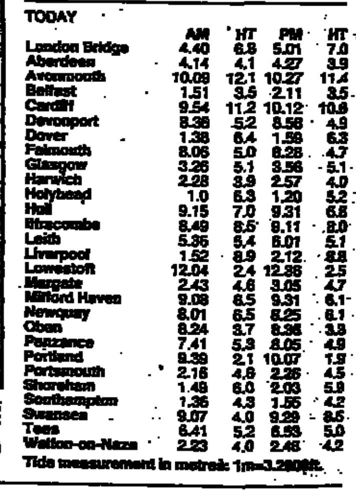
Yesterday: Temp max 6am to 6pm, 15C (59F); min 6pm to 6am, 9C (48F). Humidity 6pm, 94 per cent. Rain 24hr to 6pm, 0.09 in. Sun 24hr to 6pm nil. Bar mean sea level 6pm 1,020.1 millibars, rising.

Saturday: Temp max 6am to 6pm, 14C (57F); min 6pm to 6am, 6C (43F). Humidity 6pm, 73 per cent. Rain 24hr to 6pm, nil. Sun 24hr to 6pm, 7.9 hr. Bar mean sea level 6pm, 1,022.4 millibars, rising.

1,000 millibars = 29.53in.



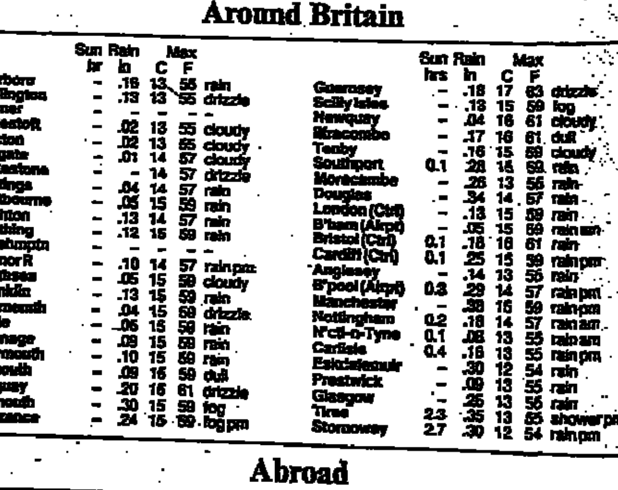




High tides

b-blue sky; bc-blue sky and cloud; c-cloudy; o-overcast; f-fog; d-drizzle; h-hail; m-mist; r-rain; s-snow; th-thunderstorm; p-showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled. Temperatures fahrenheit.

Around Britain



Abroad

